Mary Roby the Gift of the Rev.d D. Taylorte

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS in whose Works they are found.

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By the AUTHOR

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To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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MDCCLXX.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

OF THE

DICTIONARY

THE PREFACE.

HAVING been long employed in the ſtudy and cultivation of the Engliſh language, I lately publiſhed a dictionary like thoſe compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the uſe of ſuch as aſpire to exactneſs of criticiſm, or elegance of ſtyle.

But it has been ſince conſidered that works of that kind are by no means neceſſary to the greater number of readers, who, ſeldom intending to write or preſuming to judge, turn over books only to amuſe their leiſure, and to gain degrees of knowledge ſuitable to lower characters, or neceſſary to the common buſineſs of life: theſe know not any other uſe of a dictionary than that of adjuſting orthography, and explaining terms of ſcience or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For theſe purpoſes many dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of ſkill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands by which even the loweſt expectations could be ſatisfied. Some of their authors wanted induſtry, and others literature: ſome knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to ſupply them.

For this reaſon a ſmall dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and, as I may without arrogance claim to myſelf a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I ſhall hope to be conſidered as having more experience at leaſt than moſt of my predeceſſors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily uſe. I therefore offer to the public an abſtract or epitome of my former work.

The PREFACE.

In comparing this with other dictionaries of the ſame kind it will be found to have ſeveral advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phraſes by which other dictionaries may vitiate the ſtyle are rejected from this.

III. The words are more correctly ſpelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by obſervation of the practice of the beſt authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more diſtinctly noted.

V. The ſenſes of each word are more copiouſly enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, ſuch as Spenſer, Shakeſpeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inſerted; ſo that this book may ſerve as a gloſſary or expoſitory index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different ſenſes of each word, are ſubjoined from the large dictionary the names of thoſe writers by whom they have been uſed; ſo that the reader who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unuſual, and what are recommended by the beſt authority.

The words of this dictionary, as oppoſed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately ſpelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically aſcertained. Of an abſtract it is not neceſſary to ſay more; and I hope, it will not be found that truth requires me to ſay leſs.

A GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of using words properly*, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

PART I.

Of ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ I. ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words.* It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
A a	*A a*	𝔄 𝔞	*a.*
B b	*B b*	𝔅 𝔟	*be*
C c	*C c*	ℭ 𝔠	*see*
D d	*D d*	𝔇 𝔡	*dee*
E e	*E e*	𝔈 𝔢	*e*
F f	*F f*	𝔉 𝔣	*eff*
G g	*G g*	𝔊 𝔤	*jee*
H h	*H h*	ℌ 𝔥	*aitch*
I i	*I i*	ℑ 𝔦	*i* (or *ja*
J j	*J j*	𝔍 𝔧	*j* conson.
K k	*K k*	𝔎 𝔨	*ka*
L l	*L l*	𝔏 𝔩	*el*
M m	*M m*	𝔐 𝔪	*em*
N n	*N n*	𝔑 𝔫	*en*

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
O o	*O o*	𝔒 𝔬	*o*
P p	*P p*	𝔓 𝔭	*pee*
Q q	*Q q*	𝔔 𝔮	*cue*
R r	*R r*	ℜ 𝔯	*ar*
S ſ s	*S ſ s*	𝔖 𝔰 ſ	*eſs*
T t	*T t*	𝔗 𝔱	*tee*
U u	*U u*	𝔲	*u* or *vu:*
V v	*V v*	𝔙 𝔳	*v* conſon.
W w	*W w*	𝔚 𝔴	double *u*
X x	*X x*	𝔛 𝔵	*ex*
Y y	*Y y*	𝔜 𝔶	*wy*
Z z	*Z z*	ℨ 𝔷	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard.*

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, ſl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, fi, ffi, fi, ffi, ffl, and &, or *and per ſe, and.* ct, ſt, ſt, ſt, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſi, ſſi, ſſi, ſſl, &. ſt, ſt, ſl, ſl, ff, ſh, ſi, ſſi, ſi, ffi, ſt.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as thoſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty ſix letters.

None of the conſonants have a double form except the ſmall *ſ*, *s*; of which *ſ* is uſed in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u,

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy, holy*; before *i*, as from *die, dying*; from *beautify, beautifying*; in the words *ſays, days, eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *v*, as *ſyſtem, ſympathy* expreſſion,

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw, grew, view, vow, ſhewing, lowneſs.*

The ſound of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form, as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt or phiſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar, I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow view I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgement, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

§ II. Of VOWELS.

A

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face, mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation, ſalvation, generation.*

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a* called very juſtly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Angelicum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e maſculine*.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; *as father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glaſs.*

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all, wall, call.*

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault, mault*; and we ſtill write, *fault, vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northen dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man, baund* for *band.*

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *graſs.*

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze, fame.*

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain, wain, gay, clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane, wane.*

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a* as *rau, naughty.*

Ae is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturaliſed or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Cæſar, Eneas.*

E.

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcēne*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar, ſĕparate cĕlebrate, men thĕn.*

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, *relĕnt, mĕdlar, rĕptile, ſĕrpĕnt, cĕllar, cĕſſation, blĕſſings, fĕll fĕlling, dĕbt.*

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope, Phebe, Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonant, as *ſince, once, hedge, oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn, bāne*; *căn, cāne*; *pĭn, pīne*; *tŭn, tūne*; *rŏb, rōbe*; *pŏp, pōpe*; *fir, fīre*; *cŭr, cūre*; *tŭb, tūbe.*

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year, yeare*; *wildneſs, wildneſſe*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for, in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus *clear-re, fel-le, knowledge.* This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the ſilent *e.*

It

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve*, *līve*, *gĭve*.

It has ſometimes in the end of words a ſound obſcure, and ſcarcely perceptible, as *open*, *ſhapen*, *ſhotten*, *thiſtle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*; as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *ſlew*.

Ea ſounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is ſounded like *e* long, as *ſeize*, *perceiving*.

Eu ſounds as *u* long and ſoft.

E a u are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the ſound of *u*.

E may be ſaid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *ſleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeoman*, where it is ſounded as *e* ſhort; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a ſound long, as *fīne*; and ſhort, as *fĭn*.

That is eminently obſervable in *i*, which may be likewiſe remarked in other letters, that the ſhort ſound is not the long ſound contracted, but a ſound wholly different.

The long ſound in monſyllables is always marked by the *e* final as *thĭn thīne*.

I is often ſounded before *r* as a ſhort *u*; as *ſtirt*, *firſt*, *ſhirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *ſhield*, which is ſounded as the double-*ee*; except *friend*, which is ſounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are ſounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, *as bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding*; or ſhort, as *blŏck*, *knŏck ŏblique*. *lŏll*.

Women, is pronounced *wimen*.

The ſhort *o* has ſometimes the ſound of a cloſe *u*, as *ſon*, *come*.

O coaleſces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the ſound of *o long*.

O is united to *e* in ſome words derived from Greek, as *œconomy*; but *oe* being not an Engliſh diphthong, they are better written as they are ſounded, with only *e*, *ecconomy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *ſoil*, *moil*, *poiſome*.

This coalition of letters ſeems to unite the ſounds of the two letters as far as two ſounds can be united without being deſtroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *coolar*; *oo* has the ſound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long, as in *ſoul*, *bowl*, *ſow*, *grow*. Theſe different ſounds are uſed to diſtinguiſh different ſignifications; as *bow*, an inſtrument for ſhooting; *bow*, a depreſſion of the head: *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; *ſow* to ſcatter ſeed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden veſſel.

Ou is ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as *court*; ſometimes like *o* ſhort, as *cough*; ſometimes like *u* cloſe, as *could*; or *u* open as *rough*, *tough*; which uſe only can teach.

Ou is frequently uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made Engliſh, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without conſidering that the laſt ſyllable gives the ſound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a ſound between them, if not compounded of both; beſide that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*; as *honneur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūſe*, *confūſion*; or ſhor as *ŭs concŭſſion*.

It coaleſces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in theſe combinations

the force of the *w* conſonant, as *quaff*, *queſt*, *quit*, *quite*, *languiſh*; ſometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*. It is ſometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in virtue, but the *e* has no ſound.

Ue is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *ſynagogue*, *plague*, *vogue*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i*, at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *ſay*, *ſayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel ẏ, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable, before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort as *opportunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *ſtag*, *frog*.

§ III. Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *cular*, *ciſtern*, *city*, *ſiccity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curioſity*, *concupiſcence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive*, from *captivus*.

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed into *tſh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymiſt*, *ſcheme*, *cholar*. *Arch*, is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop*.

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *machine*, *chaiſe*.

C, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *ſtick*, *block*, which were originally *ſticke*, *blocke*. In ſuch words *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l*. and *r*, as *clock*, *croſs*.

D.

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is uſed before *r*, as *draw*, *droſs*, and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemivowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, as *flaſk*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *ſnug*, *ſong*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geeſe*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *ſinging*, *ſtronger*, and generally before *er*, at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh*, *ſign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbit*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, *gipſy*.

Gh. in the beginning of a word has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though*, *right*, *ſought*, ſpoken *tho' rite ſoute*.

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *ſough*, *tough*, *enough*, *ſlough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronounciation *gh* had the force of a conſonant, deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *b*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, as *hat*, *horſe*.

It ſeldom, perhaps never, except in compounded words, begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hoſtler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jeſter*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept*, *king*, *ſkirt*, *ſkeptick*, for ſo it would be written, not *ſceptick*.

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loſes its ſound.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant as *căckle pickle*.

L.

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. Theſe words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *pſalm*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *faulcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaforo, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diſuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table*, *ſhuttle*.

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with B.

P is

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philoſopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by cþ, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equeſtrian*, *quilt*, *inquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*.

Q is ſometimes ſounded in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *riſque*, *chequer*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

R.

R has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other tongues.

The Saxons uſed often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhous*, *rheum*, *rhumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *ſepulchre*.

S.

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation*, *ſiſter*.

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends any word, except the third perſon of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *buſhes*, *diſtreſſes*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *ſurplus*; the cloſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe*, *horſe*, or in *ſs*, as *graſs*, *dreſs*, *bliſs*, *leſs*, anciently *graſſe*, *dreſſe*.

S ſingle at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *ſurplus*.

It ſounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intruſion*; and like *ſ*. if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuſe*; and before *y* final, a *roſy*; and in thoſe words, *boſom*, *deſire*, *wiſdom*, *priſon*, *priſoner*, *préſent*, *preſént*, *damſel*, *caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *ſ* is compriſed, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſuæ poteſtatis litera*; the reaſon of which the learned Dr Clarke erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. Thus we find in ſeveral languages:

Σκίνυμι *ſcatter*, *ſdegno*, *ſdrucciolo*, *ſfavellare*, σφὲξ, *ſgombrare*, *ſgranare*, *ſhake*, *ſlumber*, *ſmell*, *ſtrife*, *ſpace*, *ſplendour*, *ſpring*, *ſqueeze*, *ſhrew*, *ſtep*, *ſtrength*, *ſtramen*, *ſwenture*, *ſwell*.

S is mute in *iſle*, *iſland*, *demeſne*, *viſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*, excepting likwiſe derivatives from *y* as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that*, *theſe*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *theſe*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* ſilent muſt be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a ſound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f* in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

Of

W

Of *w*, which in dipthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*; but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *freſhy winter*. Yet I am of opinion that both *w* and *y* are always vowels, becauſe they cannot after a vowel be uſed with the ſound which is ſuppoſed to make them conſonats.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxons better expreſſed by *hw*, *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *where* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome*, *wh*, is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

X

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or dipthong, is a conſonant, as *ye*, *young*. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. It may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy youth*; but yet that it cannot be ſounded after a vowel.

Z.

Z begins no word originally Engliſh; it has the ſound, as its name *izzard* or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with cloſer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthœpy* or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain; being made different in different mouths by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronounciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers, in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the firſt who propoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus.

At length Eraſmus that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At lengð Eraſmus, ðat grēt ĩnjurd nâm,
Ae glorĩ of ðe prēſthūd and ðe zâm,
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous âg,
And drōv ðōs holi Vandals ōff ðe ſtâg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in uſe ſo as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spencer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally
Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die than ever love diſloyally.
But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnþankful wreč, ſaid hj, iz ðis ðe mjd,
Wiþ miċ her ſouerain merſi ðou duſt qujt?
Dj. lif ſhj ſaued bj her graſius djd.
But ðou duſt wen wiþ vilanus diſpjt,
Tu blot her honor, and her heuenlj liġt.
Dj, raðer dj, ðan ſo diſloialj,
Djm of her hiġ deſert, or ſjm ſo liġt.
Fair deþ it iz tu ſun mor ſām; ðen dj.
Dj, raðer dj, ðan ſwer luv diſloialj.
But if tu luv diſloialtj it bj.
Sal I ðen hāt her ðat from deðes dor
Mj broubt? ah! far bj ſuċ reproċ from mj.
Wat kan I les du ðan her luv ðerfor,
Siþ I her du reward kanot reſtor?
Dj raðer dj, and djiġ du her ſerv,
Djiġ her ſerv. and liviġ her ador.
Dj lif ſhj gāv, þj lif ſhj dub deſerv;
Dj, raðer dj, ðen ſwer from her ſervis ſwerv.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme; which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, then to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet another pice about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may ſerve though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet penſoēver you hav' occaſion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to coem among ðem being trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan to truſt to ðeir gentleneſs. For ðe ſaf'gard of your fac', piċ ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſehood, mad' of coarſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar piċ for mor' ſaf'ty is to be lined againſt ð' eminent parts wiṫ woollen clot. Firſt cut a piec' aboubt an inċ and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reaċ round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe ðoer; piċ being ſowed in his plac', join unto it two ſort pieces of the ſam bradṫ under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then ſet an oðer piec' about ðe breadth of a ſilling, againſt the top of ðe noſe. At oðer tim's pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half aquarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve ðowġ it be in ðe heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. their was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers every man had his own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accom-

commodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus:

——All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yur Fádher hu'tſh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdym cym, dhyi will bi dyn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers; but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tenſe, *ſais*, for *ſays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the ſenſe of the ſame word is diverſified; as *horſe*, *horſes*; I *love*, I *loved*.

§ I. *Of the* ARTICLE.

The Engliſh have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite ſignification, and means *one*, with ſome reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a ſword*, that is, *ſome ſword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of thoſe that are men than one of thoſe that are boys*. *An army might enter without reſiſtance*, that is, *any army*.

In the ſenſes in which we uſe *a* or *an* in the ſingular, we ſpeak in the plural without an article; as, *theſe are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, becauſe it is only the Saxon an, or æn, *one*, applied to a new uſe, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a conſonant in the ſpeed of utterance.

Grammarians of the laſt age direct, that *an* ſhould be uſed before *h*; whence it appears that the Engliſh anciently aſpirated leſs. *An* is ſtill uſed before the ſilent *h*, as, *an herb*, *an honeſt man*: but otherwiſe *a*; as,

A horſe, *a* horſe, my kingdom for
a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

THE has a particular and definite ſignification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world.
Milton.

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle*, *and green herbs for* the *uſe of man*; that is, for *thoſe beings that are cattle*, and *his uſe that is man*.

The is uſed in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
Ere *the* baſe laws of ſervitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble ſavage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are uſed without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Ariſtarchus*, *Jeruſalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. GOD is uſed as a proper name.

2. Abſtract names, as *blackneſs*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugline ſs*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindneſs*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer* but *water*; This is not *braſs* but *ſteel*.

§ II. *Of* Nouns Substantives.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following, are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but as in moſt of the other European languages by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

Singular.

Nom.	Magiſter,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri,	*of a* Maſter, *of the* Maſter. *or* Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro,	*to a* Maſter, *to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter,	Maſter, *O* Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro,	*from a* Maſter, *from the* Maſter.

Plural.

Nom.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum,	*of* Maſters, *of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris,	*to* Maſters, *to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *O* Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris,	*from* Maſters, *from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter, *Gen.* Maſter's. *Plur.* Maſters.
Scholar, *Gen.* Scholar's. *Plur.* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of eliſion, *maſter's ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the ſoldier's valour*, for *the ſoldier* his *valour*: but this cannot be the true original, becauſe *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's paſſions*; *the rabble's inſolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay likewiſe, *the foundation's ſtrength*, *the diamond's luſtre*, *the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *be* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and ſagacious Wallis, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective poſſeſſive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive.

This termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined ſmiþ, *a ſmith*; Gen. ſmiþes, *of a ſmith*; Plur. ſmiþes, or ſmiþas, *ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of their ſeven declenſions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word; *knittis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus*, *temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *flie*, *flies*; *ſiſter*, *ſiſters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *ſh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* ſounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *ſwine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſhoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*; So *hoof*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *miſchief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we ſay, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs*. *Pope*.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lord's houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*; but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe; and ſurely an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them.

§ III. *Of* Adjectives.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change; as *a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men,*

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive; as, *fair*, fair*er*, fair*eſt*; *lovely*, lovel*ier*, lovel*ieſt*; *ſweet*, ſweet*er*, ſweet*eſt*; *low*, low*er*, low*eſt*; high, high*er*, high*eſt*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good, better, beſt*; *bad, worſe, worſt*; *little, leſs, leaſt*; *near, nearer, next*; *much, more, moſt*; *many* (for *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late, later, lateſt* or *laſt*.

Some comparatives form a ſuperlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether, nethermoſt*; *outer, outmoſt*; *under, undermoſt*; *up, upper, uppermoſt*; *fore, former, foremoſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt, ſouthmoſt*.

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, moſt benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *faireſt*, or *moſt fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular compariſon, the comparative *more* is oftener uſed than the ſuperlative *moſt*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *moſt fair* for *faireſt*.

The compariſon of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiouſneſs of utterance, or agreeableneſs of ſound, is not eaſily reduced to rules.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared.

Polyſyllables, or words of more than two ſyllables, are ſeldom compared otherwiſe than by *more* and *moſt*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, moſt deplorable*.

Diſſyllables are ſeldom compared if they terminate in *ſome*, as *fulſome toilſome*; in *ful*, as *careful, ſpleenful, dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling, charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *leſs*, as *careleſs, harmleſs*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent, fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *miſſive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *ſkinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and ſuperlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language ſubjected ſo little and ſo lately to grammar, ſuch anomalies muſt frequently occur,

So *ſhady* is compared by *Milton*.

She in *ſhadieſt* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Loſt*,

And *virtuous*.

What ſhe wills to ſay or do,
Seems wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt.
Parad. Loſt.

So *trifling* by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not ſo decorous, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and *trifling eſt* things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation*,

Famous, by *Milton*.

I ſhall be named among the *famouſeſt*
Of women ſung at ſolemn feſtivals.
Milton's Agoniſtes,

Inventive, by *Aſcham*.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter*,

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon, Natural*,

Natural, by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Johnſon*.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *B. Johnſ.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have ſuſtained one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great king hath *pow'rfulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne.
Parad. Loſt.

The termination in *iſh* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diminiſhed below the poſitive, as *black*, *blackiſh*, or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt*, *ſaltiſh*, or having a little taſte of ſalt: they therefore admit no compariſon. This termination is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, nor often to words of above one ſyllable, and is ſcarcely uſed in the ſolemn or ſublime ſtyle.

§ IV. *Of* Pronouns.

Pronouns, in the Engliſh language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals *we*, *ye*, *they*, *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *ſame*.

The pronouns perſonal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accuſ. and other oblique caſes.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly uſed in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the ſecond perſon plural is uſed for the ſecond perſon ſingular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to
Oblique.	Him	Them	maſculines.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to
Oblique.	Her	Them	feminines.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to
Oblique.	Its	Them	neuters or things.

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to uſe *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The poſſeſſive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without caſes or change of termination.

The poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the ſecond, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is ſeparated by a verb, as *Theſe are* our *books*, *Theſe books are* ours, Your *children excel* ours *in ſtature*, *but* ours *ſurpaſs* yours *in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithſtanding their ſeeming plural termination, are applied equally to ſingular and plural ſubſtantives, as *This book is* ours. *Theſe books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly continued in poetry: they are uſed as *ours* and *yours*, when they are referred to a ſubſtantive preceding.

Their and *theirs* are the poſſeſſives likewiſe of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*.

	Singular and Plural.
Nom.	Who
Gen.	Whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Whom

Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, *or* whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Which

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whoſe

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as Whether *of these is left I know not.* Whether *shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent* other *horses. I have not sent the same horses, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for*, and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunctions with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house. This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage.*

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it's self*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

§ V. *Of the* VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action*, may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuter*; as *I love*, I am in love; *I strike*, I am now striking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present and simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved.*

To Have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* hast, *he* hath *or* has;

Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Has

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently uſed both in verſe and proſe.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had, *thou* hadſt, *he* had;
Plur. *We* had, *ye* had, *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* haſt had, *he* has had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had, *thou* hadſt had, *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, *thou* ſhalt have, *he* ſhall have;
Plur. *We* ſhall have, *ye* ſhall have, *they* ſhall have.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have;
Plur. *We* will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have.

By reading theſe future tenſes, may be obſerved the variations of *ſhall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have *or* have *thou*, let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have, have *or* have *ye*, let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* have, *he* have;
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Preterite ſimple as in the indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* have had, *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have had, *thou* ſhalt have had, *he* ſhall have had;
Plur. *We* ſhall have had, *ye* ſhall have had, *they* ſhall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of ſpeaking is expreſſed by *may*, *can*, in the preſent; and *might*, *could*, or *ſhould*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* may have, *thou* mayſt have, *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* might have, *thou* mightſt have, *he* might have;
Plur. *We* might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* can have, *thou* canſt have, *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* could have, *thou* couldſt have, *he* could have;
Plur. *We* could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.

In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb.

There is likewiſe a double *Preterite*.

Sing. *I* ſhould have had, *thou* ſhouldſt have had, *he* ſhould have had;
Plur. *We* ſhould have had, *ye* ſhould have had, *they* ſhould have had.

In like manner we uſe, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, *&c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent. To have.
Preterite. To have had.
Participle preſent. Having.
Participle preterite. Had.

Verb active. *To love.*

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. I love, *thou* loveſt, *he* loveth *or* loves;
Plur. We love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterite ſimple.

Sing. I loved, *thou* lovedſt, *he* loved;
Plur. We loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.
Preterperfect compared. I have loved, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. I had loved, *&c.*
Future. I ſhall love, *&c. I* will love, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Love *or* love *thou*, let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love, love *or* love *ye*, let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. I love, *thou* love, *he* love.
Plur. We love, *ye* love, *they* love.
Preterite ſimple, as in the indicative.
Preterite compound. I have loved, *&c.*
Future. I ſhall love, *&c.*
Second Future. I ſhall have loved, *&c.*

Potential.

Preſent. I may *or* can love, *&c.*
Preterite. I might, could, *or* ſhould, love, *&c.*
Double Pret. I might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To love.
Preterite. To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving.
Participle paſt. Loved.

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenſes of the verb *to be*, which muſt therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. I am, *thou* art, *he* is;
Plur. We are *or* be, *ye* are *or* be, *they* are *or be.*

The plural *be* is now little in uſe.

Preterite.

Sing. I was, *thou* waſt, *or* wert, *he* was;
Plur. We were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. I had been, *&c.*
Future. I ſhall or will be, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. I be, *thou* beeſt, *he* be;
Plur. We be, *ye* be, *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were, *thou* wert, *he* were;
Plur. We were, *ye* were, *they* were.
Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Future. I ſhall have been, *&c.*

Potential.

I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be.
Preterite. To have been.
Participle preſent. Being.
Participle preterite. Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, *&c. I* was loved, *&c.*
I have been loved, *&c.*

Con-

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, &c. If *I* were loved, &c. If I ſhall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be loved.
Preterite. To have been loved,
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do, *thou* doſt, *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do, *they* do.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* did, *thou* didſt, *he* did;
Plur. *We* did, *ye* did, *they* did.
Preterite. &c. *I* have done, &c. *I* had done, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou*, let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do, do *ye*, let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do, *thou* do, *he* do;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do, *they* do.

The reſt are as in the indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle preſent. Doing.
Participle preter. Done.

Do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as, *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*; ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is conſidered as a vitious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as,

I do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
Chaos is come again. Shakeſp.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.*

The Imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as, Do *I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do is thus uſed only in the ſimple tenſes.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives*, as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſubſtantive *to be*. They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in the French; as,

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin*; Je me ſuis levé, *French.*
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'e tois promené.

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo.* I am grieving, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempeſt is raging, *furit procella.* I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor.* So the other tenſes, as, *We were walking,* ἐνγγάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking, I had been walking, I ſhall* or *will be walking.*

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification; as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from a phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete: *The book is a printing, The braſs is a forging*; *a* being properly

at

ed, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns signify action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers after *if*, *though*, *are*, *before*, *whether*, *except*, *unless*, *whatsoever*, *whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father*, though Abraham be *ignorant of us*, and *Israel* acknowledge *us not*.

Of Irregular Verbs.

The English verbs were divided by Ben. Johnson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed in the scantiness of our conjugations there is scarcely any other place for irregularity

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c*, *ch*, *sh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the consonants *s*, *th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m*, *n*, *r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't*, *snatch't*, *fish't*, *wat't*, *dwel't*, *smel't* for *plac'd*, *snatch'd*, *fish'd*, *wat'd*, *dwel'd* *smel'd*; or *placed*, *snatched*, *fished*, *wated*, *dwelled*, *smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll* or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*, ; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *vext*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus *kept*, *slept*, *wept*, *crept*, *swept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d*, or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced; as, *read*, *led*, *spread*, *shed*, *shred*, *bid*, *hid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *sped*, *strid*, *slid*, *rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *spread*, to *shed*, to *shread*, to *bide*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *speed*, to *stride*, to *slide*, to *ride*. And thus, *cast*, *hurt*, *cost*, *burst*, *eat*, *beat*, *sweat*, *sit*, *quit*, *smit*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *shot*; from the verbs, to *cast*, to *hurt*, to *cost*, to *burst*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *sweat*, to *sit*, to *quit*, to *smite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *shoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *sent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *send*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as, *been*, *taken*, *given*, *slain*, *known*, from the verbs, to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *slay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *shorten*, *chosen*, *broken*; but likewise *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *hid*, *chid*, *shot*, *chose*, *brake*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *shoot*, to *choose*, to *break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown*, *shewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *sow'd*, *shew'd* *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *sow*, to *shew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite; as, *write, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote, though *wrote* may be used in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, flung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, strucken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work*, make *fought, taught, raught, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *teached, reached, beseeched, catched, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, seethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterite some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, swear, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en* as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, seethed*.

4. *Give, bid, sit*, make in the preterite *gave bade, sate*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, slew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n, drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go, went*, from the old *wend*, and the participle *gone*.

§ VI. *Of* Derivation.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to strike, I strick *or* struck, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, frighting, fighting, striking*.

The

The agent, or perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *ſtriker*.

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſometimes other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs: in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant ſoftened; as, a houſe, *to houſe*; braſs, *to braze*; glaſs, *to glaze*; graſs, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fiſh, *to fiſh*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives; as, haſte *to haſten*; length, *to lengthen*; ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen*; ſhort, *to ſhorten*; faſt, *to faſten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard *to harden*; ſoft, *to ſoften*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louſe, *louſy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth *worthy*; wit, *witty*: luſt, *luſty*; water, *watery*; earth *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; uſe *uſeful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almoſt the ſame ſenſe, but with ſome kind of diminution thereof, the termination *ſome* is added, denoting *ſomething*, or *in ſome degree*; as delight, *delightſome*; game, *gameſome*; irk, *irkſome*; burden, *burdenſome*; trouble, *troubleſome*; light, *lightſome*; hand, *handſome*; alone, *loneſome*; toil, *toilſome*.

On the contrary, the termination *leſs* added to ſubſtantives, makes adjectives ſignifying want; as, *worthleſs*, *witleſs*, *heartleſs*, *joyleſs*, *careleſs*, *helpleſs*. Thus comfort, *comfortleſs*; ſap, *ſapleſs*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleaſant, *unpleaſant*; wiſe, *unwiſe*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuſeful*, and many more.

The original Engliſh privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its deſcendants, words already ſignifying privation, as *ineffacacious*, *impious*, *indiſcreet*, the inſeparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confuſion, from which it is not eaſy to diſentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandſome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unaſſiſting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle preſent to mark a forbearance of action, as *unſighing*, but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives which have an Engliſh termination, as *unfertileneſs*, *unperfectneſs*, which if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *uncivil*, *incivility*: *unactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is uſual to retain the paticle prefixed, as *indecency*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepoſitive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation ſince it anſwers to the Latin prepoſition *de*. *Mis* inſinuates ſome error, and for the moſt part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to diſlike*; honour, *diſhonour*; to honour, to grace, *to diſhonour*, *to diſgrace*; to deign, *to diſdeign*; chance, hap, *miſchance*, *miſhap*; to take, *to miſtake*; deed, *miſdeed*; to

uſe *to miſuſe*; to employ; *to miſemploy*; to apply, *to miſapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the ſame ſignification, as *diſtinguiſh*, diſtinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import ſome kind of ſimilitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The ſame terminantion *ly*, added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like ſignification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; ſweet, *ſweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with ſome degree of ſweetneſs*.

The termination *iſh* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to ſubſtantives, imports ſimilitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greeniſh*; white, *whitiſh*; ſoft, *ſoftiſh*; a thief, *thieviſh*; a wolf, *wolviſh*; a child, *childiſh*.

We have forms of diminutives in ſubſtantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a gooſe, *a goſlin*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet ſtill there is another form of diminution among the Engliſh, by leſſening the ſound itſelf, eſpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lenthening it; and that ſometimes not ſo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *ſop*, *ſip*, *ſoop*, *ſop*, *ſippet*, where, beſides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *ſpit*, *ſpout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *Bitrait*; *great* pronounced long, eſpecially if with a ſtronger ſound, *grea-t*, *little* pronounced long *let-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a ſucceſſion of ſmaller and then greater ſounds; and ſo in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore ſcarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtantives, by adding the termination *neſs*; and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteneſs*; hard, *hardneſs*; great, *greatneſs*; ſkilful, *ſkilfulneſs*, *unſkilfulneſs*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *prieſthood*, *likelihood*, *falſehood*.

There are other abſtracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a ſmall change being ſometimes made; as, long, *length*; ſtrong, *ſtrength*; broad, wide, *breadth*, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; ſlow, *ſlowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and ſo moon, *month*.

Like theſe are ſome words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mowth*; commonly ſpoken and written later *math*, after *math*; ſteal, *ſtealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

Theſe ſhould rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that cuſtom prevails, leſt *h* ſhould be twice repeated.

The ſame form retain *faith*, *ſpight*, *wrathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *ſooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whoſe primitives are either entirely obſolete, or ſeldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *ſey* or *ſoy*, *ſpy*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *ſay*, *work*.

Some ending in *ſhip*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingſhip*, *wardſhip*, *guardianſhip*, *partnerſhip*, *ſtewardſhip*, *headſhip*, *lordſhip*.

Thus

Thus *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*; whence *worſhipful*, *to worſhip*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do eſpecially denote dominion, at leaſt ſtate or condition; as, *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *chriſtendom*, *freedom*, *wiſdom*, *whoredom*, *biſhoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the ſame import with us among them, ſcarely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *uſage*.

There are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, *a bat*, *a batoon*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battle-door*, *to batter*, *butter*, a kind of glutinous compoſition for food. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twiſt*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſubtlety than ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn uſually implies the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are derived the French *nez* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a noſe. But as if from the conſonants *n* taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed that they may the better correſpond, *ſn* denotes *naſus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the noſe, as *ſnout*, *ſneeze*, *ſnore*, *ſnort*, *ſnear*, *ſnicker*, *ſnot*, *ſnivel*, *ſnite*, *ſnuff*, *ſnuffle* *ſnaffle*, *ſnarle*, *ſnudge*.

There is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſinuo*, as *ſnake*, *ſneak*, *ſnail*, *ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap*; and *ſnatch*, *ſnib*, *ſnub*.

Bl implies a *blaſt*; as, *blow*, *blaſt*, *to blaſt*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* one's reputation; *bleat*, *black*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak*, or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *blaſter*, *blurt*, *bliſter*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *bliſter*, *blabber-lipt*, *blubber-cheek'd*, *bleted*, *bleterring*, *blaſt*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *bleſſom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, cloſer, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the thing ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as if probably derived from *τρόπος*, or *ſtremuous*; as *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *ſtrew*, *ſtrike*, *ſtreak*, *ſtroke* *ſtripe*, *ſtrive*, *ſtrife*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrout*, *ſtrut*, *ſtretch*, *ſtrait*, *ſtrict*, *ſtreight*, that is narrow, *diſtrain*, *ſtreſs*, *diſtreſs*, *ſtring*, *ſtrap*, *ſtream*, *ſtreamer*, *ſtand*, *ſtrip*, *ſtray*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrange*, *ſtride*, *ſtraddle*.

St in like manner implies ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*: for example, *ſtand*, *ſtay*, that is to remain, or to prop; *ſtaff*, *ſtay*, that is, to oppoſe; *ſtop*, *to ſtuff*, *ſtifle*, *to ſtay*, that is to ſtop; *a ſtay*, that is, an obſtacle; *ſtick*, *ſtut*, *ſtutter*, *ſtammer*, *ſtagger*, *ſtrickle*, *ſtitch*, *ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at play; *ſtock*, *ſtem*, *ſting*, *to ſting*, *ſtink*, *ſtitch*, *ſtud*, *ſtanchion*, *ſtub*, *ſtubble*, *to ſtub* up, *ſtamp*, whence *ſtumble*, *ſtilt*, *to ſtalk*, *ſtep*, *to ſtamp* with the feet, whence to *ſtamp*, that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtamp; *ſtew*, *to ſtow*, to *beſtow*, *ſteward*, or *ſtoward*, *ſtead*, *ſteady*, *ſteadfaſt*, *ſtable*, *a ſtable*, *a ſtall*, *to ſtall*, *a ſtool*, *ſtall*, *ſtill*, *ſtall*, *ſtallage*, *ſcall*, *ſtage*, *ſtill*, adj. and *ſtill* adv. *ſtale*, *ſtour*, *ſturdy*, *ſtand*, *ſtrout*, *ſtallion*, *ſtiff*, *ſtark-dead*, *to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtone*, *ſteel*, *ſtern*, *ſtanch*, *to ſtanch* blood, *to ſtore*, *ſtep*, *ſtaple*, *ſtair*, *ſtandard*, a fixed meaſure, *ſtately*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* denotes ſoomething firm and fixed.

Thr implies a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thruſt*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *thrust*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *thrown*.

Wr implies ſome ſort of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry*, *to wreath*, *wreſt*, *wreſtle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wraith*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wriſt*, *wrap*.

Sw implies a ſilent agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as, *ſway*, *ſwag*, *to ſway*, *ſwagger*, *ſwerve*, *ſwoat*, *ſweep*, *ſwell*, *ſwim*, *ſwing*, *ſwift*, *ſweet*, *ſwitch*, *ſwinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *ſm* in *ſmooth*, *ſmug*, *ſmile*, *ſmirk*, *ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall*, *ſmell*, *ſmack*, *ſmother*, *ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke

ſtroke as with an originally ſilent motion implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denotes a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clamber, clammy, claſp, to claſp, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, cloſe, to cloſe, a clod, a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter, a cluſter*.

Sp implies a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo* or *ſeparo*: for example, *ſpread, ſpring, ſprig, ſprout, ſprinkle, ſplit, ſplinter, ſpill, ſpit, ſputter, ſpatter*.

Sl denotes a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime, ſlide, ſlip, ſlipper, ſly, ſleight, ſlit, ſlow, ſlack, ſlight, ſling, ſlap*.

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh, raſh, gaſh, flaſh, claſh, laſh, ſlaſh, plaſh, traſh*, indicates ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh, ruſh, guſh, fluſh, bluſh, bruſh, buſh, puſh*, implies ſomething as acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *ſling, ſling, ding, ſwing, cling, ſing, wring, ſting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremour, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, ſink, clink, chink, think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, ſprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, ſpangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as alſo in *mumble, grumble, jumble tumble, ſtumble, rumble, crumble, fumble*. But at the ſame time the cloſe *u* implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, ſcamble, ſcramble, wamble, amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle, ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *in* may imply the ſubtilty of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſqueek, ſqueak, ſqueal, ſquall, braul, wraul, yaul, ſpaul, ſcreek, ſhriek, ſhril, ſharp, ſhrivel, wrinkle, crack, craſh, claſh, gnaſh, plaſh, cruſh, buſh, biſſe, fiſſe, whiſt, ſoft, jar, burl, curl, whirl, box, buſtle, ſpindle, dwindle, twine, twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified; and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace, face, elegant, elegance, reſemble*.

Some verbs which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed, *ſpend, expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpico; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipo.

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as, *conceive, approve, expoſe, exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaider*; though indeed, even of theſe part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as, *wine, vinum*; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *warm*, vermis *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, do-

me

mo, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεῦγος; *over*, *upper*, ſuper, ὑπερ; *am*, ſum, εἰμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolic, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *path*, *pfad*, *ax*, *ach*, *mit*, *ford*, *pfuid*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *ſear*, *grave*, *graff*, *to grave*, *to ſcrape*, *whole*, *heal*, from πάγος, ἄξινη, μῖλα, πορθμος, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μήν, ξηρός, γράφω, ὅλος, ειλέω, Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the ſame fountain, though they be likewiſe found among the Latins?

Our anceſtors were ſtudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monſyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firſt ſyllable, eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewiſe conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, which ſeem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, in order that the ſound might become the ſofter; but eſpecially tranſpoſing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in expendo, *ſpend*; exemplum, *ſample*; excipo, *ſcape*; extraneous, *ſtrange*; extractum, *ſtretch'd*; excrucio, *to ſcrew*; exſcorio, *to ſcour*; excorio, *to ſcourge*; excortico, *to ſcratch*; and others beginning with *ex:* as alſo emendo, *to mend*; epiſcopus, *biſhop*; in Daniſh *Biſp*; epiſtola, *piſtle*; hoſpitale, *ſpittle*; Hiſpania, *Spain*; hiſtoria; *ſtory*.

Many of theſe etymologies are doubtful, and ſome evidently miſtaken.

The following are ſomewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Elizabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* paſſing into *b*, as in *biſhop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is reſtored in the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now ſay *boar*: as for *lang*, *long*, for *bain*, *bane*; for *ſtane*, *ſtone*, aprugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* tranſpoſed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλωπηξ, *fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill*, *full*; piſcis, *fiſh*; and tranſpoſing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freeze*; muſtum, *ſtum*; defenſio, *fence*; diſpenſator, *ſpencer*; aſculto, eſcouter, Fr. *ſcout*; exſcalpo; *ſcrape*, reſtoring *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſcrap*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; exculpo, *ſcoop*; exterritus, *ſtart*; extonitus, attonitus, *ſtonn'd*; ſtomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fined*; obſtipo, *ſtop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *beware*, *wary*, *warm*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the ſound of φ and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph* ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer*, *ſore*, and hence *ſorry*, *ſorrow*, *ſo rowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*; ſcalenus, *leaning*, unleſs you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jet*; projectum, *to jet forth*, *a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*; domina, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; ποδήριον, *pot*; κυπελλα, *cup*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; ſpecio, ſpeculor, *ſpy*; plico, *ply*; implico, *imply*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; ſedes, epiſcopalis, *ſee*.

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyllables may be leſſened; as, amita, *aunt*; ſpiritus, *ſpright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabilis, *ſtable*; ſtabulum, *ſtable*; pallacium, *palace*, *plate*; rabula, *rail*, *rawl*, *wrawl*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; quæſitio, *queſt*.

As alſo a conſonant or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable, rotundus, round; fragilis, *frail*; ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; ſubitaneus, *ſuddain*, *ſoon*; ſuperare, *to ſoar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *ſtain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

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The contraction may ſeem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακός, *kyrk*, *church*; preſbyter, *prieſt*; ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*; frango, fregi, *break*, *breach*; fagus, φήγος, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near-a-kin; frigeſco, *freeze*; frigeſco, *freſh*, *ſc* into *ſh*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, ſo in *ſcapha*, *ſkiff*, *ſkip*, and refrigeſco, *refreſh*; but vireſco, *freſh*; phlebotamus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer, *ſquire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; ſanctuarium, *ſanctuary*, *ſentry*; quæſitio, *chaſe*; perquiſitio, *purchaſe* anguilla, *eel*; inſula, *iſle*, *ile*, *iſland*, *iland*; inſuletta, *iſlet*, *ilet*; *eight* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Oweſney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; examinare, *to ſcan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, writ *cſamen*, or *ſcamen*, is contracted into *ſcan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *agnum examen* they turned into *ſciame*; for which we ſay *ſwarme*, by inſerting *r* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*; ſedile *ſtool*; , uerèc, *wet*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; ſuccus, *juice*; catena, *chain*; caliga, calga; chauſe, chauſſe. Fr. *boſe*; extinguo, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; αἰών, ævum, *ay*, *age*, *over*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; extravagus, *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; ſevero, *ſwear*; ſtridulus, *ſhrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; ann veneſco, vanui, *wane*; ſyllabare, *to ſpell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may ſeem harſher, yet may not be rejected, for it at leaſt appears, that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; Elizabetha, *Elizabeth*, *Eliſabeth*, *Betty*, *Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawket*; Matthæus, *Matthæ*, *Matthew*; Martha, *Matt*, *Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus cariophyllus, fios; gerofilo, Ital. giriflee, giloffr, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſley*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perſicum, *peach*; eruca, *erute*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annullus geminus, a *gimmal*, or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choſes, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus diſfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and, to make the ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and ſoftening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch, and Teutonic languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame word, according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*; but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. *To ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*; but *ſpell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in lands that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel*, *good-ſpell*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *freeſe*, for *cloth*, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and compriſing the ſignification of more words than one; as, from *ſcrip* and *roll* comes *ſcroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay* or *ſtand* and *out*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp* with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding *out*, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp*, the emiſſion, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k*, the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made

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the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes ſpring; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*, and laſtly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exhibition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or groſſer bud; *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout* and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *ſtruggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis, therefore has totally omitted it; and Johnſon, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervarions as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as, *Thou flieſt from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The ſun's heat*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe; as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: *He gave this* to *me*; *He took this* from *me*; *He ſays this* of *me*; *He came* with *me*.

PART IV.

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Deſmarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnſon*, though a poet. But, as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoepby*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

§ I.

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and when every ſyllable has its proper accent, or, which in Engliſh verſifica-

ſification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſily to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented, as *child-iſh*, *kingdom*, *áctreſt*, *ácted*, *toílſome*, *lóver*, *ſcóffer*, *fáirer*, *fóremoſt*, *zéalous*, *fúlneſs*, *gódly*, *méekly*, *ártiſt*.

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét*, *to beſeém*, *to beſtów*.

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as, *to deſcánt*, *a déſcant*; *to cemént*, *a cément*; *to contráct*; *a cóntract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable; as *delight*, *perfúme*.

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *cránny*; in *our*, as *lábour*, *fávour*, in *ow*, as *willow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bible*; in *iſh*, as *bániſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cáſſoc*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fáſten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *bútter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6. Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe*, *eſcápe*; or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe*, *revéal*; or ending in two conſonants, as *atténd*; have the accent on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a dipthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *applaúſe*; except words in *ain*, *cértain*, *mountain*.

8. Tryſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as, *lóvelineſs*, *ténderneſs*, *contémner*, *wágonner*, *phyſical*, *beſpátter*, *comménting*, *commending*, *aſſúrance*.

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *imminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connívance*, *acquáintance*,; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *ſpécify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *ſubſidy*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *légible*, *théatre*, except *diſciple*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple*, *epiſtle*.

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *plenitude*.

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátour*, or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*; or a vowel before two conſonants, as *doméſtick*, accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French, as *acquiéſce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*, or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immatúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *in-*

incóntinently, *commendable*, *communicableneſs*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicáter*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *combúſtible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accents on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puſillanimity*, *activity*.

Theſe rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but propoſed as uſeful. Almoſt every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in Engliſh, as in other tongues, much muſt be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have eſcaped my obſervation.

§ II.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *alóft*, *creáte*; or trochaick, as *bóly*, *lófty*.

Our iambick meaſure compriſes verſes

Of four ſyllables,

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loſt;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, comes ſhort. *Drayton.*

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Drydn.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Or ſhall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt peak,
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein,

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
By many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths.
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every were,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Drayt.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky does ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew.
Milton.

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place

Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a loſty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gates nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore;
Or like the broken thunder heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drive the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies;
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden.

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ſtrictly obſerved.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Of ſeven,

Faireſt piece of well form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that bear ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſs crouds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'ring clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo long;
Alledging for herſelf, when through the Saxons pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's ſetting ſide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Theſe whom devouring war elſe every where did grieve.

An

And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe reſign'd her ancient right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only ſhe is rich, in mountains, meres, and ſprings,
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous waſte,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer,
And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The verſe of twelve ſyllables, called an *Alexandrine* is now only uſed to diverſify heroick lines.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes, conſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter ſpace. *Fenton.*

When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to ſee. *Lewis.*

We have another meaſure very quick and lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs, which may be called the *anapeſtick*, in which the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

May I góvern my páſſions with ábſolute ſwáy.
And grow wiſer and bétter as lífe wears awáy.

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrenched from the firſt foot, as

Diógenes ſúrly and proúd,
I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of me,

Theſe meaſures are varied by many combinations, and ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure.

'Tis heaven itſelf that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight ſyllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of ſeven,
For reſiſtance I could fear none,
But with twenty ſhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone.

In that of ſix,
'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
With hollow blaſts of wind,
A damſel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd.

In the anapeſtick,
When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right.

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licences, except a *ſynalœpha*, or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *ſynæreſis*, by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion*, *ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

The SAXON and ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

A	A	a	a	O	O	o	o
B	B	b	b	P	P	p	p
C	C	c	c	Q	Q	q	q
D	D	d	d	R	R	r	r
E	E	e	e	S	S	s	s
F	F	f	f	T	T	t	t
G	G	g	g	V	V	v	v
H	H	h	h	U	U	u	u
I	I	i	i	W	W	w	w
K	K	k	k	X	X	x	x
L	L	l	l	Y	Y	y	y
M	M	m	m	Z	Z	z	z
N	N	n	n				

Th Ð, ð, þ, That ϑ, And ȝ.



A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A B A

A, Has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds. The broad ſound, as, *all*, *wall*. The open, *father*, *rather*. The ſlender, or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language. Of this ſound we have examples in *place*, *face*, *waſte*.

2. A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as *an* ox.

3. A is ſometimes a noun; as, great *A*.

4. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun.

A hunting. *Prior.*

A begging. *Dryd.*

5. A has a ſignification denoting proportion. The landlord hath a hundred *a* year. *Addiſon.*

6. A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*. *Dryd.*

7. A is ſometimes put for *be*.

8. A, in compoſition, ſeems ſometimes the French *a*, and ſometimes *at*, as *aſide*, *aſlope*, *aware*, *a-weary*, *a-trip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *awake*. *Dryd.*

10. A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. M. *artium magiſter*.

A'BACUS. *ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A counting-table.

2. The uppermoſt member of a column.

ABA'FT. *a.* [of abaftan. Sax.] From the fore-part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit. *Dryd.*

2. To deſert. *Sidney. Shakeſp.*

3. To forſake. *Spenſer.*

A B B

ABA'NDONED. *part. a.*

1. Given up. *Shakeſp.*

2. Forſaken.

3. Corrupted in the higheſt degree.

ABA'NDONMENT. *ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion.

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [*abaiſſer*, Fr.] To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABA'SEMENT. *ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL.] To make aſhamed. *Milton.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [From the French *abbatre*.]

1. To leſſen, to diminiſh. *Davies.*

2. To deject, or depreſs. *Dryd.*

3. To let down the price in ſelling.

4. [In common law.] To *abate* a writ, is, by ſome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cowel.*

To ABATE. *v. n.* To grow leſs. *Dryd.*

ABA'TEMENT. *ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being abated. *Arbuth.*

3. The ſum or quantity taken away by the act of abating. *Swift.*

4. The cauſe of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury.*

ABA'TER. *ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured. *Arbuthnot.*

ABB. *ſ.* The yarn on a weaver's warp, among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABBA. *ſ.* [Heb. אב] A Syriac word, which ſignifies father.

A'BBACY. *ſ.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] The rights, poſſeſſions, or privileges or an abbot.

A'BBESS. *ſ.* [*abbatiſſa*, Lat. *abbeſſe*, Fr.] The ſuperiour of a nunnery. *Dryd.*

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *ſ.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women. *Shakeſp.*

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *ſ.* A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement. *Dryd.*

A'BBOT. *ſ.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*.] The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBRE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*abbreviare*, Lat.]
1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts without loſs of the main ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort. *Brown.*

ABBREVIA'TION. *ſ.*
1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words. *Swift.*

ABBREVIA'TOR. *ſ.* One who abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]
1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgment. *Taylor.*

ABBREUVOI'R. [in French, a Watering-place.] Among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones.

A, B, C, pronounced *abece.*
1. The alphabet.
2. The little books by which the elements of reading are taught.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] To give up right; to reſign. *Addiſon.*

ABDICA'TION *ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation.

A'BDICATIVE. *a.* That which cauſes or implies *abdication.*

ABDO'MEN. *ſ.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.

ABDO'MINAL. } *a.* Relating to the
ABDO'MINOUS. } abdomen.

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDU'CENT. *a.* Muſcles abducent ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDU'CTOR. *ſ.* [Lat.] The muſcles, which draws back the ſeveral members. *Arbuthnot.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *ſ.* [from the names of *a, b, c.*] A teacher of the alphabet, or firſt rudiments of literature.

A'BECEDARY. *a.* Belonging to the alphabet.

ABE'D. *ad.* [from *a*, for *at*.] In bed. *Sidn.*

ABE'RRANCE *ſ.* A deviation from the right way; an errour. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRANCY. The ſame with ABERRANCE. *Brown.*

ABE'RRANT. *a.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [*aberro*, Lat.] Going aſtray. *Brown.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averuncо*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from betan, Sax.] To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Fairy Q.*

ABE'TMENT. *ſ.* The act of abetting.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *ſ.* He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*

ABEY'ANCE. *ſ.* The right of fee-ſimple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and conſideration of the law. *Cowel.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loath. *Milton.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *ſ.* [from *abhor.*] The
ABHO'RRENCY. } act of abhorring, deteſtation. *Lock. South.*

ABHO'RRENT *a.* [from *abhor.*]
1. Struck with abhorrence.
2. Contrary to, foreign, inconſiſtent with. *Dryden.*

ABHO'RRER. *ſ.* [from *abhor.*] A hater, deteſter. *Swift.*

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from aubidian, Sax.]
1. To dwell in a place, not to remove. *Gen.*
2. To dwell. *Shakeſ.*
3. To remain, not ceaſe or fail. *Pſalms.*
4. To continue in the ſame ſtate. *Stillingfl.*
5. To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Fairy Q.*
6. To bear or ſupport, the conſequences of a thing. *Milton.*
7. To bear or ſupport, without being conquered. *Woodward.*
8. To bear without averſion. *Sidney.*
9. To bear or ſuffer. *Pope.*
10. It is uſed with the participle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

ABI'DER. *ſ.* [from *abide.*] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place.

ABI'DING. *ſ.* [from *abide.*] Continuance. *Raleigh.*

A'BJECT. *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.]
1. Mean, or worthleſs. *Addiſon.*
2. Contemptible, or of no value. *Milt.*
3. Without hope or regard. *Milt.*
4. Deſtitute, mean and deſpicable. *Dryden. Pope.*

A'BJECT. *ſ.* A man without hope. *Pſalms.*

To A'BJECT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *abject.*] The ſtate of an abject. *Boyle.*

ABJE'CTION.

ABJE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *abject.*] Meanneſs of mind; ſervility; baſeneſs. *Hooker.*

A'BJECTLY. *ad.* [from *abject.*] In an abject manner, meanly.

A'BJECTNESS. *ſ.* [from *abject.*] Servility, meanneſs. *Green.*

ABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength. *Sidney.*

2. Capacity, qualification, power. *Dan.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind. *Rogers.*

ABINTE'STATE. *a.* [of *ab*, from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To ſwear not to do ſomething. *Hale.*

2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a poſition upon oath.

ABJURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *abjure.*] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABLA'CTATE *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION. *ſ.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEA'TION. *ſ.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

ABLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.

2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns.

A'BLE. *a.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.]

1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon.*

2. Having power ſufficient. *South.*

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable. *Shakeſp.*

ABLE-BODIED. *ad.* Strong of body.

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment.

ABLEGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ablegate.*] A ſending abroad.

A'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *able.*] Ability of body, vigour, force. *Sidney.*

A'BLEPSY. *ſ.* [Ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of ſight.

A'BLUENT. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat.] That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLU'TION. *ſ.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing.

2. The rinſing of chemical preparations in water.

3. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial, renunciation. *Hammond.*

ABO'ARD. *a.* [from the French *à bord*, as *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord.*] In a ſhip. *Raleigh.*

ABO'DE. *ſ.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence. *Waller.*

2. Stay, continuance in a place. *Shakeſp.*

2. *To make abode*; to dwell, to reſide, to inhabit. *Dryd.*

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreſhow; to be a prognoſtic, to be ominous. *Shakeſp.*

ABO'DEMENT. *ſ.* [from *to abode.*] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future. *Shakeſp.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul. *Hooker.*

2. To put an end to; to deſtroy. *Hayw.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *aboliſh.*] That which may be aboliſhed.

ABO'LISHER. *ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] He that aboliſhes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. *Hooker.*

ABOLI'TION. *ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. *Grew.*

ABO'MINABLE. *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, deteſtable. *Swift.*

2. Unclean. *Leviticus.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of looſe and indeterminate cenſure. *Shakeſp.*

ABO'MINABLENESS *ſ.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs. *Bentley.*

ABO'MINABLY. *a.* [from *abominable.*] Exceſſively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill ſenſe. *Arbuthnot.*

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly. *Southern.*

ABOMINA'TION. *ſ.*

1. Hatred, deteſtation. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred. *Geneſis.*

3. Pollution, defilement. *Shakeſp.*

3. The cauſe of pollution. 2 *Kings.*

ABORI'GINES. ſ. [Lat.] The earlieſt inhabitants of a country; thoſe of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welſh in Britain.

ABO'RTION. *ſ.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

2. The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbuthnot.*

ABO'RTIVE. *ſ.* That which is born before the due time. *Peacham.*

ABO'RTIVE. *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shakeſp.*

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time. *South.*

3. That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.*

ABO'RTIVELY. *ad.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *abortive.*] The ſtate of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [from *aborto*, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and bupan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]
1. Higher in place. *Dryden.*
2. More in quantity or number. *Exod.*
3. Higher in rank, power or excellence. *Pſalms.*
4. Superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.*
5. Beyond; more than. *Locke.*
6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*

ABO'VE. *ad.*
1. Over-head. *Bacon.*
2. In the regions of heaven. *Pope.*
3. Before. *Dryd.*

From above.
1. From an higher place. *Dryd.*
2. From heaven. *James.*

ABOVE ALL. In the firſt place; chiefly. *Dryd.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open ſight; without artifice or trick. *L'Eſtrange.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. *Addiſon.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

To ABOUND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]
1. To have in great plenty.
2. To be in great plenty.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax.]
1. Round, ſurrounding, encircling. *Dryd.*
2. Near to. *Ben. Johnſ.*
3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to. *Locke.*
4. Engaged in, employed upon. *Taylor.*
5. Appendant to the perſon; as, cloaths, *&c.* *Milton.*
6. Relating to the perſon, as a ſervant. *Sidney.*

ABO'UT. *ad.*
1. Circularly. *Shakeſp.*
2. In circuit. *Shakeſp.*
3. Nearly. *Bacon.*
4. Here and there; every way. *Fa. Q.*
5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a ſmall time of.
6. The longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way. *Shakeſp.*
7. To bring *about*; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes.*
8. To come *about*; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point.
9. To go *about* a thing; to prepare to do it. Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une choſe*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop.

ABRACADA'BRA. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM's BALM. An herb.

ABRA'SION. *ſ.* [See ABRADE.]
1. The act of abrading; the rubbing off.
2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *ad.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line. *Shakeſp.*

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]
1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance. *2 Macc.*
2. To contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort. *Locke.*
3. To deprive of. *Shakeſp.*

ABRI'DGED OF. *p.* Deprived of, debarred from.

An ABRI'DGER. *ſ.* [from *abridge.*]
1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgements.

ABRI'DGMENT. *ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]
1. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs. *Hooker.*
2. A diminution in general. *Donne.*
3. Reſtraint, or abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

ABRO'ACH. *ad.* [See To BROACH.]
1. In a poſture to run out. *Swift.*
2. In a ſtate of being diffuſed or propagated. *Shakeſp.*

ABRO'AD. *ad.* [compounded of *a* and *broad.*]
1. Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milton.*
2. Out of the houſe. *Shakeſp.*
3. In another country. *Hooker.*
4. In all directions, this way and that. *Dryd.*
5. Without, not within. *Hooker.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul. *Hooker.*

ABROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*

ABRU'PT. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.]
1. Broken, craggy. *Thomſon.*
2. Divided, without any thing intervening. *Milton.*
3. Sudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives. *Shakeſp.*
4. Unconnected. *B. Johnſon.*

ABRU'PTION.

ABRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Violent and ſudden ſeparation. *Woodward.*

ABRU'PTLY. *ad.* [See ABRUPT.] Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney. Add.*

ABRU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *abrupt.*]
1. An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs.
2. Unconnectedneſs, roughneſs, craginess. *Woodward.*

A'BSCESS. *ſ.* [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body. *Arbuth.*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off.

ABSCI'SSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic ſection, intercepted between the vertex and a ſemi-ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *ſ.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of cutting off. *Wiſeman.*
2. The ſtate of being cut off. *Brown.*

To ABSCO'ND. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf.

ABSCO'NDER. *ſ.* [from *abſcond.*] The perſon that abſconds.

A'BSENCE. *ſ.* [See ABSENT.]
1. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence. *Shakeſp.*
2. Want of appearance, in the legal ſenſe. *Addiſon.*
3. Inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of the preſent object. *Addiſon.*

A'BSENT. *a.* [*abſcens*, Lat.]
1. Not preſent; uſed with the particle *from.* *Pope.*
2. Abſent in mind, inattentive. *Addiſon.*

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into preſence. *Shakeſp.*

ABSENTE'E. *ſ.* A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country. *Davies.*

ABSI'NTHIATED. *p.* [from *abſinthium*, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*abſiſto*, Lat.] To ſtand off, to leave off.

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.]
1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial ſenſe. *Shakeſp.*
2. To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe. *Waller.*
3. To pronounce a ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe. *Pope.*
4. To finiſh, to complete. *Hale.*

A'BSOLUTE. *a.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.]
1. Complete; applied as well to perſons as things. *Hooker.*
2. Unconditional; as, an *abſolute* promiſe. *South.*
3. Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace. *Stilling fl.*
4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power. *Dryden.*

A'BSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *abſolute.*]
1. Completely, without reſtriction. *Sidney.*
2. Without relation. *Hooker.*
3. Without limits or dependance. *Dryden.*
4. Without condition. *Hooker.*
5. Peremptorily, poſitively. *Milton.*

A'BSOLUTENESS. *ſ.* [from *abſolute.*]
1. Completeneſs.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarendon.*
3. Deſpotiſm. *Bacon.*

ABSOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.]
1. Acquittal.
2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance. *South.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *a.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That which abſolves.

A'BSONANT. *a.* Contrary to reaſon.

A'BSONOUS. *a.* [*abſonus*, Lat.] Abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

To ABSO'RB. *v. a.* [*abſorbeo*, Lat. preter. *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt.*]
1. To ſwallow up. *Phillips.*
2. To ſuck up. *Harvey.*

ABSO'RBENT. *ſ.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the ſoftneſs or poroſity of its parts, either eaſes the aſperities of pungent humours, or draws away ſuperfluous moiſture in the body. *Quincy.*

ABSO'RPT. *p.* [from *abſorb.*] Swallowed up. *Pope.*

ABSO'RPTION. *ſ.* [from *abſorb.*] The act of ſwallowing up. *Burnet.*

To ABSTA'IN. *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification.

ABSTE'MIOUS. *a.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate, ſober, abſtinent.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *abſtemious.*] Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off.

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping.

ABSTE'RGENT. *a.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanſe, to purify. *Brown.*

ABSTE'RSION. *ſ.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. *Bacon.*

ABSTE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *abſterge.*] That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing. *Bacon.*

A'BSTINENCE. *ſ.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.]
1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.*
2. Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. *Shakeſp.*

A'BSTINENT. *a.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinence.

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abſtrabo*, Lat.]
1. To take one thing from another.
2. To ſeparate ideas. *Locke.*
3. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*

A'BSTRACT. *a.* [*abſtractus*, Lat.] Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abſtract* mathematics. *Wilkins.*

A'BSTRACT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shakeſp.*
2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Watts.*
3. The ſtate of being abſtracted. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED. *p. a.* [from *abſtract.*]
1. Separated. *Milton.*
2. Refined, abſtruſe. *Donne.*
3. Abſent of mind.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *ad.* With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparately from all contingent circumſtances. *Dryd.*

ABSTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*abſtractio*, Lat.]
1. The act of abſtracting. *Watts.*
2. The ſtate of being abſtracted.
3. Abſence of mind, inattention.
4. Diſregard of worldly objects. *Pope.*

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *abſtract.*] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *abſtract.*] In an abſtract manner, abſolutely. *Bentley.*

ABSTRU'SE. *a.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.]
1. Hidden.
2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion.

ABSTRU'SELY. *ad.* Obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *abſtruſe.*] Difficulty, or obſcurity. *Boyle.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *ſ.*
1. Abſtruſeneſs.
2. That which is abſtruſe. *Brown.*

To ABSU'ME. *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waſte. *Hale.*

ABSU'RD. *a.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.]
1. Unreaſonable; without judgment. *Bacon.*
2. Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon. *South.*

ABSU'RDITY. *ſ.* [from *abſurd.*]
1. The quality of being abſurd. *Locke.*
2. That which is abſurd. *Addiſon.*

ABSU'RDLY. *ad.* [from *abſurd.*] Improperly, unreaſonably. *Swift.*

ABSU'RDNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety.

ABU'NDANCE. *ſ.* [*abondance*, Fr.]
1. Plenty. *Craſhaw.*
2. Great numbers. *Addiſon.*
3. A great quantity. *Raleigh.*
4. Exuberance, more than enough. *Spenſer.*

ABU'NDANT. *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.]
1. Plentiful. *Par. Loſt.*
2. Exuberant. *Arbuth.*
3. Fully ſtored. *Burnet.*

ABU'NDANTLY. *ad.* [from *abundant.*]
1. In plenty. *Gen.*
2. Amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently. *Rogers.*

To ABU'SE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat, In *abuſe*, the verb, *ſ* has the ſound of *z*; in the noun, the common ſound.]
1. To make an ill uſe of. *1 Cor.*
2. To deceive, to impoſe upon. *Bacon.*
3. To treat with rudeneſs. *Shakeſp.*

ABU'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe.*]
1. The ill uſe of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. A corrupt practice, bad cuſtom. *Swift.*
3. Seduecment. *Sidney.*
4. Unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach. *Milton.*

ABU'SER. *ſ.* [pronounced *abuzer.*]
1. He that makes an ill uſe.
2. He that deceives.
3. He that reproaches with rudeneſs.
4. A raviſher, a violater.

ABU'SIVE. *a.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Practiſing abuſe. *Pope.*
2. Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon. *Roſcommon.*
3. Deceitful. *Bacon.*

ABU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Improperly, by a wrong uſe. *Boyle.*
2. Reproachfully. *Herbert.*

To ABU'T. *v. n.* obſolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABU'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *abut.*] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABY'SM. *ſ.* [*abyſme*, old Fr.] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs.* *Shakeſp.*

ABY'SS. *ſ.* [*abyſſus*, Lat. Ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs, Gr.]
1. A depth without bottom. *Milton.*
2. A great depth, a gulph. *Dryden.*
3. That in which any thing is loſt. *Locke.*
4. The body of waters at the center of the earth. *Burnet.*
5. In the language of divines, hell. *Roſc.*

AC, AK, or AKE. In the names of places, as *Acton*, an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACA'CIA. ſ. [Lat.]
1. A drug brought from Egypt, which being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes. *Savary.*
2. A tree commonly ſo called here.

ACADE'MIAL. *a.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity. *Wood.*

ACADE'MICAL. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity. *Wotton.*

ACADE'MICK. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſtudent of an univerſity. *Watts.*

ACADE'MICK. *ſ.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity. *Dunciad.*

ACADEMI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy.

A'CADEMIST. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] The member of an academy. *Ray.*

A'CADEMY. *ſ.* [*academia*, Lat.]
1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art. *Shakeſp.*
2. The place where ſciences are taught. *Dryden.*

3. An univerſity.
4. A place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or publick ſchools.

ACA'NTHUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] The herb bear's foot. *Milton.*

ACATALE'CTIC. *ſ.* [ἀκαταλήκτικος, Gr.] A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to.

To ACCE'LERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.] To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion. *Bacon*

ACCELERA'TION. *ſ.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of quickening motion.
2. The ſtate of the body accelerated. *Hale.*

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat. To kindle, to ſet on fire. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*accenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled. *Woodward.*

A'CCENT. *ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.]
1. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing. *Shakeſp.*
2. The marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation. *Holder.*
3. A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments. *Prior.*

To ACCE'NT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]
1. To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.*
2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton.*
3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accentuate.*] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

To ACCEPT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, French.]
1. To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly. *Dryden.*
2. In the language of the Bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard. *Job.*

ACCEPTABI'LITY. *ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTABLE. *a.* [*acceptable*, Fr.] Grateful; pleaſing.

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*

ACCE'PTABLY. *ad.* [from *acceptable.*] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTANCE. *ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spenſer.*

ACCEPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accept.*]
1. Reception, whether good or bad.
2. Good reception, acceptance.
3. The ſtate of being acceptable, regard.
4. Acceptance in the juridical ſenſe.
5. The meaning of a word.

ACCE'PTER. *ſ.* [from *accept.*] The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION. *ſ.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] The remiſſion of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, teſtifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning. *Hammond.*

ACCE'SS. *ſ.* [*acceſſus*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]
1. The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hammond.*
2. The means, or liberty of approaching either to things or men. *Milton.*
3. Encreaſe, enlargement, addition. *Bacon.*
4. The returns or fits of a diſtemper.

A'CCESSARINESS. *ſ.* [from *acceſſary.*] The ſtate of being acceſſary.

A'CCESSARY. *ſ.* He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *Clarendon.*

ACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*acceſſibilis*, Lat. *acceſſible*, Fr.] That which may be approached.

ACCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*acceſſio*, Lat. *acceſſion*, Fr.]
1. Encreaſe by ſomething added, enlargement, augmentation.
2. The act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to; as, *acceſſion* to a confederacy.
3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *acceſſion* to the throne.

A'CCESSORILY. *ad.* [from *acceſſory.*] In the manner of an acceſſory.

A'CCESSORY. *a.* Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

A'CCESSORY. *ſ.* [*acceſſorius*, Lat. *acceſſoire*, Fr.]
1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.
2. That which does accede unto ſome principal fact or thing in law.

A'CCIDENCE. *ſ.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

A'CCIDENT. *ſ.* [*accident*, Lat.]
1. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought. *Davies.*
2. In grammar, the property of a word. *Holder.*
3. That which happens unforeſeen; caſualty, chance. *Hooker.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *ſ.* [*accidental*, Fr.] A property noneſſential.

ACCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [from *accident.*]
1. Having the quality of an accident, noneſſential.
2. Caſual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *accidental.*]
1. Noneſſentially.
2. Caſually; fortuitouſly.

ACCI-

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *ſ.* [from *accidental.*] The quality of being accidental.

ACCI'PIENT. *ſ.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver.

To ACCI'TE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call; to ſummons. *Shakeſp.*

ACCLA'IM. *ſ.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation.

ACCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applauſe.

ACCLI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *aclivus*, Lat.] The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the aſcent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the deſcent is the declivity. *Ray.*

ACCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLOY, *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to croud; to ſtuff full. *Fairy Q.*
2. To fill to ſatiety. *Ray.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To croud, to keep a *coil* about, to buſtle, to be in a hurry. *Fairy Q.*

A'CCOLENT. *ſ.* [*accolens*, Lat.] A borderer.

ACCO'MMODABLE. *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted. *Watts.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] To ſupply with conveniencies of any kind. *Shakeſp.*

ACCO'MMODATE. *a. accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit.

ACCO'MODATELY, *ad.* [from *accommodate.*] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accommodate.*

1. Proviſion of conveniencies.
2. In the plural, conveniencies; things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. Adaptation, fitneſs. *Hale.*
4. Compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *a.* [from *accompany.*] Sociable.

ACCO'MPANIER. *ſ.* from *accompany.*] The perſon that makes part of the company; companion.

To ACCO'MPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.
2. To join with. *Swift.*

ACCO'MPLICE. *ſ.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]

1. An aſſociate, a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe. *Swift.*
2. A partner, or co-operator. *Addiſon.*

To ACCO'MPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign. *Ezekiel.*
2. To complete a period of time. *Dan.*
3. To fulfil; as a prophecy. *Addiſon.*
4. To gain, to obtain. *Shakeſp.*
5. To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body. *Shakeſpeare.*

ACCO'MPLISHED. *p. a.*

1. Complete in ſome qualification. *Locke.*
2. Elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments. *Milton.*

ACCO'MPLISHER. *ſ.* [from *accompliſh.*] The perſon that accompliſhes.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *ſ.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.
2. Completion; as of a prophecy. *Atterb.*
3. Embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body. *Addiſon.*
4. The act of obtaining any thing. *South.*

ACCO'MPT *ſ.* [*compte*, Ft.] An account, a reckoning. *Hooker.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *ſ.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer.

To ACCO'RD. *v. a.* [derived, by ſome, from *chorda*, the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts.] To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another. *Pope.*

To ACCO'RD. *v. n.* To agree, to ſuit one with another. *Tillotſon.*

ACCO'RD. *ſ.* [*accord*, Ft.]

1. A compact; an agreement. *Dryden.*
2. Concurrence, union of mind. *Spenſer.*
3. Harmony, ſymmetry. *Dryden.*
4. Muſical note. *Bacon.*
5. Voluntary motion. *Spenſer.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *ſ.* [from *accord.*]

1. Agreement with a perſon. *Fairfax.*
2. Conformity to ſomething. *Hammond.*

ACCO'RDANT. *a.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. *Shakeſp.*

ACCO'RDING. *p.* [from *accord.*]

1. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeably to.
2. In proportion. *Hooker.*
3. With regard to. *Holder.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *ad.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, ſuitably, conformably. *Shakeſp.*

To ACCO'ST *v. a.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To ſpeak to firſt; to addreſs; to ſalute. *Milton.*

ACCO'STABLE. a. [from *acceſt.*] Eaſy of acceſs; familiar. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *ſ.* [from the old French *accompt.*]

1. A computation of debts or expences. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtate or reſult of a computation.
3. Value or eſtimation. 2 *Mac.*
4. Diſtinction, dignity, rank. *Pope.*
5. Regard, conſideration, ſake. *Locke.*
6. A narrative, relation.
7. Examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matt.*
8. The relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority. *Shakeſp.*
9. Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes. *Locke.*
10. An opinion concerning things previouſly eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*

11. The

11. The reaſons of any thing collected; *Addiſon.*

12. [In law.] A writ or action brought againſt a man. *Cowell.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To eſteem, to think, to hold in opinion. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to compute. *Holder.*

3. To give an account, to aſſign the cauſes. *Swift.*

4. To make up the reckoning; to anſwer for practices. *Dryden.*

5. To aſſign to. *Clarendon.*

6. To hold in eſteem. *Chron.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for. *Oldham.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *a.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; reſponſible for. *Shakeſp.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *ſ.* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts. *Brown.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *ſ.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

To ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. *Bacon.*

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCO'UTRE. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to equip. *Dryden.*

ACCO'UTREMENT. *ſ.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dreſs, equipage, trappings, ornaments. *Sha.*

ACCRE'TION. *ſ.* [*acretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to encreaſe it. *Bacon.*

ACCRE'TIVE. *a.* [from *accretion.*] Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanv.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to. *Hooker.*

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.*

3. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe; as profits. *Addiſon.*

ACCUB'ATION. *ſ.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The antient poſture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*

To ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the antient manner. *Dict.*

To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up, to heap together. *Sha.*

ACCUMULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. The act of accumulating.

2. The ſtate of being accumulated. *Arbuth.*

ACCU'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated. *Go. of Ton.*

ACCUMULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *accumulate.*] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY. *ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs, nicety. *Delany. Arbuth.*

A'CCURATE. *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance.

2. Exact, without defect or failure. *Colſon.*

A'CCURATELY. *ad.* [from *accurate.*] Exactly, without errour, nicely. *Newt.*

A'CCURATENESS. *ſ.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs, nicety. *Newt.*

To ACCU'RSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery. *Hooker.*

ACCU'RSED. *part. a.*

1. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery. *Denham.*

2. Execrable; hateful; deteſtable. *Sha.*

ACCU'SABLE. *a.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That which may be cenſured; blameable; culpable. *Brown.*

ACCU'SATION. *ſ.* [from *accuſe.*]

1. The act of accuſing. *Milton.*

2. The charge brought againſt any one. *Shakeſp.*

ACCU'SATIVE. *a.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates. The 4th caſe of a noun.

ACCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *accuſe.*] That which produceth or containeth an accuſation. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*

2. To blame or cenſure. *Remans.*

ACCU'SER. *ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He that brings a charge againſt another. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure. *Milton.*

ACCU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or habit. *Hale.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *ad.* According to cuſtom. *Bacon.*

ACCU'STOMANCE. *ſ.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom, habit, uſe. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY. *ad.* In a cuſtomary manner.

ACCU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual, practiſed.

ACCU'STOMED. *ad.* [from *accuſtom.*] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual. *Sha.*

ACE. *ſ.* [*as*, Lat.] *Arbuthnot.*

1. An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice. *South.*

2. A ſmall quantity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *a.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Wanting a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RBITY. *ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſour taſte.

2. Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper. *Pope.*

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *acervate.*] Heaping together.

ACE'SCENT. *a.* [*aceſcens*, Latin.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity. *Arbuthnot.*

ACE'TOSE. *a.* That which has in it acids. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *acetoſe.*] The ſtate of being acetoſe. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *a.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Sour. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *ſ.* [ace, Saxon; ἄχος, Greek.] A continued pain. *Shakeſp.*

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain. *Glanv.*

To ACHI'EVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.]

1. To perform, to finiſh. *Dryden.*
2. To gain, to obtain. *Milton.*

An ACHI'EVER. *ſ.* He that performs what he endeavours. *Shakeſp.*

An ACHI'EVEMENT. *ſ.* [*achevement.* Fr.]

1. The performance of an action. *Fa. Qu.*
2. The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial. *Dryden.*

AC'HOR. ſ. [ἀχώρ, Gr.] A ſpecies of the herpes.

A'CID. *a.* [*acidus*, Latin, *acide*, Fr.] Sour, ſharp. *Bacon. Quincy.*

ACI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *acid.*] Sharpneſs; ſourneſs. *Arbuth. Ray.*

A'CIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid.

ACI'DULÆ. ſ. [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*] Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-ſprings are. *Quincy.*

To ACI'DULATE. *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a ſlight degree. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.*

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character. *Davies.*
2. To confeſs; as, a fault. *Pſalms.*
3. To own; as, a benefit. *Milton.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *a.* [from *acknowledge*] Grateful. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *ſ.* [from *acknowledge.*]

1. Conceſſion of any character in another. *Hale.*
2. Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition. *Hooker.*
3. Confeſſion of a fault.
4. Confeſſion of a benefit received.
5. Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion; ſuch as homage. *Spenſer.*

ACME. ſ. [ἀκμὴ, Gr.] The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper. *Quincy.*

ACO'LOTHIST. *ſ.* [ἀκολυθέω, Gr.] One of the loweſt order in the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe.*

A'CONITE. *ſ.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] The herb wolf's bane. In poetical language, poiſon in general. *Dryden.*

A'CORN. *ſ.* [Æcepn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and copn, corn.] The ſeed or fruit born by the oak. *Dryden.*

ACO'USTICKS. *ſ.* [Ἀκουστικὰ, of ἀκούω, Gr.]

1. The doctrine or theory of ſounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUA'INT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with. *Davies.*
2. To inform. *Shakeſp.*

ACQUAI'NTANCE. *ſ.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. *Dryden. Atterb.*
2. Familiar knowledge. *South.*
3. A ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip. *Swift.*
4. The perſon with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendſhip. *Fairy Queen.*

ACQUAI'NTED. Familiar, well known. *Shakeſp.*

ACQU'EST. *ſ.* [*acqueſt*, Fr.] Acquiſition; the thing gained. *Woodward.*

To ACQUI'ESCE. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied.

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *acquieſce.*]

1. A ſilent appearance of content. *Clarend.*
2. Satisfaction, reſt, content. *Addiſon.*
3. Submiſſion. *South.*

ACQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *acquire.*] Attainable. *Bentley.*

To ACQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's labour or power. *Shakeſp.*

ACQUI'RED. *particip. a.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf. *Locke.*

An ACQUI'RER. *ſ.* [from *acquire.*] The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUI'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. *Hayward.*

ACQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*acquiſitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring. *South.*
2. The thing gained; acquirement. *Denh.*

ACQUISI'TIVE. *a.* [*acquiſitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired. *Wotton.*

ACQU'IST. *ſ.* [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment. *Milton.*

To ACQU'IT. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr.]

1. To ſet free. *Spenſer.*
2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve. *Dryden.*
3. To clear from any obligation. *Dryden.*
4. The man *hath acquitted* himſelf well; he diſcharged his duty.

ACQUI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *acquit.*] The ſtate of being acquitted; or act of acquitting. *South.*

ACQUI'TTAL. *ſ.* Is a deliverance from an offence. *Cowell.*

TO ACQUI'TTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. *Shakesp.*

ACQUI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [from *acquit.*]

1. The act of diſcharging from a debt. *Milton.*

2. A writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt. *Shakeſp.*

A'CRE. *ſ.* [Æcpe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards. *Dict.*

A'CRID. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taſte. *Arbuthnot.*

ACRIMO'NIOUS. *a.* Abounding with acrimony; ſharp; corroſive. *Harvey.*

A'CRIMONY. *ſ.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Sharpneſs of temper, ſeverity. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *ſ.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taſte; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*

ACROAMA'TICAL. *a.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACRO'NYCAL. *a.* [from ἄκρος, *ſummus*, and νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term applied to the ſtars, of which the riſing and ſetting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or ſink below the horizon at ſun-ſet.

ACRO'NYCALLY. *ad.* [from *acronycal.*] At the acronycal time. *Dryden.*

A'CROSPIRE. *ſ.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds. *Mortimer.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. a.* Having ſprouts. *Mortimer.*

ACRO'SS. *ad.* Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it. *Bacon.*

An ACRO'STICK. *ſ.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

A'CROTERS, or *ACROTE'RIA*. *ſ.* [In architecture; from ἄκρον, Gr.] Little pedeſtals without baſes, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to reſt. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions. *South.*

3. To practiſe the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's ſelf. *Dryden.*

To ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as a ſtage-player. *Pope.*

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryden.*

3. To produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South.*

ACT. *ſ.* [*actum*, Lat.

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill. *Shakeſp.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Shakeſp.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryden.*

4. The doing of ſome particular thing; a ſtep taken; a meaſure executed. *Shak.*

5. A ſtate of action. *Hooker.*

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Roſ.*

7. A decree of a court of juſtice. *Shakeſp.*

A'CTION. *ſ.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to reſt. *Shakeſp.*

2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shak.*

3. Agency, operation. *Bentley.*

4. The ſeries of events repreſented in a fable. *Addiſon.*

5. Geſticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken. *Addiſon.*

6 [*In law.*] Action perſonal belongs to a man againſt another. Action real is given to any man againſt another, that poſſeſſes the thing required or ſued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well againſt or for the thing which we ſeek, as againſt the perſon that hath it. *Cowell.*

7. In France, the ſame as *ſtocks* in England.

A'CTIONABLE. *a.* [from *action.*] That which admits an action in law; puniſhable. *Howell.*

A'CTION-TAKING. *a.* Litigious. *Shak.*

A'CTIVE. *a.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton.*

2. That which acts, oppoſed to *paſſive.* *Donne.*

3. Buſy, engaged in action; oppoſed to *idle* or *ſedentary.* *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryden.*

6. In grammar, a verb *active* is that which ſignifies action; as, *I teach.* *Clarke.*

A'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *active.*] Buſily; nimbly.

A'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *active.*] Quickneſs; nimbleneſs. *Wilkins.*

ACTI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active. *Bacon.*

A'CTOR. *ſ.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon.*

2. He that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A'CTRESS. *ſ.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing. *Addiſon.*

2. A woman that plays on the ſtage. *Dryd.*

A'CTUAL. *a.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which compriſes action. *Shak.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in ſpeculation. *Dryd.*

ACTUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *actual.*] The ſtate of being actual. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really. *South.*

A'CTUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *actual.*] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *ſ.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The regiſter, or officer, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court. *Ayliffe.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action. *Addiſon.*

A'CTUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Put into action; brought into effect. *South.*

ACTU'OSE. *a.* [from *act.*] That which hath ſtrong powers. *Dict.*

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To ſharpen.

ACU'LEATE. *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] Prickly; that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACU'MEN. ſ. [Lat.] A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects. *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED. *particip. a.* Ending in a point; ſharp-pointed. *Wiſeman.*

ACU'TE. *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, oppoſed to *blunt.* *Locke.*

2. Ingenious, oppoſed to *ſtupid.* *Locke.*

3. Vigorous; powerful in operation. *Locke.*

4. Acute diſeaſe; any diſeaſe which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy.*

5. Acute accent; that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *ad.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; ſharply. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *acute.*]

1. Sharpneſs.

2. Force of intellects. *Locke.*

3. Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady. *Brown.*

4. Sharpneſs of ſound. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED. *part. a.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force. *Dict.*

A'DAGE. *ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim; a proverb. *Glanville.*

ADA'GIO. ſ. [Italian.] A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

A'DAMANT. *ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat.]

1. A ſtone of impenetrable hardneſs. *Sha.*

2. The diamond. *Ray.*

3. The loadſtone. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN. *a.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE. *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility. *Davies.*

A'DAM's APPLE. *ſ.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADA'PT, *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit; to ſuit; to proportion. *Swift.*

ADAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitneſs of one thing to another. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. *ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting. *Cheyne.*

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join ſomething to that which was before.

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or aſcertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To eſteem; to account. *Daniel.*

A'DDER. *ſ.* [Ættep, Sax. poiſon.] A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile. *Taylor.*

A'DDER's GRASS. *ſ.* A plant.

A'DDER's TONGUE. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

A'DDER's WORT. *ſ.* An herb.

A'DDIBLE. *a.* [from *add.*] Poſſible to be added. *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *addible.*] The poſſibility of being added. *Locke.*

A'DDICE. *ſ.* [corruptly *adze*; abeye, Sax.] A kind of ax. *Moxon.*

To ADDI'CT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate. *Cor.*

2. It is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *be addicted himſelf to vice.*

A'DDICTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *addicted*,] The ſtate of being addicted. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting.

2. The ſtate of being devoted. *Shakeſp.*

An A'DDITAMENT. *ſ.* Addition; thing added. *Hale.*

ADDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *add.*

1. The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added. *Ham.*

3. [In arithmetick] *Addition* is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one ſum or total. *Cock.*

4. [In law.] A title given to a man over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname. *Cowell. Shakeſp. Clarend.*

ADDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *addition.*] That which is added. *Addiſon.*

A'DDITORY. *a.* [from *add.*] That which has the power of adding. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE. *a.* [from adel, a diſeaſe, Sax.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Burton.*

To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make addle; to make barren. *Brown.*

A'DDLE-PATED. *a.* Having barren brains. *Dryden.*

To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr.]

1. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action. *Shakeſp.*

2. To get ready.
3. To apply to another by words.

ADDRE'SS. *ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]
1. Verbal application to any one. *Prior.*
2. Courtſhip. *Addiſon.*
3. Manner of addreſſing another; as, *a man of a pleaſing addreſs.*
4. Skill, dexterity. *Swift.*
5. Manner of directing a letter.

ADDRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon that addreſſes.

ADDU'CENT. *a.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to thoſe muſcles that draw together the parts of the body. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*addoueir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten.

ADDEN'OGRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἀδὴν and γράφω, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

ADE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*ademptum*, Lat.] Privation.

ADE'PT. *ſ.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art. *Pope.*

ADE'PT. *a.* Skilful; thoroughly verſed. *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE. *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*

A'DEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *adequate.*] In an adequate manner; with exactneſs of proportion. *South.*

A'DEQUATENESS. *ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; exactneſs of proportion.

To ADHE'RE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]
1. To ſtick to.
2. To be conſiſtent; to hold together. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion. *Shakeſp. Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*]
1. The quality of adhering; tenacity.
2. Fixedneſs of mind; attachment; ſteadineſs. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY. *ſ.* [The ſame with *adherence.*] *Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT. *a.* [from *adhere.*
1. Sticking to. *Pope.*
2. Joined with. *Watts.*

ADHE'RENT. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*] A follower; a partiſan. *Raleigh.*

ADHE'RER. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION. *ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Boyle.*

ADHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomſon.*

To ADHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of.

ADHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. *Brown.*

ADJA'CENT. *a.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying cloſe; bordering upon ſomething. *Bacon.*

ADJA'CENT. *ſ.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *a.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *ſ.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to.

ADJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in.

A'DJECTIVE. *ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad.* *Clarke.*

A'DJECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU. *ad.* [from *à Dieu.*] Farewel. *Prior.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr.] *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryden.*

To ADJO'URN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time. *Bacon.*

ADJO'URNMENT. *ſ.* [*adjournment*, Fr.] A putting off till another day. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *a.* [*adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT. *ſ.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage under ground. *Ray.*

ADI'TION. *ſ.* [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another.

To ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*ajudico*, Lat.]
1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties. *Locke.*
2. To ſentence to a puniſh ment. *Shakeſp.*
3. Simply, to judge; to decree. *Knolles.*

ADJUDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat. The act of granting ſomething to a litigant.

To A'DJUDICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugio*, Lat.] To yoke to.

A'DJUMENT. *ſ.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help.

A'DJUNCT. *ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift.*

A'DJUNCT. *a.* Immediately conſequent. *Shakeſpeare.*

ADJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjoining.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *ſ.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.
1. The act of propoſing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath propoſed to another. *Addiſon.*

To

To ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form. *Milton.*

To ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]
1. To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.*
2. To make accurate. *Locke.*
3. To make conformable. *Addison.*

ADJU'STMENT. *s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]
1. Regulation; the act of putting in method. *Woodward.*
2. The state of being put in method. *Watts.*

A'DJUTANT. *s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

To ADJU'TE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo, ajutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur. *Johnson.*

ADJU'TOR. *s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

ADJU'TORY. *a.* That which helps.

A'DJUVANT. *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further.

ADME'ASUREMENT. *s.* [See MEASURE.] The act or practice of measuring according to rule. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. *s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support.

ADMINI'CULAR. *a.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help.

To ADMI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]
1. To give; to afford; to supply. *Philips.*
2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office. *Pope.*
3. To administer justice.
4. To administer the sacraments. *Hooker.*
5. To administer an oath. *Shakesp.*
6. To administer physick.
7. To contribute; to bring supplies.
8. To perform the office of an administrator.

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To give as physick. *Woodward.*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *s.* [*administratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of administering or conducting any employment. *Shakespeare.*
2. The active or executive part or government. *Swift.*
3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.
4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. *Hooker.*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *a.* [from *administrate.*] That which administers.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]
1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same. *Cowel. Bacon.*
2. He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts.*
3. He that conducts the government. *Swift.*

ADMI'NISTRATRIX. *s.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *administrator.*] The office of administrator.

A'DMIRABLE. *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder. *Sidney.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. } *s.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.]
ADMIRABI'LITY. } The quality or state of being admirable.

A'DMIRABLY. *ad.* [from *admirable.*] In an admirable manner. *Addison.*

A'DMIRAL. *s.* [*amiral*, Fr.]
1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Cowel.*
2. The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
3. The ship which carries the admiral. *Knolles.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *s.* [from *admiral.*] The office of admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *s.* [*amiralté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. *Milton.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. a.* [*admiror*, Lat.]
1. To regard with wonder.
2. To regard with love.

To ADMI'RE. *v. n.* To wonder.

An ADMI'RER. *s.* [from *admire.*]
1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.
2. A lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *admire.*] With admiration. *Shakespeare.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*admitto, admissum*, Lat.] To which may be admitted. *Hale.*

ADMI'SSION. *s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being admitted. *Dryden.*
3. Admittance; the power of entering. *Woodward.*
4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]
1. To suffer to enter. *Pope.*
2. To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarendon.*
3. To allow an argument or position. *Fairfax.*
4. To allow, or grant in general.

ADMI'TTABLE. *a.* [from *admit.*] Which may be admitted. *Ayliffe.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *s.* [from *admit.*]
1. The act of admitting; permission to enter.
2. The power or right of entering.
3. Custom.

4. Conceſſion of a poſition. *Brown.*

To ADMI'X. *v. a.* [*admiſco*, Lat.] To mingle with ſomething elſe.

ADMI'XTION. *ſ.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another. *Bacon.*

ADMI'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *admix.*] The body mingled with another. *Woodward.*

To ADMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] The perſon that puts another in mind of his faults or duty. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] Admonition; notice of faults or duties.

ADMONI'TION. *ſ.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counſel; gentle reproof. *Hooker.*

ADMONI'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *admonition.*] A general adviſer. A ludicrous term. *Hooker.*

ADMO'NITORY. *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admoniſhes. *Hooker.*

ADMURMURA'TION. *ſ.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring to another.

To ADMO'VE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. *Brown.*

AD'O. *ſ.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French.]

1. Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney.*
2. Buſtle; tumult; buſineſs. *Locke.*
3. More tumult and ſhow of buſineſs, than the affair is worth. *L'Eſtrange.*

ADOLE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.]
ADOLE'SCENCY. } The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty. *Brown. Bentley.*

To AD'OPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a ſon by choice; to make him a ſon, who was not ſo by birth.
2. To place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY. *ad.* [from *adopted.*] After the manner of ſomething adopted. *Shakeſp.*

ADO'PTER. *ſ.* [from *adopt.*] He that gives ſome one by choice the right of a ſon.

ADO'PTION. *ſ.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting. *Shakeſp.*
2. The ſtate of being adopted. *Rogers.*

ADO'PTIVE. *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another. *Bacon.*
2. He that adopts another. *Ayliffe.*

ADO'RABLE. *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored. *Cheyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *adorable.*] Worthineſs of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. *ad.* [from *adorable.*] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADO'RATION. *ſ.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity. *Hooker.*
2. Homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ADO'RE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worſhip with external homage. *Dryden.*

ADO'RER. *ſ.* [from *adore.*] He that adores; a worſhipper. *Prior.*

To ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments. *Cowley.*
2. To ſet out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley.*
3. To embelliſh with oratory. *Sprat.*

ADO'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Raleigh.*

ADO'WN. *ad.* [from *a* and *down.*] Down; on the ground. *Fairy Queen.*

ADO'WN. *prep.* Down towards the ground. *Dryden.*

ADRE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *dread.*] In a ſtate of fear. *Sidney.*

ADRI'FT. *ad.* [from *a* and *drift.*] Floating at random.

ADRO'IT. a. [French.] Dextrous; active; ſkilful. *Jervas.*

ADRO'ITNESS. *ſ.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterity; readineſs; activity.

ADRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *dry.*] Athirſt; thirſty. *Spect.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*adſcititius*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete ſomething elſe.

ADSTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.

To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize. *Eſther.*
3. To improve. *Tillotſon.*
4. To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to. *South.*
5. To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon.*
6. To propoſe; to offer to the publick. *Dryden.*

To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*

1. To come forward. *Parnel.*
2. To make improvement. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE. *ſ.* [from *the verb.*]

1. The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.*
2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover. *Walſh.*
3. Progreſſion; riſe from one point to another. *Atterbury.*
4. Improvement; progreſs towards perfection. *Hale.*

ADVA'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Improvement. *Brown.*

ADVA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *advance.*] A promoter; forwarder. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NTAGE. *ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority. *Sprat.*

2. Supe-

2. Superiority gained by ſtratagem. *Spenſer.*
3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakeſp.*
4. Favourable circumſtances. *Waller.*
5. Gain; profit. *Job.*
6. Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

To ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To benefit. *Locke.*
2. To promote; to bring forward. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *a.* [from *the verb.*] Poſſeſſed of advantages. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *ſ.* Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [*advantageaux*, Fr.] Profitable; uſeful; opportune. *Hammond.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *advantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *advantageous.*] Profitableneſs; uſefulneſs; convenience. *Boyle.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to ſomething; to be ſuperadded. *Ayliffe.*

ADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; ſuperadded. *Glanville.*

A'DVENT. *ſ.* [from *adventus*, Lat.] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVE'NTINE. *a.* [from *advenio*, *adventum*, Lat.] Adventitious; that which is extrinſically added. *Bacon.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; ſupervenient; extrinſically added. *Boyle. Dryden.*

ADVE'NTIVE. *ſ.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or perſon that comes from without. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the ſeaſon of advent. *Biſhop Saunderſon.*

ADVE'NTURE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.*
2. An enterpriſe in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard. *Dryden.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]
1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shakeſp.*
2. In an active ſenſe, to put into the power of chance.

ADVE'NTURER. *ſ.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he that puts himſelf in the hands of chance. *Fairy Queen.*

ADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]
1. He that is inclined to adventures; daring, courageous. *Dryden.*
2. Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *adventurous.*] Boldly; daringly. *Shakeſp.*

ADVE'NTURESOME. *a.* [from *adventure.*] The ſame with *adventurous.*

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *adventureſome.*] The quality of being adventureſome.

A'DVERB. *ſ.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification. *Clarke.*

ADVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or ſtructure of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY. *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *adverſe.*] Contrary to.

ADVERSARIA. ſ. [Lat. A common-place.] *Bull.*

A'DVERSARY. *ſ.* [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagoniſt; enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

ADVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [*adverſativus*, Lat.] A word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety.

A'DVERSE. *a.* [*adverſus*, Lat.]
1. Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. Oppoſed to *proſperous.* *Roſcommon.*
3. Perſonally opponent. *Sidney.*

ADVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*adverſité*, Fr.]
1. Affliction; calamity.
2. The cauſe of our ſorrow; misfortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery. *Shak.*

A'DVERSELY. *a.* [from *adverſe.*] Oppoſitely; unfortunately. *Shakeſp.*

To ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*advertio*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve. *Ray.*

ADVE'RTENCE. *ſ.* [from *advert.*] Attention to; regard to. *Decay of Piety.*

ADVE'RTENCY. *ſ.* [from *advert.*] The ſame with *advertence.*

To ADVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]
1. To inform another; to give intelligence.
2. To give notice of any thing in the publick prints.

ADVERTI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*advertiſſement*, Fr.]
1. Inſtruction; admonition.
2. Intelligence; information.
3. Notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER. *ſ.* [*advertiſeur*, Fr.]
1. He that gives intelligence or information.
2. That paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVERTI'SING. *a.* [from *advertiſe.*] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. *Shak.*

To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*adveſpero*, Lat.]

Lat.] To draw towards evening.

ADVI'CE. *ſ.* [*avis, advis*, Fr.]
1. Counſel; inſtruction.
2. Reflection; prudent conſideration.
3. Conſultation; deliberation.
4. Intelligence.

ADVI'CE-BOAT. *ſ.* A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE. *a.* [from *adviſe.*] Prudent; fit to be adviſed. *South.*

ADVI'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *adviſable.*] The quality of being adviſable; fitneſs; propriety.

To ADVI'SE. *v. a.* [*adviſer*, Fr.]
1. To counſel. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To inform; to make acquainted.

To ADVI'SE. *v. n.*
1. To conſult; as, *he adviſed with his companions.*
2. To conſider; to deliberate. *Milton.*

ADVI'SED. *particip. a.* [from *adviſe.*]
1. Acting with deliberation and deſign; prudent; wiſe. *Bacon.*
2. Performed with deliberation; acted with deſign. *Hooker.*

ADVI'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *adviſed.*] Deliberately; purpoſely; by deſign; prudently. *Suckling.*

ADVI'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *adviſed.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderſon.*

ADVI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*adviſement*, Fr.]
1. Counſel; information. *Spenſer.*
2. Prudence; circumſpectio

ADVI'SER. *ſ.* [from *adviſe.*] The perſon that adviſes; a counſellor. *Waller.*

ADULA'TION. *ſ.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment. *Claren.*

ADULA'TOR. *ſ.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer.

A'DULATORY. *a.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering.

ADU'LT. *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; paſt the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*

ADU'LT. *ſ.* A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength. *Sharp.*

ADU'LTNESS. *ſ.* [from *adult.*] The ſtate of being adult.

To ADU'LTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.] To commit adultery with another. *Johnſon.*

ADU'LTERANT. *ſ.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The perſon or thing which adulterates.

To ADU'LTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.]
1. To commit adultery.
2. To corrupt by ſome foreign admixture. *Boyle.*

ADU'LTERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Sh.*
2. Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture. *Swift.*

ADU'LTERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or ſtate of being adulterate.

ADULTERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *adulterate.*]
1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being contaminated. *Felton.*

ADU'LTERER. *ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*

ADU'LTERESS. *ſ.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

ADU'LTERINE. *ſ.* [*adulterine*, Fr.] A child born of an adultereſs.

ADU'LTEROUS. *a.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*

ADU'LTERY. *ſ.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon. *Dryden.*

ADU'MBRANT. *a.* [from *adumbrate.*] That which gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To ſhadow out; to give a ſlight likeneſs; to exhibit a faint reſemblance. *Decay of Piety.*

ADU'MBRATION. *ſ.* [from *adumbrate.*]
1. The act of giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation. *Bacon.*
2. A faint ſketch.

ADU'NATION. *ſ.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being united; union. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY. *ſ.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; hookedneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

ADU'NQUE. *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked. *Bacon.*

A'DVOCACY. *ſ.* [from *advocate.*] Vindication; defence; apology. *Brown.*

A'DVOCATE. *ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]
1. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature. *Ayl. Dryd.*
2. He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. In the ſacred ſenſe, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*

ADVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shakeſp.*

ADVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*advolo, advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to ſomething.

ADVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVO'UTRY. *ſ.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery. *Bacon.*

ADVOWE'. *ſ.* He that has the right of advowſon.

ADVO'WSON. A right to preſent to a benefice. *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up. *Bacon.*

ADU'ST. *a.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.]
1. Burned up, ſcorched. *Bacon.*
2. It is generally now applied to the humours of the body. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *a.* [See ADUST.] Burnt; dried with fire. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

ADU'STIBLE. *a.* [from *aduſt.*] That which may be aduſted, or burnt up.

ADU'STION. *ſ.* [from *aduſt.*] The act of burning up, or drying. *Harvey.*

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of the Latin language, which ſeems not properly to have any place in the Engliſh.

Æ'GILOPS. *ſ.* [αἰγιλωψ, Gr.] A tumour or ſwelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the noſe. *Quincy.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *ſ.* An ointment conſiſting of honey, verdigreaſe, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL. In compound names, *all*, or *altogether*. So, *Ædred, altogether reverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful. Gib.*

ÆLF. Implies aſſiſtance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious. Gibſon.*

AE'RIAL. *a.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it. *Prior. Newton.*
2. Produced by the air. *Dryden.*
3. Inhabiting the air. *Milton.*
4. Placed in the air. *Pope.*
5. High; elevated in ſituation. *Philips.*

A'ERIE. *ſ.* [*aire*, Fr.] A neſt of hawks and other birds of prey. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

AERO'MANCY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.

AERO'METRY. *ſ* [ἀὴρ and μέτρέω, Gr.] The art of meaſuring the air.

AERO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and σκέπτω, Gr.] The obſervation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL. *ſ.* A medicine ſo called, from its dark colour, made of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *ſ.* [ἀετὸς, an eagle.] Eagle-ſtone. *Quincy.*

AFA'R *a.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far.*]

1. At a great diſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To a great diſtance. *Dryden.*
3. *From afar*; from a diſtant place. *Addiſon.*
4. AFAR OFF; remotely diſtant. *Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *participial a.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.] Frightened; terrified; afraid. *Fairy Queen. Ben. Johnſon.*

A'FER. ſ. [Lat.] The ſouthweſt wind. *Milton.*

AFFABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] Eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcenſion. *Clarend.*

AF'FABLE. *a.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. *Bacon.*
2. Applied to the external appearance; benign; mild.

A'FFABLENESS *ſ.* [from *affable.*] Courteſy; affability.

AFFABLY. *ad.* [from *affable.*] Courteouſly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. *a.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete.

AFFAI'R. *ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. *Pope.*

To AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Shakeſp.*

AFFE'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb *affect.*]

1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation. *Bacon.*
2. Quality; circumſtance. *Wiſem.*

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effect in any other thing. *Milton.*
2. To move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*
3. To aim at; to aſpire to. *Dryden.*
4. To attend to; to endeavour after. *Newt.*
5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love. *Hooker.*
6. To ſtudy the appearance of any thing; with ſome degree of hypocriſy. *Prior.*
7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner. *Ben. Johnſon.*

AFFECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance. *Spectator.*

AFFE'CTED. *participial a.* [from *affect.*]

1. Moved; touched with affection. *Claren.*
2. Studied with over-much care. *Shakeſp.*
3. In a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*

AFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *affected.*] In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *affected.*] The quality of being affected.

AFFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe or agent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Paſſion of any kind. *Sidney.*
3. Love; kindneſs; good-will to ſome perſon. *Pope.*
4. Zeal. *Bacon.*
5. State of the mind, in general. *Shakeſp.*
6. Quality; property. *Holder.*
7. State of the body. *Wiſeman.*
8. Lively repreſentation in painting. *Wotton.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *a.* [*affectioné*, Fr. from *affection.*]

1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Sprat.*
2. Fond; tender. *Sidney.*
3. Benevolent. *Rogers.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *ad.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *ſ.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondneſs; tenderneſs; good-will.

AFFE'CTIONED. *a.* [from *affection.*]

1. Affected; conceited. *Shakſp.*
2. Inclined; mentally diſpoſed. *Rom.*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *affect.*] In an affecting manner.

AFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *affect.*] That which affects; which ſtrongly touches. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *affectuous.*] Paſſionateneſs. *Dict.*

AF-

AFFEC'TUOUS. *a.* [from *affect.*] Full of paſſion.

To AFFE'RE. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, ſignifying to confirm.

AFFI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]
1. A marriage-contract. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Truſt in general; confidence. *Shakeſp.*
3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection.

To AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance.*]
1. To betroth; to bind any one by promiſe to marriage. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To give confidence. *Pope.*

AFFI'ANCER. *ſ.* [from *affiance.*] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDA'TION. } *ſ.* [from *affido*, Lat. See
A'FFIDATURE. } AFFIED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDA'VIT. *ſ.* [*affidavit*, ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath.

AFFI'ED. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido.*] Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFFILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption. *Chambers.*

A'FFINAGE. *ſ.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*

AFFI'NED. *a.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakeſp.*

AFFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Latin.]
1. Relation by marriage,
2. Relation to; connexion with.

To AFFI'RM. *v. a.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: oppoſed to the word *deny.*

AFFI'RM. *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.

AFFI'RMABLE. *a.* [from *affirm*,] That which may be affirmed.

AFFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.* *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms.

AFFIRMA'TION. *ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to *negation.* *Shakeſp.*
2. The poſition affirmed. *Hammond.*
3. Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.* *Hook.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *affirm.*]
1. That which affirms, oppoſed to *negative.*
2. That which can or may be affirmed. *Newton.*
3. Poſitive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*

AFFR'MATIVELY. *ad.* [from *affirmative.*] On the oppoſite ſide; not negatively. *Brown.*

AFFI'RMER. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms. *Watts.*

To AFFI'X. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end; to ſubjoin. *Rogers.*

AFFI'X. *ſ.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A particle united to the end of a work. *Clarke.*

AFFI'XION. *ſ.* [from *affix.*]
1. The act of affixing.
2. The ſtate of being affixed.

AFFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLA'TUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *afflicted.*] Sorrowfulneſs; grief.

AFFLI'CTER *ſ.* [from *afflict.*] The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *ſ.* [*affliction*, Lat.]
1. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*
2. The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery. *Addiſon.*

AFFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *afflict*] Painful; tormenting. *South.*

A'FFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. *Wotton.*
2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*

A'FFLUENCY. *ſ.* The ſame with *affluence.*

A'FFLUENT. *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.]
1. Flowing to any part.
2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS. *ſ.* from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent.

A'FFLUX. *ſ.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to ſome place; affluence.
2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*

AFFLU'XION. *ſ.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourrer*, *affourrager*, Fr.]
1. To yield or produce.
2. To grant, or confer any thing. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To be able to ſell. *Addiſon.*
4. To be able to bear expences. *Swift.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt. *Davies.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] To fright; to terrify.

AFFRA'Y. *ſ.* A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others.

AFFRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

To AFFRI'GHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*

AFFRI'GHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Terrour; fear. *Dryden.*
2. The cauſe of fear; a terrible object. *Ben. Johnſon.*

AFFRI'GHTFULL. *a.* Full of affright or terrour; terrible. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT. *ſ.* [from *affright.*]
2. The impreſſion of fear; terrour. *Locke.*
2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs. *Hammond.*

To AFFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.]
1. To meet face to face; to encounter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To meet, in an hoſtile manner, front to front. *Milton.*
3. To provoke by an open inſult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*

AFFRO'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Inſult offered to the face. *Dryden.*
2. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*
3. Open oppoſition; encounter. *Milton.*
4. Diſgrace; ſhame. *Arbuthnot.*

AFFRO'NTER. *ſ.* [from *affront.*]. The perſon that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *part. a.* [from *affront.*] That which has the quality of affronting. *Watts.*

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of affuſing. *Grew.*

To AFFY'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] To betroth in in order to marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To AFFY'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFI'ELD. *ad.* [from *a* and *field.*] To the field. *Gay.*

AFLA'T. *ad.* [from *a* and *flat.*] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

AFLO'AT. *ad.* [from *a* and *float.*] Floating. *Addiſon.*

AFO'OT. *ad.* [from *a* and *foot.*]
1. On foot; not on horſeback. *Shakeſp.*
2. In action; as, *a deſign is on foot.* *Idem.*
3. In motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFO'RE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore.*]
1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.
2. Sooner in time. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFO'RE. *ad.*
1. In time foregone or paſt. *Shakeſp.*
2. Firſt in the way. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. In front; in the fore-part. *Spenſer.*

AFO'REGOING. *part. a.* [from *afore* and *going.*] Going before.

AFO'REHAND. *ad.* [from *afore* and *hand.*]
1. By a previous proviſion. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. Provided; prepared; previouſly fitted. *Bacon.*

AFO'REMENTIONED. *a.* [from *afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before. *Addiſon.*

AFO'RENAMED. *a.* [from *afore* and *named.*] Named before. *Peacham.*

AFO'RESAID. *a.* [from *afore* and *ſaid.*] Said before. *Bacon.*

AFO'RETIME. *ad.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time paſt. *Suſanna.*

AFRA'ID. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affray.*] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Pſalms. Dryden.*

AFRE'SH. *ad.* [from *a* and *freſh.*] Anew; again. *Watts.*

AFRO'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *front.*] In front; in direct oppoſition. *Shakeſp.*

A'FTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]
1. Following in place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In purſuit of. *Samuel.*
3. Behind. *Newton.*
4. Poſteriour in time. *Dryden.*
5. According to. *Bacon.*
6. In imitation of. *Addiſon.*

A'FTER. *ad.*
1. In ſucceeding time. *Bacon.*
2. Following another. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'FTER is compounded with many words.

A'FTERAGES. *ſ.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Succeſſive times; poſterity. *Raleigh.*

A'FTERALL. At laſt; in fine; in concluſion. *Atterbury.*

A'FTERBIRTH. *ſ.* [from *after* and *birth.*] The ſecundine. *Wiſeman.*

A'FTERCLAP. *ſ.* [from *after* and *clap.*] Unexpected event happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end. *Spenſer.*

AF'TERCOST. *ſ.* The expence incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mort.*

A'FTERCROP. *ſ.* Second harveſt. *Mort.*

To A'FTEREYE, *v. a.* To follow in view. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'FTERGAME. *ſ.* Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs. *Wotton.*

A'FTERMATH. *ſ.* [*after* and *math*, from *mow.*] Second crop of graſs mown in autumn.

A'FTERNOON. *ſ.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*

A'FTERPAINS. *ſ.* Pains after birth.

A'FTERTASTE. *ſ.* Taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *ſ.* Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. *Dryd.*

A'FTERTIMES. *ſ.* Succeding times. *Dryd.*

A'FTERWARD. *ad.* In ſucceeding time. *Hooker.*

A'FTERWIT. *ſ.* Contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

AGA'IN. *ad.* [ageꝛ, Saxon.]
1. A ſecond time; once again. *Bacon.*
2. On the other hand. *Bacon.*
3. On another part. *Dryden.*
4. In return. *Bacon.*
5. Back; in reſtitution. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. In recompence. *Prov.*
7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion. *Bacon.*
8. Beſides; in any other time or place. *Ba.*
9. Twice

9. Twice as much; marking the ſame quantity once repeated. *Pope.*
10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition. *Locke.*
11. In oppoſition. *Romans.*
12. Back. *Deut.*

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ænzeon, Saxon.]
1. In oppoſition to any perſon. *Geneſis.*
2. Contrary; oppoſite, in general. *Dryden.*
3. In contradiction to any opinion. *Swift.*
4. With contrary motion or tendency: uſed of material action. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Contrary to rule. *Dryden.*
6. Oppoſite to, in place. *Dryden.*
7. To the hurt of another. *Davies.*
8. In expectation of. *Clarendon.*

AGA'PE. *ad.* [*a* and *gape.*] Staring with eagerneſs. *Spectator.*

A'GARICK. *ſ.* [*agaricum*, Latin.] A drug of uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is uſed only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

AGA'ST. *a.* [from *agaze.*] *Milton.*

A'GATE. *ſ.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs. *Woodw.*

A'GATY, *a.* [from *agate.*] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE, *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze.*] To ſtrike with amazement. *Fairy Queen.*

AGE. *ſ.* [*age*, Fr.]
1. Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part, of its duration. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſucceſſion or generation of men. *Roſ.*
3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived; as, the *age* of heroes.
4. The ſpace of a hundred years.
5. The latter part of life; old age. *Prior.*
6. Maturity; ripeneſs; full ſtrength of life. *Dryden.*
7. [In law.] In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of diſcretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowell.*

A'GED. *a.* [from *age.*]
1. Old; ſtricken in years. *Prior.*
2. Old; applied to inanimate things. *Still.*

A'GEDLY. *ad.* [from *aged.*] after the manner of an aged perſon.

AGE'N. *ad.* [ayen, Sax.] Again, in return. *Dryden.*

A'GENCY. *ſ.* [from *agent.*]
1. The quality of acting; the ſtate of being in action. *Woodward.*
2. Buſineſs performed by an agent. *Swift.*

A'GENT. *a.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts. *Bacon.*

A'GENT. *ſ.*
1. A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dryd.*
2. That which has the power of operating. *Temple.*

AGGENERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing to another body. *Brown.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS. *ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Thoſe medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*

AGGLUTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Union; coheſion. *Wiſeman.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *agglutinate.*] That which has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wiſeman.*

To A'GGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *ſ.* [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandized.

A'GGRANDIZER. *ſ.* [from *aggrandize.*] The perſon that makes great another.

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]
1. To make heavy, in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation. *Milton.*
2. To make any thing worſe. *Bacon.*

AGGRAVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aggravate.*]
1. The act of aggravating.
2. The extrinſical circumſtances, which encreaſe guilt, or calamity. *Hammond.*

A'GGREGATE. *a.* [*aggregatus*, Latin.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one maſs. *Ray.*

A'GGREGATE. *ſ.* The reſult of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one maſs. *Milton.*

AGGREGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aggregate.*]
1. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*
2. The whole compoſed by the coacervation of many particulars.
3. State of being collected. *Brown.*

To AGGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggreſſum*, Lat.] To commit the firſt act of violence. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] Commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity. *L'Eſtrange.*

AGGRESSOR. *ſ.* [from *aggreſs.*] The aſſaulter or invader: oppoſed to the *defendant.* *Pope.*

AGGRI'EVANCE. *ſ.* Injury; wrong.

To AGGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.]
1. To give ſorrow; to vex. *Spenſer.*
2. To

2. To impoſe; to hurt in one's right. *Granville.*

To AGGROU'P. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Italian.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST. *a.* [from *a* and ȝaſt, a ghoſt.] Struck with horror, as at the ſight of a ſpectre. *Addiſon.*

A'GILE. *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *ſ.* [from *agile.*] Nimbleneſs; quickneſs; activity.

AGI'LITY. *ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] Nimbleneſs; quickneſs; activity. *Watts.*

AGIO. ſ. [Italian.] A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [*giſte*, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT. *ſ.* A *modus*, compoſition, or mean rate.

A'GITABLE. *ſ.* [*agitabilis*, Latin.] That which may be put in motion.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Latin.]

1. To put in motion.
2. To actuate; to move. *Blackmore.*
3. To affect with perturbation.
4. To bandy; to diſcuſs; to controvert. *Boyle.*

AGITA'TION. *ſ.* [*agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being moved.
3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts. *Tatler.*
5. Deliberation; the ſtate of being conſulted upon. *Swift.*

AGITA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *agitate*] He who manages affairs.

A'GLET. *ſ.* [*aiguleſte*, French.]

1. A tag of a point carved into ſome repreſentation of an animal. *Hayw. Shakeſp.*
2. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers.

A'GMINAL. *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL. *ſ.* [from ange, grieved, and nagle, a nail.] A whitlow.

AGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line.

AGNI'TION. *ſ.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNIZE. *a. a.* [from *agnoſco*, Latin.] To acknowledge; to own. *Shakeſpeare.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Alluſion of one word to another. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. ſ. [Latin.] The *chaſte tree.* *Dryden.*

AGO'. *ad.* [agan, Sax.] Paſt; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has paſt ſince. *Addiſon.*

AGO'G. *ad.* In a ſtate of deſire. *South.*

AGO'ING. *a.* [*a* and *going.*] In action. *Tat.*

AGO'NE. *ad.* [agan, Saxan.] Ago; paſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A'GONISM. *ſ.* [ἀγωνισμὸς, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES. *ſ.* [ἀγωνίςης, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a publick ſolemnity for a prize. *Milton.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [*agoniſer*. Fr.] To be in exceſſive pain. *Pope.*

A'GONY. *ſ.* [ἀγὼν, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any violent pain of body or mind. *Milt.*
3. It is particularly uſed in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.*

AGO'OD. *ad.* [*a* and *good.*] In earneſt. *Shake.*

AGO'UTY. *ſ.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigneſs of a rabbit: when chaſed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*] To grant favours to. *Fairy Queen.*

AGRA'RIAN. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *greaſe.*] To daub; to greaſe. *Fairy Queen.*

To AGREE'. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr.]

1. To be in concord. *Pope.*
2. To yield to. *Burnet.*
3. To ſettle terms by ſtipulation. *Matth.*
4. To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller. *Matthew.*
5. To be of the ſame mind or opinion. *Clarendon.*
6. To be conſiſtent. *Mark.*
7. To ſuit with. *Locke.*
8. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body. *Arbuthnot.*

To ARE'E. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenſer.*
2. To reconcile. *Roſcommon.*

AGRE'EABLE. *a.* [*agreable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with. *Temple.*
2. Pleaſing. *Addiſon.*

AGRE'EABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to. *Locke.*
2. The quality of pleaſing. *Collier.*
3. Reſemblance; likeneſs. *Grew.*

AGRE'EABLY. *ad.* [from *agreeable.*] Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to. *Swift.*

AGRE'ED. *particip. a.* Settled by conſent. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *agree.*] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

AGRE'EMENT. *ſ.* [*agrement*, French.]

1. Concord. *Eccluſ.*
2. Reſemblance of one thing to another. *Locke.*
3. Compact; bargain. *Arbuthnot.*

A'GRICULTURE. *ſ.* [*agricultura*, Latin.] Tillage; huſbandry. *Pope.*

A'GRIMONY.

A'GRIMONY. *ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

AGRO'UND. *ad.* [from *a* and *ground.*]
1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing farther. *Raleigh.*
2. Hindered in the progreſs of affairs.

A'GUE. *ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. *Den.*

A'GUED. *a.* [from *ague.*] Struck with an ague; ſhivering. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'GUE-FIT. *ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit.*] The paroxyſm of the ague. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'GUE-TREE. *ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree.*] Saſſafras. *Dict.*

A'GUISH. *a.* [from *ague.*] Having the qualities of an ague. *Granville.*

A'GUISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *aguiſh.*] The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*
1. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure. *Iſaiah.*
2. Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Pſ.*
3. Moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint. *Prior.*

AHA! AHA! *interject.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Pſalms.*

AHE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *head.*]
1. Further onward than another. *Dryden.*
2. Headlong; precipitant.

AHE'IGHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *height.*] Aloſt; on high. *Shakeſpeare.*

AHOUA'I. *ſ.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour. *Waller.*

AID. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Help; ſupport. *Pope.*
2. The perſon that gives help; a helper. *Tobit.*
3. In law. A ſubſidy. *Cowell.*

A'IDANCE. *ſ.* [from *aid.*] Help; ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'IDANT. *a.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. *Shakeſpeare.*

AI'DER. *ſ.* [from *aid.*] A helper; an ally. *Bacon.*

AI'DLESS. *a.* [from *aid.*] Helpleſs; unſupported. *Milton.*

A'IGULET. *ſ.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Fairy Queen.*

To AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Saxon.]
1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Geneſis.*
2. To affect in any manner. *Dryden.*

AIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe. *Pope.*

A'ILMENT. *ſ.* [from *ail.*] Pain; diſeaſe. *Granville.*

A'ILING. *particip. a.* Sickly.

To AIM. *v. a.* [*eſmer*, Fr.]
1. To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon. *Pope.*
2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps, towards any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotſon.*
3. To gueſs.

AIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The direction of a miſſive weapon. *Dryd.*
2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An intention; a deſign. *Pope.*
4. The object of a deſign. *Locke.*
5. Conjecture; gueſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

AIR. *ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]
1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe. *Watts.*
2. The ſtate of the air with regard to health. *Bacon.*
3. A ſmall gentle wind. *Milton.*
4. Any thing light or uncertain. *Shakeſp.*
5. The open weather. *Dryden.*
6. Vent; emiſſion into the air. *Dryden.*
7. Publication; expoſure to the publick. *Pope.*
8. Poetry; a ſong. *Milton.*
9. Muſick, whether light or ſerious. *Pope.*
10. The mien, or manner, of the perſon. *Addiſon.*
11. An affected or laboured manner or geſture. *Swift.*
12. Appearance. *Pope.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe to the air. *Dryden.*
2. To take the air. *Addiſon.*
3. To open to the air. *Hooker.*

A'IRBLADDER. *ſ.* [from *air* and *bladder.*]
1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The bladder in fiſhes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they riſe or fall. *Cudworth.*

A'IRBUILT. *a.* [from *air* and *build.*] Built in the air. *Pope.*

AIR-DRAWN. *a.* Painted in air. *Shakeſp.*

A'IRER. *ſ.* [from *To air.*] He that expoſes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. *ſ.* [from *air* and *hole.*] A hole to admit air.

A'IRINESS. *ſ.* [from *airy.*]
1. Expoſure to the air.
2. Lightneſs; gaiety; levity. *Felton.*

A'IRING. *ſ.* [from *air.*] A ſhort journey. *Addiſon.*

A'IRLESS. *a.* [from *air.*] Without communication with the free air. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'IRLING. *ſ.* [from *air.*] A young gay perſon. *Ben Johnſon.*

A'IRPUMP. *ſ.* [from *air* and *pump.*] A machine by whoſe means the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels. *Chambers.*

A'IRSHAFT. *ſ.* [from *air* and *ſhaft.*] A paſſage for the air into mines. *Ray.*

A'IRY. *a.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]
1. Compoſed of air. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to the air. *Boyle.*
3. High in air. *Addiſon.*
4. Light as air; unſubſtantial. *Shakeſp.*
5. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple.*
6. Fluttering; looſe; full of levity. *Dryd.*
7. Gay;

7. Gay; ſprightly; full of mirth; lively; light of heart. *Taylor.*

AISLE. *ſ.* The walk in a church. *Addiſon.*

AIT. *ſ.* A ſmall iſland in a river.

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἀχω, Gr.] To feel a laſting pain. *Locke.*

AKI'N. *a.* [from *a* and *kin.*]

1. Related to; allied to by blood. *Sidney.*
2. Allied to by nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'LABASTER. *ſ.* [ἀλάβαςρον.] A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds; the white is moſt common. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LABASTER. *a.* Made of alabaſter. *Add.*

ALA'CK! *interject.* Alas! an expreſſion of ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALA'CKADAY! *interject.* A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ALA'CRITY. *ſ.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulneſs; ſprightlineſs; gaiety. *Dryden.*

ALAMO'DE. *ad.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the faſhion.

ALA'ND. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land.*] At land; landed. *Dryden.*

ALA'RM. *ſ.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms. *Pope.*
2. Notice of any danger approaching.
3. Any tumult or diſturbance. *Pope.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.*

1. To call to arms. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger. *Tickell.*
3. To diſturb. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL. *ſ.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; ſurpriſing.

ALA'RMPOST. *ſ.* [from *alarm* and *poſt.*] The poſt appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALA'RUM. *ſ.* See ALARM. *Prior.*

To AL'ARUM. *v. a.* See ALARM. *Shakeſp.*

ALA'S! *interject.* [*helas*, French.]

1. A word expreſſing lamentation. *Pope.*
2. A word of pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALA'TE. *ad.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately.

ALB. *ſ.* [*album*, Lat.] A ſurplice.

ALBE'IT. *ad.* Although; notwithſtanding. *South.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *a.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Reſembling an albugo.

ALBU'GO. *ſ.* [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs.

A'LCAHEST. *ſ.* An univerſal diſſolvent.

ALCA'ID. *ſ.*

1. The government of a caſtle. *Dryden.*
2. In Spain, the judge of a city. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA. *ſ.* An Egyptian plant uſed in dying. *Brown.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *a.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymiſt. *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST. *ſ.* [from *alchymy.*] One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY. *ſ.* [of *al*, Arab. and χύμα.]

1. The more ſublime chymiſtry, which propoſes the tranſmutation of metals. *Donne.*
2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons. *Bacon. Milton.*

A'LCOHOL. *ſ.* A high rectified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*] To rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

A'LCORAN. *ſ.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda. *Sanderſon.*

ALCOVE. *ſ.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, in which is placed a bed of ſtate. *Trev.*

A'LDER. *ſ.* [*alnus*, Latin.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel. The wood will endure long under ground, or in water. *Pope.*

ALDERLI'VEST. *a.* Moſt beloved. *Shakeſp.*

A'LDERMAN. *ſ.* [from *ald*, old, and *man.*] The ſame as ſenator; a governour or magiſtrate. *Pope.*

A'LDERMANLY. *ad.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman. *Swift.*

A'LDERN. *a.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder. *May.*

ALE. *ſ.* [eale, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A merry meeting uſed in country places. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A'LEBERRY. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread.

A'LEBREWER. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that profeſſes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*

A'LECONNER. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *con.*] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes.

A'LECOST. *ſ.* The name of an herb. *Dict.*

A'LEGAR. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *eager*, ſour.] Sour ale.

A'LEHOOF. *ſ.* [from *ale* and hoop, head.] Groundivy. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *houſe.*] A tipling-houſe. *South.*

A'LEHOUSEKEEPER. *ſ.* [from *alehouſe* and

and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

A'LEKNIGHT. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler. Obſolete. *Cam.*

ALE'MBICK. *ſ.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length.

ALE'RT. *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.]

1. Watchful; vigilant.

2. Briſk; pert; petulant. *Addiſon.*

ALE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; pertneſs. *Addiſon.*

A'LEWASHED. *a.* [from *ale* and *waſh*.] Soaked in ale. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouſe. *Swift.*

A'LEXANDERS. *ſ.* [*Smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

A'LEXANDER's FOOT. *ſ.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE. *ſ.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander*. This verſe conſiſts of twelve ſyllables. *Pope.*

ALEXIPHA'RMICK. *a.* [from ἀλεξέω and φάρμακον.] That which drives away poiſon; antidotal. *Brown.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *a.* That which drives away poiſon.

A'LGATES. *ad.* [*all* and *gate*.] On any terms. Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *ſ.* [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known.

ALGEBRA'ICAL. } *a.* Relating to algeALGEBRA'ICK. } bra.

ALGEBRA'IST. *ſ.* [from *algebra*.] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra. *Graunt.*

A'LGID. *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGI'DITY. *ſ.* Chilneſs; cold. *Dict.*

ALGI'FIC. *a.* [from *algor*, Latin.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR. *ſ.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs. *Dict.*

A'LGORISM. } *ſ.* Arabick words, uſed
A'LGORITHM. } to imply the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. *ad.* A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe; as, Mallet, *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwiſe* Malloch.

A'LIBLE. *a.* [*alibilis*, Latin.] Nutritive; nouriſhing. *Dict.*

A'LIEN, *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land. *Dryden.*

2. Eſtranged from; not allied to. *Rogers.*

A'LIEN. *ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a deniſon; a ſtranger. *Davies. Addiſon.*

2. [In law.] An *alien* is one born in a ſtrange country, and never franchiſed. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.*

2. To eſtrange; to turn away the mind or affection. *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE. *a.* [from *To alienate*.] That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Latin.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections. *Tillotſon.*

A'LIENATE. *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to. *Swift.*

ALIENA'TION. *ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property. *Atterb.*

2. The ſtate of being alienated.

3. Change of affection. *Bacon.*

4. Diſorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. a.* [alihtan Saxon.]

1. To come down. *Dryden.*

2. To fall down. *Dryden.*

ALI'KE. *ad.* [from *a* and *like*.] With reſemblance; in the ſame manner. *Pope.*

A'LIMENT. *ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; nutriment; food. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nouriſhes. *Brown.*

ALIME'NTARINESS. *ſ.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary. *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY. *a.* [from *aliment*.]

1. That which belongs to aliment. *Arbuth.*

2. That which has the power of nouriſhing. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aliment*.] The quality of nouriſhing. *Bacon.*

ALIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *alimony*.] That which nouriſhes. *Harvey.*

A'LIMONY. *ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] Legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which,

by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of ſeparation. *Hudibras.*

A'LIQUANT. *a. aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT. *a.* [*aliquot*, Latin.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, ſuch as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an *aliquot* part of 12.

A'LISH. *a.* [from *ale.*] Reſembling ale. *Mortimer.*

ALI'VE. *a.* [from *a* and *live.*]

1. In the ſtate of life; not dead. *Dryden.*
2. Unextinguiſhed; undeſtroyed; active. *Hooker.*
3. Cheerful; ſprightly. *Clariſſa.*
4. It is uſed to add an emphaſis; as, the beſt man *alive*. *Clarendon.*

A'LKAHEST. *ſ.* An univerſal diſſolvent; a liquor.

ALKALE'SCENT. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKALI. *ſ.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glaſswort.] Any ſubſtance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

A'LKALINE. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make alkaline.

ALKA'LIZATE. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating.

A'LKANET. *ſ.* [*anchuſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI. ſ. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the ſame denomination; popularly alſo called *winter cherry.* *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES. ſ. A confection, whereof the *kermes* berries are the baſis. *Chambers.*

ALL. *a.* [Æll, Saxon.]

1. The whole number; every one. *Tillot.*
2. The whole quantity; every part. *Locke.*

ALL. *ſ.*

1. The whole. *Prior.*
2. Every thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL. *ad.* [See ALL. *a.*]

1. Quite; completely. *Locke.*
2. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.*

All is much uſed in compoſition.

ALL-BEARING. *a.* [from *all* and *bear.*] Omniparous. *Pope.*

ALL-CHE'ERING. *a.* [from *all* and *cheer.*] That which gives gaiety to all. *Shakeſp.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *a.* That which ſubdues every thing. *Milton.*

ALL-DEVO'URING. *a.* [from *all* and *devour.*] That which eats up every thing. *Pope.*

ALLFOU'RS. *ſ.* [from *all* and *four.*] A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HA'IL. *ſ.* [from *all* and *hail*, for health.] All health. *Walſh.*

ALL-HALLOWN. *ſ.* [from *all* and *hallow.*] The time about All-ſaints day. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL HALLO'WTIDE. *ſ.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term near All-ſaints, or the firſt of November. *Bacon.*

ALL-HEAL. *ſ.* [*panax*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *iron-wort.*

ALL-JUDGING. *a.* [from *all* and *judge.*] That which has the ſovereign right of judgment. *Rowe.*

ALL-KNOWING. *a.* [from *all* and *know.*] Omniſcient; all-wiſe. *Atterbury.*

ALL-SEE'ING. *a.* [from *all* and *ſee.*] That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *ſ.* The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome; the ſecond of November. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [from *all* and *ſufficient.*] Sufficient to every thing. *Hooker. Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *a.* [from *all* and *wiſe.*] Poſſeſt of infinite wiſdom. *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS. ſ. The tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this ſenſe, moſt authors write *alloy.* See ALLOY.
2. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its qualities. *South.*
3. To quiet; to pacify; to repreſs. *Shake.*

ALLA'Y. *ſ.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs. *Hudibras.*
2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled. *Newton.*

ALLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *allay.*] The perſon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *allay.*] That which has the power of allaying. *Shakeſp.*

ALLEGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *allege.*]

1. Affirmation; declaration.
2. The thing alledged or affirmed. *Shak.*
3. An excuſe; a plea. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Latin.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuſe; argument. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *a.* [from *allege.*] That which may be alleged. *Brown.*

ALLE'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *allege.*] The ſame with *allegation.*

ALLE'GER. *ſ.* [from *allege.*] He that alleges. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *ſ.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT *a.* [from *allege.*] Loyal, conformable to the duty of *allegiance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLEGO'RICK. *a.* [from *allegory.*] Not real; not literal. *Milton.*

ALLEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not literal. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner. *Pope.*

To ALLEGO'RIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory. *Locke.*

A'LLEGORY. *ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben. Johnſon.*

ALLE'GRO. ſ. A word denoting in muſick a ſprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU'JAH. ſ. A word of ſpiritual exultation; *Praiſe God.* *Gov. of Tongue.*

To ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.] To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften. *Bentley.*

ALLEVIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alleviate.*]
1. The act of making light. *South.*
2. That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

A'LLEY. *ſ.* [*allée.* Fr.]
1. A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*
2. A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of connexion with another by confederacy; a league.
2. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.*
3. Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.*
4. The perſons allied to each other. *Addiſ.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *ſ.* [*allicio*, Latin.] The power of attracting. *Glanville.*

To A'LLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alligate.*]
1. The act of tying together.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America. *Garth.*

ALLI'SION. *ſ.* [*allido*, *alliſum*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another. *Woodward.*

ALLOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*alloco*, Lat.]
1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *a.* [from *allodium.*] Not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM ſ. A poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLO'NGE. *ſ.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A paſs or thruſt with a rapier.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* To ſet on; to incite. *Philips.*

A'LLOQUY. *ſ.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot.*]
1. To diſtribute by lot.
2. To grant. *Dryden.*
3. To diſtribute; to give each his ſhare. *Tatler.*

ALLO'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *allot.*] The part; the ſhare. *Rogers.*

ALLO'TTERY. *ſ.* [from *allot.*] That which is granted to any in a diſtribution. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*alouer*, Fr.]
1. To admit; not to contradict. *Locke.*
2. To grant; to yield. *Locke.*
3. To permit. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To authorize. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To give to; to pay to. *Waller.*
6. To make abatement, or proviſion. *Addiſon.*
7. To praiſe; to commend. Obſolete.

ALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *allow.*]
1. That which may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.*
2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbury.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *allowable.*] Lawfulneſs; exemption from prohibition. *South.*

ALLO'WANCE. *ſ.* [from *allow.*]
1. Admiſſion without contradiction. *Locke.*
2. Sanction; licence. *Hooker.*
3. Permiſſion. *Locke.*
4. An appointment for any uſe. *Bacon.*
5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour. *Swift.*
6. Eſtabliſhed character. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLO'Y. *ſ.* [See ALLAY.]
1. Baſer metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.*
2. Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.*

To ALLU'DE, *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention. *Burnet.*

ALLU'MINOR. *ſ.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowell.*

To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr.] To entice to any thing. *Milton.*

ALLU'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Something ſet up to entice birds. *Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *allure.*] Enticement; temptation. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *ſ.* [from *allure.*] Enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *alluring.*] Enticement; temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLU'SION. *ſ.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] A hint; an implication. *Burnet.*

ALLU'SIVE. *a.* [*alludo*, *alluſum*, Latin.] Hinting at ſomething. *Rogers.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *alluſive.*] In an alluſive manner. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. [from *alluſive.*] The quality of being alluſive.

ALLU'VION. *ſ.* [*al'uvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water.

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy. *Pope.*

2. To make a relation between two things. *Dryden.*

ALLY'. *ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion. *Temple.*

ALMACANTER. *ſ.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER's STAFF. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK. *ſ.* [from *al*, Arabick, and μὴν, a *month.*] A calendar. *Dryden.*

A'LMANDINE. *ſ.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarſer and lighter than the oriental. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *almighty.*] Omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Taylor.*

ALMI'GHTY. *a.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Geneſis.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMOND. *ſ.* [*amand*, Fr. The nut of the almond-tree. *Locke.*

A'LMOND-TREE. *ſ.* It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach-tree. *Dryden.*

A'LMONDS *of the throat*, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces. *Wiſeman.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE. *ſ.* A peculiar kind of furnace uſed in refining. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER. *ſ.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, employed in the diſtribution of charity. *Dryden.*

A'LMONRY. *ſ.* [from *almoner.*] The place where alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST. *ad.* [from *all* and *moſt.*] Nearly; well nigh. *Bentley.*

ALMS. *ſ.* [*eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given in relief of the poor. *Swift.*

A'LMSBASKET. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *baſket.*] The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'LMSDEED. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *deed.*] A charitable gift. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMSGIVER. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *giver.*] He that ſupports others by his charity. *Bac.*

A'LMSHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *houſe.*] An hoſpital for the poor. *Pope.*

A'LMSMAN. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A man who lives upon alms. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMUG-TREE. *ſ.* A tree mentioned in ſcripture.

A'LNAGAR. *ſ.* A meaſurer by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *ſ.* [from *aulnage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *ſ.* *Alnight* is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt. *Bacon.*

A'LOES. *ſ.* [אהלים]

1. A precious wood uſed in the Eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold. *Savary.*

2. A tree which grows in hot countries. *Miller.*

3. A medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them to the ſun.

ALOE'TICAL. *a.* [from *aloes.*] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes. *Wiſeman.*

ALO'FT. *ad.* [*loffter*, to lift up, Dan.] On high; in the air. *Suckling.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above.

A'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀλογία.] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.]

1. Without another; ſingle. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; ſolitary. *Sidney.* *Dryden.*

ALO'NG. *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length. *Dryden.*

2. Through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe. *Bacon.*

3. Forward; onward. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST. *ad.* Through the length. *Knolles.*

ALO'OF. *ad.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off.*] At a diſtance. *Dryden.*

ALO'UD. *ad.* [from *a* and *loud.*] Loudly; with a great noiſe. *Waller.*

ALO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *low.*] In a low place; not aloft. *Dryden.*

A'LPHA. *ſ.* The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt. *Revelat.*

A'LPHABET. *ſ.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the two firſt letters of the Greeks.] The letters, or elements of ſpeech. *Dryden.*

ALPHABE'TICAL. *a.* [from *alphabet.*] According to the ſeries of letters. *Swift.*

ALPHA-

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical.*] According to the order of the letters. *Holder.*

ALRE'ADY. *ad.* [from *all* and *ready.*] At this preſent time. *Pope.*

ALS. *ad.* [*als*, Dutch.] Alſo. *Spenſer.*

A'LSO. *ad.* [from *all* and *ſo.*] In the ſame manner; likewiſe. *Burnet.*

A'LTAR. *ſ.* [*altare*, Latin.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*

2. The table in chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered. *Shakeſp.*

A'LTARAGE *ſ.* [*altaragium*, Latin.] An emolument from oblations. *Ayliffe.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacham.*

To A'LTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, French.]

1. To change; to make otherwiſe than it is. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a perſuaſion or ſect. *Dryden.*

To A'LTER. *v n.* To become otherwiſe than it was; to be changed; to ſuffer change.

A'LTERABLE. *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, French.] That which may be altered or changed. *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable.

A'LTERABLY. *ad.* [from *alterable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERANT. *a.* [*alterant*, French.] That which has the power of producing changes. *Bacon.*

A'LTERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, French.]

1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*

2. The change made. *Hooker.*

A'LTERATIVE. *a.* [from *alter.*] Medicines called *alterative*, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION. *ſ.* [*altercation*, French.] Debate; controverſy. *Hakewell.*

ALTE'RN. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

ALTE'RNACY. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; reciprocal. *South.*

ALTE'RNATE. *ſ.* [from *alternate*, *a.*] Viciſſitude. Not generally uſed. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alterno*, Latin.]

1. To perform alternately. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

ALTE'RNATELY. *ad.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal ſucceſſion. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from alternate.] The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things. *Brown.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken. *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *ad.* [from *alternative.*] By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or ſtate of being alternative. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal ſucceſſion; viciſſitude. *Brown.*

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though.*] Notwithſtanding; however. *Swift.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] Pompous language. *Dict.*

ALTI'METRY *ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights.

ALTI'SONANT. *a.* [*altiſonus*, Lat.] High ſounding; pompous in ſound. *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE *ſ.* [*altitudo*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; ſpace meaſured upward. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence. *Swift.*

5. Higheſt point. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LTOGETHER. *ad.* [from *all* and *together.*] Completely; without reſtriction; without exception. *Swift.*

A'LUDEL. *ſ.* [from *a* and *lutum.*] *Aludels* are ſubliming pots uſed in chymiſtry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency. *Boyle.*

ALUM-STONE. *ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery. *Wiſeman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum. *Wiſeman.*

A'LWAYS. *ad.* [ealleþæga, Saxon.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time. *Pope.*

2. Conſtantly; without variation. *Dryden.*

A. M. *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts.

AM. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be.* See To Be. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *amabilis*, Latin.] Lovelineſs. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

AMADO'T. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

AMA'IN. *ad.* [from *main*, or *maigne*, old French.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden.*

AMA'LGAM. } *ſ.* The mixture of metals
AMA'LGAMA. } procured by amalgamation. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. n.* [from *amalgam.*] To unite metals with quickſilver.

AMALGAMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *amalgamate.*] The

The act, or practice of amalgamating metals. *Bacon.*

AMANDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *amando*, Latin.] The act of ſending on a meſſage.

AMANUE'NSIS. *ſ.* [Latin.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *ſ.* [*amaranthus*, Latin.]
1. The name of a plant.
2. In poetry, an imaginary flower unfading. *Milton.*

AMARA'NTHINE. *a.* [*amarantbinus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of amaranths. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE. *ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs. *Harvey.*

AMA'SMENT. *ſ.* [from *amaſs.*] A heap; an accumulation. *Glanville.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amaſſer*, French.]
1. To collect together into one heap or maſs, *Atterbury.*
2. To add one thing to another. *Pope.*

To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *made.*] To terrify; to ſtrike with horror. Old word.

A'MATORY. *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love. Little uſed. *Brambal.*

AMAURO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἀμαυρόω, Gr.] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]
1. To confuſe with terrour. *Ezekiel.*
2. To put into confuſion with wonder. *Smith.*
3. To put into perplexity. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMA'ZE. *ſ.* [from the verb *amaze.*] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton. Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *ad.* [from *amazed.*] Confuſedly; with amazement. *Macbeth.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *amazed.*] The ſtate of being amazed; wonder; confuſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMA'ZEMENT. *ſ.* [from *amaze.*]
1. Confuſed apprehenſion; extreme fear; horrour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Extreme dejection. *Milton.*
3. Height of admiration. *Waller.*
4. Wonder at an unexpected event. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING. *participle a.* [from *amaze.*] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing. *Addiſon.*

AMA'ZINGLY. *ad.* [from *amazing.*] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment. *Watts.*

A'MAZON. *ſ.* [a and μάζος, Gr.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts. A virago. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMBA'GES. *ſ.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke.*

AMBASSA'DE. Embaſſy. Not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*

AMB'ASSADOUR. *ſ.* [*ambaſſadeur*, French.] A perſon ſent in a publick manner from one ſovereign power to another. The perſon of an ambaſſadour is inviolable. *Dryden.*

AMBASSA'DRESS. *ſ.* [*ambaſſadarice*, Fr.]
1. The lady of an ambaſſadour.
2. A woman ſent on a meſſage. *Rowe.*

A'MBASSAGE. *ſ.* [from *ambaſſadour.*] An embaſſy. *Bacon.*

A'MBER. *ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick ſea. *Addiſon.*

A'MBER. *a.* Conſiſting of amber. *Shakeſp.*

AMBER-DRI'NK. *ſ.* Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon.*

A'MBERGRIS. *ſ.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey.*] A fragrant drug that melts almoſt like wax, commonly of a greyiſh or aſh colour, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the ſea coaſts of ſeveral warm countries, and on the weſtern coaſts of Ireland. *Waller.*

A'MBER-SEED, reſembles millet. *Chambers.*

A'MBER-TREE. *ſ.* A ſhrub, whoſe beauty is in its ſmall ever-green leaves. *Miller.*

AMBIDE'XTER. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A man who has equally the uſe of both his hands. *Brown.*
2. A man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes.

AMBIDE'XTERITY. *ſ.* [from *ambidexter.*]
1. The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *a.* [from *ambidexter*, Latin.]
1. Having, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand, *Vulgar Errours.*
2. Double dealing; practiſing on both ſides. *L'Eſtrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ambidextrous.*] The quality of being ambidextrous.

A'MBIENT. *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing. *Newton.*

A'MBIGU. *ſ* [French.] An entertainment, conſiſting of a medley of diſhes. *King.*

AMBIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS. *a.* [*ambiguus*, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarendon.*
2. Uſing doubtful expreſſions. *Dryden.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambiguous.*] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBI'LOGY. *ſ.* [*ambo*, Lat. and λόγος, Gr.] Talk of ambiguous ſignification.

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Latin.] Uſing ambiguous expreſſions.

A'MBIT. *ſ.* [*ambitus*, Latin.] The compaſs or circuit of any thing. *Grew.*

AMBI'TION.

AMBI'TION. *ſ.* [*ambitio*, Latin.]
1. The deſire of preferment or honour. *Sidney.*
2. The deſire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*

AMBI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ambitioſus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; deſirous of advancement; aſpiring. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambitious.*] With eagerneſs of advancement or preference. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being ambitious.

AMBI'TUDE. *ſ.* [*ambio*, Latin.] Compaſs; circuit.

To A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, French, *ambulo*, Latin.]
1. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryd.*
2. To move eaſily. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To move with ſubmiſſion. *Rowe.*
4. To walk daintily. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A pace or movement in which the horſe moves both his legs on one ſide; an eaſy pace.

A'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *to amble.*] A pacer.

A'MBLINGLY *ad.* [from *ambling.*] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA. ſ. [ἀμβροσία.]
1. The imaginary food of the gods.
2. The name of a plant.

AMBRO'SIAL. *a.* [from *ambroſia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; delicious. *Pope.*

A'MBRY. *ſ.* [Corrupted from *almonry.*]
1. The place where alms are diſtributed.
2. The place where plate, and utenſils for houſe-keeping are kept.

AMBS-ACE. *ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace.*] A double ace. *Bramb.*

AMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking. *Brown.*

AM'BULATORY. *a.* [*ambulo*, Latin.]
1. That which has the power or faculty of walking. *Wilkins.*
2. That which happens during a paſſage or walk. *Wotton.*
3. Moveable.

A'MBURY. *ſ.* A bloody wart on a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *ſ.* [*embuſcade*, Fr.] A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others. *Addiſon.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *ſ.* [*emboſcada*, Span.] A private poſt in order to ſurpriſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'MBUSH. *ſ.* [*embuſche*, Fr.]
1. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden.*
2. The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait. *Milton.*
3. The ſtate of lying in wait. *Hayward.*
4. The perſons placed in private ſtations. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'MBUSHED. *a.* [from *ambuſh.*] Placed in ambuſh. *Dryden.*

AMBU'SHMENT. *ſ.* [from *ambuſh.*] Ambuſh; ſurprize. *Spenſer.*

AMBU'STION. *ſ.* [*ambuſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a ſcald.

A'MEL. *ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled.* *Boyle.*

AME'N. a. [Hebrew.] A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*; at the end of a creed, *ſo it is.* *Shakeſpeare.*

AME'NABLE. *a* [*ameſnable*, French.] Reſponſible; ſubject to as to be liable to account. *Davies.*

AME'NANCE. *ſ.* [from *amener*, French.] Conduct; behaviour. *Spenſer.*

To AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, French.]
1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong.
2. To reform the life. *Jeremiah.*
3. To reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*

AME'NDE. ſ. [French.] A fine, by which recompenſe is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault.

AME'NDMENT. *ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.]
1. A change from bad for the beter. *Ray.*
2. Reformation of life. *Hooker.*
3. Recovery of health. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [In law.] The correction of an errour committed in proceſs.

AME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *amend.*] The perſon that amends any thing.

AMENDS. *ſ.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompenſe; compenſation. *Raleigh.*

AME'NITY *ſ.* [*ameniſé*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Agreeableneſs of ſituation. *Brown.*

To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To puniſh with a fine or penalty. *Milton.*

AME'RCER. *ſ.* [from *amerce.*] He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanour.

AME'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *amerce.*] The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender. *Spenſer.*

AMES-ACE. *ſ.* [*ams-ace.*] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*

AMETHO'DICAL *a.* [from *a* and *method.*] Out of method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *ſ.* [ἀμέθυστος, Gr.] A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. Supposed to hinder drunkenneſs. The oriental *amethyſt* is the moſt valuable. *Savary.*

A'METHYSTINE. *a.* [from *amethyſt.*] Reſembling an amethyſt.

A'MIABLE. *a.* [*aimable*, French.]
1. Lovely; pleaſingly; worthy to be loved. *Hooker.*
2. Pretending love; ſhewing love. *Shakeſp.*

A'MIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *amiable.*] Lovelineſs; power of raiſing love. *Addiſon.*

A'MIABLY. *ad.* [from *amiable.*] Such a manner as to excite love.

A'MI-

A'MICABLE. *a.* [*amicábilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *amicable.*] Friendlineſs; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. *ad.* [from *amicable.*] In a friendly way. *Prior.*

A'MICE. [*amict.* Fr.] The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Paradiſe Reg.*

AMI'D. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid.*
AMI'DST. }

1. In the midſt; middle. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Mingled with; ſurrounded by. *Dryden.*
3. Amongſt. *Addiſon.*

AMI'SS. *ad.* [*a* and *miſs.*]

1. Faultily; criminally. *Addiſon.*
2. In an ill ſenſe. *Fairfax.*
3. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing. *Dryden.*
4. Impaired in health.

AMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*amiſſio*, Latin.] Loſs.

To AMIT. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To loſe. *Brown.*

A'MITY. *ſ.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friendſhip. *Denh.*

AMMONIA'C. *a.*

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the Eaſt-Indies, and is ſuppoſed to ooze from an unbelliferous plant.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile ſalt of two kinds. The ancient was a native ſalt, generated in inns where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, uſed to lodge; who travelling upon camels, urining in the ſtables, out of this urine, aroſe a kind of ſalt, denominated *Ammoniac.* The modern *ſal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt; with ſoot, a little ſea-ſalt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymiſts imitate the Egyptian *ſal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common ſalt to five of urine; with which ſome mix that quantity of ſoot.

AMMONI'ACAL. *a.* [from *ammoniac.*] Having the properties of ammoniac ſalt.

AMMUNI'TION. *ſ.* [*munition*, Fr.] Military ſtores. *Clarendon.*

AMMUNI'TION-BREAD. *ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies.

A'MNESTY. *ſ.* [ἀμνηστία.] An act of oblivion. *Swift.*

A'MNION. } [Lat.] The innermoſt mem-
A'MNIOS. } brane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMO'MUM. *ſ* [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

AMO'NG. } *prep.* [amang, Saxon.]
AMO'NGST. }

1. Mingled with. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number. *Addiſon.*

A'MORIST. *ſ.* [from *amour.*] An inamorato; a gallant. *Boyle.*

A'MOROUS. *a.*

1. Enamoured. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Prior.*
3. Belonging to love. *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *amorous.*] Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *amorous.*] Fondneſs; lovingneſs. *Boyle.*

AMO'RT. *a.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMORTIZA'TION. } *ſ.* [*amortiſſement*,
AMO'RTIZEMENT. } Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*

To AMO'RISE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, French.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation. *Blount.*

To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Latin.]

1. To remove from a poſt or a ſtation.
2. To remove; to move; to alter. *Fairy Queen.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.] To riſe to in the accumulative quantity. *Burnet.*

AMO'UNT. *ſ.* The ſum total. *Thomſon.*

AMO'UR. *ſ.* [*amour* Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*

AMPHI'BIOUS *a.* [ἄμφι and βίος.] That which can live in two elements. *Arbuthnot.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *ad.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀμφιβολία, Gr.] Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *a.* [ἄμφι and βάλλω, Gr.] Toſſed from one to another. *Howell.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. *ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφισβαίνη, Gr.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads. *Milton.*

AMPHI'SCII. *ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι. Gr.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *ſ.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, Gr.] A building in a circular or oval form; having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another. *Dryden.*

A'MPLE. *a.* [*amplus*, Latin.]

1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomſon.*
2. Great in bulk. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unlimited; without reſtriction. *Dryden.*
4. Liberal; large; without parſimony. *Hooker.*
5. Large; ſplendid. *Clarendon.*
6. Diffuſive; not contracted.

A'MPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ample.*] Largeneſs; ſplendour. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* To enlarge; to extend. *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.*
2. Dif-

2. Diffuſeneſs. *Holder.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*amplification*, Fr.]
1. Enlargement; extenſion.
2. Exaggerated repreſentation. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER. *ſ.* [from *To amplify.*] One that exaggerates. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]
1. To enlarge. *Bacon.*
2. To exaggerate any thing. *Davies.*
3. To improve by new additions. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.*
1. To lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion. *Watts.*
2. To form pompous repreſentations. *Pope.*

A'MPLITUDE. *ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr.]
1. Extent. *Glanville.*
2. Largeneſs; greatneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Capacity. *Paradiſe Regained.*
4. Splendour; grandeur. *Bacon.*
5. Copiouſneſs; abundance. *Watts.*
6. *Amplitude*, in aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt and weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting.

A'MPLY. *ad.* [*amplè*, Fr.]
1. Largely; liberally. *Atterbury.*
2. At large; without reſerve. *Par. Loſt.*
3. Copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail. *Dryden.*

To A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb. *Wiſeman.*

AMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Brown.*

A'MULET. *ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended remedy; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing. *Brown.*

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]
1. To entertain with tranquility. *Walſh.*
2. To draw on from time to time.

AMU'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment. *Rogers.*

AMU'SER. *ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes.

AMU'SIVE. *ad.* [from *amuſe.*] That which has the power of amuſing. *Thomſon.*

AMY'GDALATE *ad.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Reſembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon.]
1. One, but with leſs emphaſis. *Locke.*
2. Any, or ſome. *Locke.*

A'NA. ſ. [ἀνὰ.] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley.*

A'NA. ſ. Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana.*

ANACA'MPTICK. *a.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACA'MPTICKS. *ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *ſ.* Any medicine that works upwards.

ANA'CHORETE. } [ἀναχωρίτης.] A monk,
ANA'CHORITE. } who leaves the convent for a more ſolitary life.

ANA'CRHONISM. *ſ.* [from ἀνὰ and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time. *Dryden.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *ſ.* [ἀνὰ and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light: dioptricks.

ANADIPLO'SIS. ſ. [ἀναδιπλωζις.] Reduplication: a figure in rhetorick.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *a.* [ἀναγωγη.] That which contributes or relates to ſpiritual elevation.

A'NAGRAM. *ſ.* [ἀνὰ and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.* *Howel.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀναληπτικος.] Comforting; corroborating. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *a.* [from *analogy.*] Uſed by way of analogy. *Watts.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNES. *ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *a.* [ἀνὰ and λόγος.] Having analogy; having ſomething parallel. *Arbuthnot.*

ANALOGY. *ſ.* [ἀναλογία.]
1. Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects. *South.*
2. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, *love, loved, hate, hated.*

ANA'LYSIS. *ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.]
1. A ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A conſideration of any thing in parts. *Newton.*
3. A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICAL. *a.* [from *analyſis.*]
1. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles. *Boyle.*
2. That which proceeds by analyſis. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *analytical.*] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compounds into

into ſimples. The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts. *Hudibras.*

To A'NALYZE. *v. a.* [ἀναλύω.] To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. *Boyle.*

A'NALYZER. *ſ.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS. ſ. [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; perſpective projection, ſo that at one point of view, it ſhall appear deformed, in another, an exact repreſentation.

ANA'NAS. ſ. The pine apple. *Thomſon.*

ANA'PHORA. ſ. [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word.

A'NARCH. *ſ.* An author of confuſion. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHIAL. *a.* [from *anarchy.*] Confuſed; without rule. *Cheyne.*

A'NARCHY. *ſ.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a ſtate without magiſtracy. *Swift.*

ANASA'RSA. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and σὰρξ.] A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

ANASTOMO'SIS. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] The inoſculation of veſſels.

ANA'STROPHE. [ἀναστροφὴ.] A figure whereby words which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANA'THEMA. ſ. [ἀνάθεμα.] A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority. *South.*

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority. *Hammond.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANA'TOCISM. *ſ.* [*anatociſmus*, Lat. ἀνατοκισμὸς.] The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt.

ANATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *anatomy.*]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

ANA'TOMIST. *ſ.* [ἀνατομὸς.] He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection. *Prior.*

To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]

1. To diſſect an animal. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANA'TOMY. *ſ.* [ἀνατομία.]

1. The art of diſſecting the body. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body. *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.*

4. A ſkeleton. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A thin meagre perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCESTOR. *ſ.* [*anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends. *Dryden.*

A'NCESTREL. *a.* [from *anceſtor.*] Claimed from anceſtors. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY. *ſ.* [from *anceſtor.*]

1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors. *Pope.*

2. The honour of deſcent; birth. *Addiſon.*

A'NCHENTRY. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity of a family: properly *ancienty.* *Shak.*

A'NCHOR. *ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing which confers ſtability. *Hebrews.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.*

2. To ſtop at; to reſt on. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHOR. *Anchoret*, an abſtemious recluſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold.*]

1. The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor. *Wotton.*

2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHORED. *particip. a.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *ſ.* [contracted from *ana-*
A'NCHORITE. } *choret*, ἀναχωρήτης.] A recluſe; a hermit. *Sprat.*

ANCHO'VY. *ſ.* [from *anchova.*] A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT. *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.]

1. Old; not modern.

2. Old; that has been of long duration. *Raleigh.*

3. Paſt; former. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCIENTS. *ſ.* Thoſe that lived in old times, oppoſed to the moderns.

A'NCIENT. *ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip.

A'NCIENT. *ſ.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ancient.*] In old times. *Sidney.*

A'NCIENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCONY. *ſ.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.* The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined.

A'NDRON. *ſ.* Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'-

ANDRO'GYNAL. *a.* [from ἀνὴρ and γύνη.] Hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *ad.* [from *androgynal.*] With two ſexes.

ANDRO'GYNUS. *ſ.* [See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite.

A'NECDOTE. *ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτον.] Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory. *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the wind.

ANE'MONE. *ſ.* [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower. *Miller.*

A'NEMOSCOPE. *ſ.* [ἄνεμος and σκόπος.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* [Scotch.]

1. Concerning; about.
2. Over-againſt; oppoſite to. *Dict.*

ANES. *ſ.* The ſpires or beards of corn. *Dict.*

A'NEURISM. *ſ.* [ἀνευρύνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which they become exceſſively dilated. *Sharp.*

ANE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *new.*]

1. Over again; another time. *Prior.*
2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

A'NGEL. *ſ.* [Ἄγγελος.]

1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.*
2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *angels of darkneſs.* *Revelations.*
3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God.*
4. In the ſtile of love, a beautiful perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, rated at ten ſhillings. *Bacon.*

A'NGEL. *a.* Reſembling angels. *Pope.*

A'NGELSHOT. *ſ.* [from *angel* and *ſhot.*] Chain-ſhot. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. *ſ.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Reſembling angels. *Raleigh.*
2. Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*
3. Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *angelical.*] Excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Angelical; above human. *Pope.*

A'NGELOT. *ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER *ſ.* [anger, Saxon.]

1. *Anger* is uneaſineſs upon receipt of any injury. *Locke.*
2. Smart of a ſore. *Temple.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*

A'NGERLY. *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shak.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A deſcription of veſſels in the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from ἀγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed-pod.

A'NGLE. *ſ.* [*angle*, Fr.] The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other. *Stone.*

A'NGLE. *ſ.* [*angel*, German.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fiſh with a rod and hook. *Waller.*
2. To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *ſ.* [*angel reede*, Dutch.] The ſtick to which the fiſher's line and hook are hung. *Addiſon.*

A'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *angle.*] He that fiſhes with an angle. *Dryden.*

A'NGLICISM. *ſ.* [from *anglus*, Lat.] An Engliſh idiom.

A'NGOBER. *ſ.* A kind of pear.

A'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NGRY. *a.* [from *anger.*]

1. Touched with anger. *Geneſis.*
2. Having the appearance of anger. *Prov.*
3. Painful; inflamed. *Wiſeman.*

A'NGUISH. *ſ.* [*angoiſſe*, Fr.] Exceſſive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*

A'NGUISHED. *a.* [from *anguiſh.*] Exceſſively pained. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *a.* [from *angle.*] Having angles or corners. *Newton.*

ANGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *angular.*] With angles. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *a.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *a.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST. *a.* [*anguſtus*, Lat.] Narrow; ſtrait. *Dict.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *anguſtus*, Lat.] The act of making narrow; the ſtate of being narrowed. *Wiſeman.*

ANHELA'TION. *ſ.* [*anhelo*, Latin.] The act of panting.

ANHELO'SE. *a.* [*anhelus*, Latin.] Out of breath. *Dict.*

A'NIENTED. *a.* [*annientir*, Fr.] Fruſtrated.

ANIGHTS. *ad.* [from *a* for *at* and *night.*] In the night time. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NIL. *ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS. } *ſ.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The old
ANI'LITY. } age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *a.* [from *animate.*] That which may be put into life. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*animadverſio*, Lat.]
1. Reproof; ſevere cenſure. *Clarendon.*
2. Puniſhment. *Swift.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *animadvert.*] That has the power of judging. *Glanville.*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Latin.]
1. To paſs cenſures upon. *Dryden.*
2. To inflict puniſhments. *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *animadvert.*] He that paſſes cenſures, or inflicts puniſhments. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *ſ.* [*animal*, Latin.]
1. A living creature corporeal. *Ray.*
2. By way of contempt, we ſay a ſtupid man is a *ſtupid animal.*

A'NIMAL. *ſ.* [*animalis*, Latin.]
1. That which belongs or relates to animals. *Watts.*
2. *Animal* is uſed in oppoſition to *ſpiritual.*

ANIMA'LCULE. *ſ.* [*animalculum*, Latin.] A ſmall animal. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *animal.*] The ſtate of animal exiſtence. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Latin.]
1. To quicken; to make alive.
2. To give powers to. *Dryden.*
3. To encourage; to incite. *Knolles.*

A'NIMATE. *a.* [from *To animate.*] Alive; poſſeſſing animal life. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED. *particip. a.* [from *animate.*] Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*

ANIMATION. *ſ.* [from *animate.*]
1. The act of animating or enlivening. *Bacon.*
2. That which animates. *Brooks.*
3. The ſtate of being enlivened.

ANIMA'TIVE. *a.* [from *animate.*] That has the power of giving life.

ANIMA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *animate.*] That which gives life. *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE. *a.* [*animoſus*, Latin.] Full of ſpirit; hot. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY. *ſ.* [*animoſitas*, Latin.] Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity. *Swift.*

A'NISE. *ſ.* [*aniſum*, Latin.] A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet ſcented ſeeds. *Miller.*

A'NKER. *ſ.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid meaſure, the fourth part of the awm, and contains two ſtekans: each ſtekan conſiſts of ſixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE. *ſ.* [ancleop, Saxon.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *ſ.* [from *ankle* and *bone.*] The bone of the ankle. *Peacham.*

A'NNALIST. *ſ.* [from *annals.*] A writer of annals. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *ſ.* [*annales*, Latin.] Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time. *Rogers.*

A'NNATS. *ſ.* [*annates*, Lat.] Firſt fruits. *Cowell.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. n.* [ælan, Saxon.]
1. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may pierce through. *Dryden.*
2. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEX. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat.]
1. To unite to at the end.
2. To unite a ſmaller thing to a greater. *Raleigh.*

ANN'EX. *ſ.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION. *ſ.* [from *annex.*]
1. Conjunction; addition. *Hammond.*
2. Union; coalition; conjunction. *Ayliffe.*

ANNE'XION. *ſ.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT. *ſ.* [from *annex.*]
1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE. *a.* [from *annihilate.*] That which may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum.*] Lat.]
1. To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.*
2. To deſtroy. *Raleigh.*
3. To annul. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing; the ſtate of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *ſ.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.]
1. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The act of celebration of the anniverſary. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *a.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual. *Ray.*

A'NNO DOMINI. Latin.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the ſeventeen hundred and fifty-firſt year from the birth of our Saviour.

A'NNOLIS. ſ. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explication; note. *Boyle.*

ANNOTATOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A writer of notes; a commentator. *Felton.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr.]
1. To publiſh; to proclaim. *Milton.*
2. To declare by a judicial ſentence. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex. *Sidney.*

ANNO'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation. *Dryden.*

ANNO'YANCE. *ſ.* [from *annoy.*]
1. That which annoys. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The act of annoying. *South.*

ANNO'YER. *ſ.* [from *To annoy.*] The perſon that annoys.

A'NNUAL. *a.* *annuel*, French.]
1. That which comes yearly. *Pope.*
2. That which is reckoned by the year. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. That which laſts only a year. *Ray.*

A'NNUALLY. *ad.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year. *Brown.*

ANNU'ITANT. *ſ.* [from *annuity.*] He that poſſeſſes or receives any annuity.

ANNU'ITY. *ſ.* [*annuité*, French.]
1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. *Cowel.*
2. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.]
1. To make void; to nullify. *Rogers.*
2. To reduce to nothing. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of rings. *Ray.*

A'NNULET. *ſ.* [from *annulus*, Latin.]
1. A little ring.
2. [In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIA'TION DAY. *ſ.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed virgin; ſolemnized on the twenty-fifth of March. *Taylor.*

A'NODYNE. *a.* [from α and ὀδύνη, Greek.] That which has the power of mitigating pain. *Dryden.*

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*, part. *oint*, *enoint*, French.]
1. To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be rubbed upon. *Dryden.*
3. To conſecrate by unction. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANO'INTER. *ſ.* [from *anoint.*] The perſon that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *ſ.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity. *Dict.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *a.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular.

ANO'MALOUS. *a.* [α *priv.* and ὅμαλος.] Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke.*

ANO'MALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly.

ANO'MALY. *ſ.* [*anomalie*, Fr.] Irregularity; deviation from rule. *South.*

A'NOMY. *ſ.* [α *priv.* and νόμος, Gr.] Breach of law. *Brambal.*

ANO'N. *ad.*
1. Quickly; ſoon. *Waller.*
2. Now and then. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *a.* [α *priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name. *Ray.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name. *Swift.*

ANORE'XY. *ſ.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER. *a.* [from *an* and *other.*]
1. Not the ſame. *Locke.*
2. One more. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any other. *Samuel.*
4. Not one's ſelf. *South.*
5. Widely different. *South.*

ANO'THER-GAINES. *a.* Of another kind. Obſolete. *Sidney.*

ANO'THER-GUESS. *a.* Of another kind. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NSATED. *a.* [*anſatus*, Latin.] Having handles.

To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [anþpaprian, Saxon.]
1. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion. *Dryd.*
2. To ſpeak in oppoſition. *Matthew. Boyle.*
3. To be accountable for. *Brown.*
4. To vindicate; to give a juſtificatory account of. *Swift.*
5. To give an account. *Temple.*
6. To correſpond to; to ſuit with. *Prov.*
7. To be equivalent to. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
8. To ſatisfy any claim or petition. *Raleigh.*
9. To act reciprocally upon. *Dryden.*
10. To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe. *Taylor.*
11. To bear proportion to. *Swift.*
12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. *Atterbury.*
13. To comply with. *Shakſpeare.*
14. To ſucceed; to produce the wiſhed event. *Bacon.*
15. To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To be over-againſt any thing. *Shakeſp.*

A'NSWER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is ſaid in return to a queſtion, or poſition. *Atterbury.*
2. A confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *ſ.* He that makes a trade of writing anſwers. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *a.* [from *anſwer.*]
1. That to which a reply may be made.
2. Obliged to give an account. *Swift.*
3. Correſpondent. *Sidney.*
4. Proportionate. *Milton.*
3. Suitable; ſuited. *Milton.*
6. Equal. *Raleigh.*
7. Relative; correlative. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *anſwerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correſpondence

ſpondence; ſuitably. *Brerewood.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *anſwerable.*] The quality of being anſwerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER. *ſ.* [from *anſwer.*]

1. He that anſwers.

2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt. *Swift.*

ANT. *ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An emmet; a piſmire. *Pope.*

A'NTBEAR. *ſ.* [from *ant* and *bear.*] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*

A'NTHILL. *ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill.*] The ſmall protuberance of earth in which ants make their neſts. *Addiſon.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or *and if it.*

ANTA'GONIST. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω, Gr.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton.*

2. Contrary. *Addiſon.*

3. [In anatomy.] The *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome others. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which ſoftens pain.

ANTANACLASIS. ſ. [from ἀνταναάκλασις.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary ſignification.

2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis. *Smith.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀφροδίτη.] Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀποπλέξις.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἄρκτος.] Relating to the ſouthern pole. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἄρθρῖτις.] Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἄσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.

A'NTE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.

A'NTEACT. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *act.*] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulo*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENCE. *ſ.* [from *antecede.*] The act or ſtate of going before. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENT. *a.* [*antecedens*, Latin.] Going before; preceding. *South.*

ANTECE'DENT. *ſ.* [*antecedens*, Latin.]

1. That which goes before. *South.*

2. [In grammar.] The noun to which the relative is ſubjoined.

3. [In logick.] The firſt propoſition of an enthymeme. *Watts.*

ANTECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *antecedent.*] Previouſly. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR. ſ. [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Dict.*

ANTECHA'MBER. *ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber.*] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Addiſon.*

To A'NTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *datum*, Latin.]

1. To date earlier than the real time. *Donne.*

2. To date ſomething before the proper time. *Pope.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Exiſting before the deluge. *Woodward.*

2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge. *Brown.*

A'NTELOPE. *ſ.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spenſer.*

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *a.* [*ante* and *meridian.*] Being before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἐμέω.] That has the power of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *a.* [*ante* and *mundus*, Lat.] That which was before the world.

A'NTEPAST. *ſ.* [*ante* and *paſtum*, Lat.] A fore-taſte. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT. *ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Latin.] The laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπιλαμβάνω.] A medicine againſt convulſions. *Brown.*

To A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Latin.] To prefer. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Latin.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *anterieur.*] Priority; the ſtate of being before.

ANTE'RIOUR. *a.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*

A'NTES. ſ. [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *ſtomach.*] A cavity that leads into the ſtomach.

ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἕλμινθος.] That which kills worms. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NTHEM. *ſ.* [ἀνθυμνος, Greek.] A holy ſong. *Addiſon.*

ANTHO'LOGY. *ſ.* ἀνθολογία, Greek.]

1. A collection of flowers.

2. A collection of devotions.

3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

A'NTHRAX. ſ. [ἄνθραξ, Gr.] A ſcab or blotch which burns the ſkin. *Quincy.*

ANTHRO-

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος and λέγω.] The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPHAGI. ſ. [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGI'NIAN. *ſ.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakeſpeare* from *anthropophagi*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω.] The quality of eating human fleſh. *Brown.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος and σοφία.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ὕπνος.] That which has the power of preventing ſleep.

A'NTI. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek; it ſignifies *contrary to*, as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *a.* [from ἀντὶ, and *acidus*, ſour.] Alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICHA'MBER. *ſ.* Corruptly written for *antechamber*.

ANTICHRI'STIAN. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and χριστιανος.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. *ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Oppoſition or contrariety to chriſtianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Contrariety to chriſtianity.

To ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Latin.]

1. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him. *Hammond.*
2. To take up before the time. *Dryden.*
3. To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was. *Denham.*
4. To preclude. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTICIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *anticipate.*]

1. The act of taking up ſomething before its time. *Holder.*
2. Foretaſte. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known. *Derham.*

A'NTICK. *a.* [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculouſly wild. *Dryden.*

A'NTICK. *ſ.*

1. He that plays antickſ, or uſes odd geſticulation; a buffoon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Odd appearance. *Spenſer.*

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick.*] To make antickſ. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *antick.*] With odd poſtures. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTICLI'MAX. ſ. [from ἀντὶ and κλίμαξ.] A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt. *Addiſon.*

ANTICONVU'LSIVE. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and *convulſive.*] Good againſt convulſions. *Floyer.*

A'NTICOR. ſ. [ἀντὶ and *cor.*] A preternatural ſwelling in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICO'URTIER. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and *courtier.*] One that oppoſes the court.

ANTIDO'TAL. *a.* [from *antidote.*] That which has the quality of counteracting poiſon. *Brown.*

A'NTIDOTE. *ſ.* [ἀντίδοτος, Gr.] A medicine given to expel poiſon. *Dryden.*

ANTIFE'BRILE. *a.* [ἀντὶ, and *febris.*] Good againſt fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTILO'GARITHM. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *logarithm.*] The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and μοναρχία.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon. *Addiſon.*

ANTIMO'NIAL. *a.* [from *antimony.*] Made of antimony. *Blackmore.*

A'NTIMONY. *ſ.* *Antimony* is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature. Mines of all metals afford it. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glaſs. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRI'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and νεφρίτικος.] Good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALY'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and παράλυσις.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *antipathy.*] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howell.*

ANTI'PATHY. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and πάθος; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily: oppoſed to *ſympathy*. *Locke.*

ANTIPERI'STASIS. ſ. [ἀντὶ and περίστασις.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *peſtilential.*] Efficacious againſt the plague. *Harvey.*

ANTIPHRA'SIS. ſ. [ἀντὶ and φράσις.] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTI'PODAL. *a.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*

ANTI'PODES. ſ. [ἀντὶ and πόδες.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours. *Waller.*

A'NTIPOPE. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and *pope.*] He that uſurps the popedom. *Addiſon.*

ANTIPTO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἀντίπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY. *ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Latin.] A man ſtudious of antiquity. *Pope.*

A'NTIQUARY. *a.* Old; antique. *Shakeſp.*

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Latin.] To make obſolete. *Addiſon.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *antiquated.*] The ſtate of being obſolete.

ANTI'QUE. *a.* [*antique*, French.]
1. Ancient; not modern. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.*
3. Of old faſhion. *Smith.*
4. Odd; wild; antick. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE. *ſ.* [from *antique*, *a.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *ſ.* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique. *Addiſon.*

ANTI'QUITY. *ſ.* [*antiquitas*, Latin.]
1. Old times. *Addiſon.*
2. The ancients. *Raleigh.*
3. Remains of old times. *Bacon.*
4. Old age. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTI'SCII. *ſ.* [ἀντίσκια.] The people who have their ſhadows projected oppoſite ways. The people of the north are *Antiſcii* to thoſe of the ſouth; one projecting ſhadows at noon toward the north, the other toward the ſouth. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *ſcorbutum.*] Good againſt the ſcurvy. *Arbuth.*

ANTI'SPASIS. *ſ.* [ἀντισπάω.] The revulſion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *a.* [ἀντίσπασμος.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISP'ASTICK. *a.* [ἀντισπάστικος.] Medicines which cauſe a revulſion.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *ſplenetick.*] Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI'STROPHY. *ſ.* [ἀντιστρόφη.] In an ode ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *ſtruma.*] Good againſt the king's evil. *Wiſeman.*

ANTITHE'SIS. *ſ.* in the plural *antitheſes.* [ἀντίθεσις.] Oppoſition; contraſt. *Pope.*

A'NTITYPE. *ſ.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type. A term of theology. *Burnet.*

ANTITY'PICAL. *a.* [from *antitype.*] That which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *venereal.*] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe. *Wiſeman.*

A'NTLER. *ſ.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Branch of a ſtag's horns. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECI. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and οἰκέω.] Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'TIA. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and ὀνομὰ, a name.] A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity. We ſay the Orator for Cicero. *Smith.*

A'NTRE. [*antre*, Fr.] A cavern; a den. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NVIL. *ſ.* [ænrille, Saxon.]
1. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANXI'ETY. *ſ.* [*anxietas*, Latin.]
1. Trouble of mind about ſome future event; ſolicitude. *Tillotſon.*
2. Depreſſion; lowneſs of ſpirits. *Arbuth.*

A'NXIOUS. *a.* [*anxius*, Latin.]
1. Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event. *Pope.*
2. Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anxious.*] Solicitouſly; unquietly. *South.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *anxious.*] The quality of being anxious.

A'NY. *a.* [anig, enig, Saxon.]
1. Every; whoever; whatever. *Pope.*
2. It is uſed in oppoſition to *none.* *Deut.*

A'ORIST. *ſ.* [ἀόριστος.] Indefinite.

AO'RTA. *ſ.* [ἀορτὴ.] The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left verticle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *ad.* [from *a* and *pace.*]
1. Quick; ſpeedily. *Tillotſon.*
2. Haſtily. *Atterbury.*

APAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from ἀπαγωγὴ.] Such as does not prove the thing directly; but ſhews the abſurdity, which ariſes from denying it. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *ad.* [*apart*, French.]
1. Separately from the reſt in place. *Clar.*
2. In a ſtate of diſtinction. *Dryden.*
1. At a diſtance; retired from the other company. *Shakeſpeare.*

APARTMENT. *ſ.* [*apartement*, French.] A room; a ſet of rooms. *Addiſon.*

A'PATHY. *ſ.* [*a* and πάθος.] Exemption from paſſion. *South.*

APE. *ſ.* [*ape*, Icelandiſh.]
1. A kind of monkey. *Granville.*
2. An imitator. *Shakeſpeare.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape.*] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addiſon.*

APE'AK. *ad.* [*à pique*, Fr.] In a poſture to pierce the ground.

A'PEPSY. *ſ.* [ἀπέψια.] A loſs of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

APE'RIENT. *a.* [*aperio*, Latin.] Gently purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

APE'RITIVE. *a.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] That which has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*

APE'RT. *a.* [*apertus*, Latin.] Open.

APE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *apertus*, Latin.]
1. An opening; a paſſage; a gap. *Wotton.*
2. The

2. The act of opening. *Wiſeman.*

APE'RTLY. *ad.* [*apertè*, Latin.] Openly.

APE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *apert.*] Openneſs. *Holder.*

A'PERTURE. *ſ.* [from *apertus*, open.]
1. The act of opening. *Holder.*
2. An open place. *Glanville.*

APE'TALOUS. *a.* [of α and πέταλον, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.

APEX. ſ. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point. *Woodward.*

APHÆ'RESIS. ſ. [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. ſ. aphelia, plur. [ἀπὸ ἥλιος.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun. *Cheyne.*

APHILA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [ἀφιλανθρωπία.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHORISM. *ſ.* [ἀφορισμὸς.] A maxim; an unconnected poſition. *Rogers.*

APHORI'STICAL. *a.* [from *aphoriſm.*] Written in ſeparate unconnected ſentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *aphoriſtical.*] In the form of an aphoriſm. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *a.* [ἀφροδίτη.] Re-
APHRODISI'ACK. } lating to the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PIARY. *ſ.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*

API'CES of a flower. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

API'ECE. *ad.* [*a* and *piece.*] To the part or ſhare of each. *Hooker. Swift.*

A'PISH. *a.* [from *ape.*]
1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Foppiſh; affected. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Silly; trifling. *Glanville.*
4. Wanton; playful. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *apiſh.*] In an apiſh manner.

A'PISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *apiſh.*] Mimickry; ſoppery.

API'TPAT. *ad.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*

APLU'STRE. ſ. [Latin.] The enſign in ſea-veſſels. *Addiſon.*

APO'CALYPSE. *ſ.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; a word uſed only of the ſacred writings. *Milton.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *a.* [from *apocalypſe.*] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*

APO'COPE. ſ. [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure, when the laſt letter or ſyllable is taken away.

APOCRU'STICK. *a.* [ἀποκρύςικα.] Repelling and aſtringent. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *ſ.* [from ἀποκρύπτω.] Books appended to the ſacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *a.* [from *apocrypha.*]
1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker.*
2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addiſon.*

APO'CRYPHALLY. *ad.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *ſ.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainty.

APODI'CTICAL. *a.* [from ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtrative. *Brown.*

APODI'XIS. ſ. [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtration. *Diet.*

APOGÆ'ON. } *ſ.* [ἀπόγη.] A point in
A'POGEE. } the heavens, in which the
APOGE'UM. } ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *a.* That which is ſaid
APOLOGE'TICK. } in defence of any thing. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*] To plead in favour. *Pope.*

A'POLOGUE. *ſ.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory; contrived to teach ſome moral truth. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY *ſ.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.] Defence; excuſe. *Tillotſon.*

APOMECO'METRY. *ſ.* [from ἀπὸ, μῆκος, and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEURO'SIS. ſ. [from ἀπὸ and νεῦρον.] An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*

APO'PHASIS. ſ. [Lat. ἀπόφασις.] A figure by which the orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate. *Smith.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *a.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *ſ.* [ἀποφθέγμα.] A remarkable ſaying. *Prior.*

APO'PHYGE. ſ. [ἀποφυγὴ, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; the ſpring of a column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. ſ. [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs. *Wiſeman.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *apoplexy.*]
APOPLE'CTICK. } Relating to an apoplexy. *Derham. Wiſeman.*

A'POPLEXY. *ſ.* [ἀπόπληξις.] A ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation. *Locke.*

APO'RIA. ſ. [ἀπορία.] A figure by which the ſpeaker doubts where to begin. *Smith.*

APORRHO'EA. ſ. [ἀπορροή.] Effluvium; emanation. *Glanville.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. ſ. [ἀποσιώπησις.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech. *Smith.*

APO'STASY. *ſ.* [ἀποστασις.] Departure from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion. *Sprat.*

APO'STATE. *ſ.* [*apoſtata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One that has forſaken his religion. *Rogers.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [from *apoſtate.*] After the manner of an apoſtate.

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apoſtate.*] To forſake one's religion. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *apoſteme.*] To ſwell and corrupt into matter. *Wiſeman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *apoſtemate.*] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME. } *ſ.* [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow
A'POSTUME. } ſwelling; an abſceſs. *Wiſeman.*

APO'STLE. *ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀπόστολος.] A perſon ſent with mandates; particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel. *Locke.*

APO'STLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or dignity of an apoſtle. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *a.* [from *apoſtolick.*] Delivered by the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICK. *a.* [from *apoſtle.*] Taught by the apoſtles. *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE. ſ. [ἀποστροφὴ.]

1. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though.* *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *ſ.* A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. *Harvey.*

APO'THECARY. *ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale. *South.*

A'POTHEGM. *ſ.* [properly *apophthegm.*] A remarkable ſaying. *Watts.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *ſ.* [from ἀπὸ and θεὸς.] Deification. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *ſ.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω to boil.] A decoction. *Wiſeman.*

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr.] To fright; to depreſs. *Clarendon.*

APPA'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *appal.*] Depreſſion; impreſſion of fear. *Bacon.*

A'PPANAGE. *ſ.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands ſet apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; ſhow. *Pope.*

APPA'REL. *ſ.* [*apparell*, Fr.]

1. Habits; veſture. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. External habiliments. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to cloath. *Samuel.*

2. To cover or deck. *Bentley.*

APPA'RENT. *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.]

1. Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; not real. *Hale.*

3. Viſible. *Atterbury.*

4. Open; diſcoverable. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Certain; not preſumptive. *Shakeſp.*

APPA'RENTLY. *ad.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly. *Tillotſon.*

APPARI'TION. *ſ.* [from *appareo*, Lat.]

1. Appearance; viſibility. *Milton.*

2. A viſible object. *Tatler.*

3. A ſpectre; a walking ſpirit. *Locke.*

4. Something only apparent, not real. *Denham.*

5. The viſibility of ſome luminary. *Brown.*

APPA'RITOR. *ſ.* [from *appareo*, Latin.] The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court. *Ayliffe.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To ſatisfy: *well appayed*, is pleaſed; *ill appayed*, is uneaſy. *Milton.*

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuſe. *Bacon.*

2. To cenſure; to reproach. *Dryden.*

APPE'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *appeach.*] Charge exhibited againſt any man. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To tranſfer a cauſe from one to another. *Stepney.*

2. To call another as witneſs. *Locke.*

3. To charge with a crime. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPE'AL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A provocation from an inferiour to a ſuperiour judge. *Dryden.*

2. In the common law an accuſation. *Cowel.*

3. A ſummons to anſwer a charge. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon any as witneſs. *Bacon.*

APPE'ALANT. *ſ.* [from *appeal.*] He that appeals. *Shakeſpeare.*

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in ſight; to be viſible. *Prior.*

2. To become viſible as a ſpirit. *Acts.*

2. To ſtand in the preſence of ſome ſuperiour. *Pſalms.*

4. To be the object of obſervation. *Pſalms.*

5. To exhibit one's ſelf before a court. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To be made clear by evidence, *Spenſer.*

7. To ſeem; in oppoſition to reality. *Sidney.*

8. To be plain beyond diſpute. *Arbuthnot.*

APPE'ARANCE. *ſ.* [from *To appear.*]

1. The act of coming into ſight.

2. The thing ſeen.

3. Phœnomenon; any thing viſible. *Glanv.*

4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden.*

5. Outſide; ſhow. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company. *Addiſon.*

7. Apparition;

7. Apparition; ſupernatural viſibility. *Addiſon.*
8. Exhibition of the perſon to a court. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Open circumſtance of a caſe. *Swift.*
10. Preſence; mien. *Addiſon.*
11. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.*

APPE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *To appear.*] The perſon that appears. *Brown.*

APPE'ASABLE. *a.* [from *appeaſe.*] Reconcileable.

APPE'ASABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *appeaſe.*] Reconcileableneſs.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiſer*, Fr.]
1. To quiet; to put in a ſtate of peace. *Davies.*
2. To pacify; to reconcile. *Milton.*

APPE'ASEMENT. *ſ.* [from *appeaſe.*] A ſtate of peace. *Hayward.*

APPE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *appeaſe.*] He that pacifies; he that quiets diſturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *ſ.* [*appello*, Latin, to call.]
1. A challenger. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*

APPE'LLATE. *ſ.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The perſon appealed againſt. *Ayliffe.*

APPELLA'TION. *ſ.* [*appellatio*, Latin.] Name. *Brown.*

APPE'LLATIVE. *ſ.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] Names for a whole rank of beings, are called *appellatives.* *Watts.*

APPE'LLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY. *a.* [from *appeal.*] That which contains an appeal.

APPE'LLEE. *ſ.* One who is accuſed. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.]
1. To hang any thing upon another.
2. To add to ſomething as an acceſſory.

APPE'NDAGE. *ſ.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence. *Taylor.*

APPE'NDANT. *a.* [French.]
1. Hanging to ſomething elſe.
2. Annexed; concomitant. *Rogers.*
3. In law, any thing belonging to another, as *acceſſorium principali.* *Cowel.*

APPE'NDANT. *ſ.* An accidental or adventitious part. *Grew.*

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing. *Hale.*

APPENDICA'TION *ſ.* [from *appendicate.*] Annexion. *Hale.*

APPE'NDIX. *ſ.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]
1. Something appended or added. *Stillingfl.*
2. An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*

To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]
1. To belong to as of right. *Raleigh.*
2. To belong to by nature, *Bacon.*

APPERTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *appertain.*] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPE'RTENANCE. *ſ.* [*appartenante*, Fr.] That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*

APPE'RTINENT. *a.* [from *To appertain.*] Belonging; relating. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'PPETENCE. } *ſ.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Car-
A'PPETENCY. } nal deſire. *Milton.*

APPETIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *appetible.*] The quality of being deſirable. *Brambal.*

A'PPETIBLE. *a.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Deſirable. *Brambal.*

A'PPETITE. *ſ.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]
1. The natural deſire of good. *Hooker.*
2. The deſire of ſenſual pleaſure. *Dryden.*
3. Violent longing. *Clarenden.*
4. Keenneſs of ſtomach; hunger. *Bacon.*

APPETI'TION. *ſ.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Deſire. *Hammond.*

A'PPETITIVE. *a.* That which deſires. *Hale.*

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]
1. To praiſe by clapping the hands.
2. To praiſe in general. *Pope.*

APPLA'UDER. *ſ.* [from *applaud.*] He that praiſes or commends. *Glanville.*

APPLA'USE. *ſ.* [*applauſus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expreſſed. *Dryden.*

A'PPLE. *ſ.* [æppel, Saxon.]
1. The fruit of the apple tree. *Pope.*
2. The pupil of the eye. *Deut.*

A'PPLEWOMAN. *ſ.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells apples. *Arbuthn.*

APPLI'ABLE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied. *Shakeſp.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. *Dryden.*

A'PPLICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *applicable.*] Fitneſs to be applied. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *applicable.*] In ſuch manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE. *ſ.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter. *Chambers.*

APPLICATION. *ſ.* [from *apply.*]
1. The act of applying any thing to another.
2. The thing applied.
3. The act of applying to any perſon as a petitioner. *Swift.*
4. The employment of any means for a certain end. *Locke.*
5. Intenſeneſs of thought; cloſe ſtudy. *Locke.*

6. Attention to ſome particular affair. *Addiſon.*

A'PPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which applies. *Brambal.*

A'PPLICATORY. *a.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

To A'PPLY. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]
1. To put one thing to another. *Dryden.*
2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Add.*
3. To make uſe of as relative or ſuitable. *Dryden.*
4. To put to a certain uſe. *Clarendon.*
5. To uſe as means to an end. *Rogers.*
6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy.
7. To have recourſe to, as a petitioner. *Swift.*
8. To endeavour to work upon. *Rogers.*
9. To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*

To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]
1. To fix any thing. *Galatians.*
2. To ſettle any thing by compact. *Judges.*
3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*
4. To furniſh in all points; to equip. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER. *ſ.* [from *appoint.*] He that ſettles or fixes.

APPO'INTMENT. *ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.]
1. Stipulation. *Job.*
2. Decree; eſtabliſhment. *Hooker.*
3. Direction; order. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Equipment; furniture. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. An allowance paid to any man.

To APPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions. *Collier.*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *ſ.* [from *apportion.*] A dividing into portions.

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put queſtions to. *Bacon.*

A'PPOSITE. *a.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Wotton. Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *appoſite.*] Properly; fitly; ſuitably. *South.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *ſ.* [from *appoſite.*] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs. *Hale.*

APPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.]
1. The addition of new matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing.

APPRA'ISER. *ſ.* [from *appraiſe.*] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To lay hold on. *Taylor.*
2. To ſeize, in order for trial or puniſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. To conceive by the mind. *Stillingfleet.*
4. To think on with terrour; to fear. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker. *Glanville.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. *Brown.*

APPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*apprehenſio*, Lat.]
1. The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.*
2. Opinion; ſentiment; conception. *South.*
3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. *Milton.*
4. Fear. *Addiſon.*
5. Suſpicion of ſomething. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Seizure. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
1. Quick to underſtand. *South.*
2. Fearful. *Tillotſon.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *apprehenſive.*] In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *apprehenſive.*] The quality of being apprehenſive. *Holder.*

APPRE'NTICE. *ſ.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradeſman ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art. *Dryden.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice. *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter. *Digby.*

To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform. *Cheyne.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]
1. To draw near locally. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To draw near, as time. *Gay.*
3. To make a progreſs towards, mentally. *Locke.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. *Dryden.*

APPRO'ACH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing near. *Denham.*
2. Acceſs. *Bacon.*
3. Hoſtile advance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Means of advancing. *Dryden.*

APPRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *approach.*] The perſon that approaches. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near. *Brown.*

APPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The liking of any thing. *South.*
3. Atteſtation; ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPRO'OF. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Commendation. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

To APPROPI'NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw near to. Not in uſe. *Hudibras.*

APPRO'PRIABLE. *a.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated. *Brown.*

To APPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, French.]

1. To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon. *Reſcommon.*
2. To claim or exerciſe an excluſive right. *Milton.*
3. To make peculiar; to annex. *Locke.*
4. [In law.] To alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; conſigned to ſome particular. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *appropriate.*]

1. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe. *Locke.*
2. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word. *Locke.*
4. [In law.] A ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean and chapter, biſhoprick, or college. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'VABLE. *a.* That which merits approbation. *Brown.*

APPRO'VAL. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation. *Temple.*

APPRO'VANCE. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation. Not in uſe. *Thomſon.*

To APPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, French.]

1. To like; to be pleaſed with. *Hooker. Davies.*
2. To expreſs liking. *Locke.*
3. To prove; to ſhow. *Tillotſon.*
4. To experience. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To make worthy of approbation. *Rogers.*

APPRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *approve.*]

1. He that approves.
2. He that makes trial. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [In law.] One that confeſſing felony of himſelf, accuſeth another. *Cowel*

APPRO'XIMATE. *a.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Latin.] Near to. *Brown.*

APPROXIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *approximate.*]

1. Approach to any thing. *Brown.*
2. Continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer to the quantity ſought.

APPU'LSE. *ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing. *Holder.*

A'PRICOT, or APRICOCK. A kind of wall fruit.

A'PRIL. *ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt. *Peacham.*

A'PRON. *ſ.* A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean. *Addiſon.*

A'PRON. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN. *ſ.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A workman; an artificer. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'PRONED. *a.* [from *apron.*] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. ſ. apſides, plural. [ἁψις.] The higher *apſis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT. *a.* [*aptus*, Latin.]

1. Fit. *Hooker.*
2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*
3. Inclined; led to. *Bentley.*
4. Ready; quick; as, an *apt* wit. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Qualified for. *2 Kings.*

To APT. *v. a.* [*apto*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to adapt. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To fit; to qualify. *Denham.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Latin.] To make fit.

A'PTITUDE. *ſ.* [French.]

1. Fitneſs. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Diſpoſition. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *ad.* [from *apt.*]

1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*
2. Juſtly; pertinently. *Addiſon.*
3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly.*

A'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *apt.*]

1. Fitneſs; ſuitableneſs. *Norris.*
2. Diſpoſition to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion. *Bacon.*
4. Tendency. *Addiſon.*

A'PTOTE. *ſ.* [of *a* and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with caſes.

A'QUA. ſ. [Latin.] Water.

AQUA FORTIS. ſ. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat: the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre or *aqua fortis.*

AQUA MARI'NA. This ſtone ſeems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] Brandy.

AQUA'TICK. *a.* [*aquaticus*, Latin.]

1. That which inhabits the water. *Ray.*
2. That which grows in the water. *Mortimer.*

A'QUATILE. *a.* [*aquatilis*, Latin.] That which inhabits the water.

A'QUEDUCT. *ſ.* [*aquæductus*, Latin.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addiſ.*

A'QUEOUS. *a.* [from *aqua*, water, Latin.] Watery. *Ray.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [*aqueſitas*, Lat.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'QUILINE. *a.* [*aquilinus*, Latin.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked. *Dryden.*

AQUO'SE.

AQUO'SE. *a.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery.
AQUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *aquoſe.*] Waterineſs.
A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign.
A'RABLE. *a.* [from *aro*, Latin.] Fit for tillage. *Dryden.*
ARACHNOI'DES. ſ. [from ἀράχνη, a ſpider, and εἶδος, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARA'IGNEE. ſ. A term in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
ARA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARA'TION. *ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing. *Cowley.*
A'RATORY. *a.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] That which contributes to tillage.
A'RBALIST. *ſ.* [*arcus*, and *baliſta.*] A croſs-bow. *Camden.*
A'RBITER. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit. *Bacon.*
2. A judge. *Temple.*
A'RBITRABLE. *a.* [from *arbitror*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*
ARBI'TRAMENT. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
A'RBITRARILY. *ad.* [from *arbitrary.*] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely. *Dryden.*
ARBITRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *arbitrarius*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*
ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *arbitrarious.*] According to mere will and pleaſure. *Glanville.*
A'RBITRARY. *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Latin.]
1. Deſpotick; abſolute. *Prior.*
2. Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*
To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitrator*, Latin.]
1. To decide; to determine. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To judge of. *Milton.*
To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment. *South.*
A'RBITRARINESS. *ſ.* [from *arbitrary.*] Deſpoticalneſs. *Temple.*
ARBITRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
ARBITRA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *arbitrate.*]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent. *Cowel.*
2. A governour; a preſident. *Par. Loſt.*
3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice. *Addiſon.*
4. The determiner. *Shakeſpeare.*
ARBI'TREMENT. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]
1. Deciſion; determination. *Hayward.*
2. Compromiſe. *Butler.*
A'RBORARY. *a.* Of or belonging to a tree. *Dryden.*
ARBO'REOUS. *a.* [*arboreus*, Lat.] Belonging to trees. *Brown.*
A'RBORET. *ſ.* [*arbor*, Latin, a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub. *Milton.*
A'RBORIST. *ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy. *Howel.*
A'RBOROUS. *a.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*
A'RBOUR. *ſ.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower. *Dryden.*
A'RBUSCLE. *a.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub.
A'RBUTE. *ſ.* [*arbutus*, Latin.] Strawberry tree. *May.*
ARC. *ſ.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
1. A ſegment; a part of a circle. *Newton.*
2. An arch. *Pope.*
ARCA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] A continued arch. *Pope.*
ARCA'NUM. ſ. in the plural arcana. [Latin.] A ſecret.
ARCH. *ſ.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
1. Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Locke.*
2. A building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges. *Dryden.*
3. Vault of heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A chief. *Shakeſpeare.*
To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
1. To build arches. *Pope.*
2. To cover with arches. *Howel.*
ARCH. *a.* [from ἄρχω, chief.]
1. Chief; of the firſt claſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Waggiſh; mirthful. *Swift.*
ARCH. in compoſition, chief, of the firſt claſs.
ARCHA'NGEL. *ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels. *Norris.*
ARCHA'NGEL. A plant, *Dead nettle.*
ARCHANGE'LICK. [from *archangel.*] Belonging to archangels. *Milton.*
ARCHBE'ACON. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon.*] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal. *Carew.*
ARCHBI'SHOP. *ſ.* [*arch* and *biſhop.*] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans. *Clarendon.*
ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *ſ.* [from *archbiſhop.*] The ſtate, province, or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop. *Clarendon.*
ARCHCHA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter.*] The chief chanter.
ARCHDE'ACON. *ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Latin.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office. *Ayliffe.*
ARCHDE'ACONRY. *ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon. *Carew.*
ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *archdeacon*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to princes of Auſtria and Tuſcany. *Carew.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs.*] The ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria.

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher.*] Chief philoſopher. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRE'LATE. *ſ.* [*arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRE'SBYTER. *ſ.* [*arch.* and *preſbyter.*] Chief preſbyter. *Ayliffe.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY. [ἀρχαῖος and λόγος.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *a.* [from *archaiology.*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. *ſ.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phraſe. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *particip. a.* [*To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'RCHER. *ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow. *Prior.*

A'RCHERY. *ſ.* [from *archer.*]

1. The uſe of the bow. *Camden.*
2. The act of ſhooting with the bow. *Shak.*
3. The art of an archer. *Craſhaw.*

A'RCHES COURT. *ſ.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone pillars, built arch-wiſe. *Cowel.*

A'RCHETYPE. *ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made. *Watts.*

A'RCHETYPAL. *a.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original. *Norris.*

ARCHE'US. ſ. [from ἀρχος.] A power that preſides over the animal œconomy.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *a.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archbiſhop.

A'RCHITECT. *ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A profeſſor of the art of building. *Wotton.*
2. A builder. *Milton.*
3. The contriver of any thing. *Shakeſp.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *architect.*] That performs the work of architecture. *Derham.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *a.* [from ἄρχος, chief, and τίκτων.] That which has the power or ſkill of an architect. *Boyle.*

A'RCHITECTURE. *ſ.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or ſcience of building. *Blackm.*
2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building. *Burnet.*

A'RCHITRAVE. *ſ.* [from ἀρχὴ, chief, and *trabs*, Lat.] That part of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. *Wot.*

A'RCHIVES. *ſ. without a ſingular*, [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records of ancient writings are kept. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *a.* [*arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*

ARCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arcto*, Lat.] Confinement.

A'RCTICK. *ſ.* [from ἄρκτος.] Northern. *Philips.*

A'RCUATE. *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Bacon.*

ARCUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arcuate.*]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, bending down to the ground the branches, which ſpring from the offsets.

ARCUBA'LISTER. *ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta.*] A croſsbow man. *Camden.*

ARD, Signifies natural diſpoſition; as, *Goddard* is a divine. *Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *ſ.* [from *ardent.*] Ardour; eagerneſs. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *a.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Fierce; vehement. *Dryden.*
3. Paſſionate; affectionate. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *ad.* [from *ardent.* Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprat.*

A'RDOUR. *ſ.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.
2. Heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage. *South.*
3. The perſon ardent or bright. *Milton.*

ARDU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS. *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb. *Pope.*
2. Difficult. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be.*

A'REA. *ſ.* Lat.]

1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries. *Watts.*
2. Any open ſurface. *Wotton.*

To ARE'AD. To adviſe; to direct. Little uſed. *Par. Loſt.*

AREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying. *Bacon.*

To A'REFY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry. *Bacon.*

ARENA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand.] Sandy. *Woodward.*

ARENO'SE *a.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy.

ARE'NULOUS. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly.

AREO'TICK. *a.* [ἀραιότικα.] Such medicines as open the pores.

A'RGENT. *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.]
1. Having the white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen.
2. Silver; bright like ſilver.

A'RGIL. *ſ.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; conſiſting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. *a.* [from *argil.*] Conſiſting of clay; clayiſh. *Brown.*

A'RGOSY. [from *Argo*, the name of Jaſon's ſhip.] A large veſſel for merchandiſe; a carrack. *Shakeſpeare.*

To A'RGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]
1. To reaſon; to offer reaſons. *Locke.*
2. To perſuade by argument. *Congreve.*
3. To diſpute. *Locke.*

To A'RGUE. *v. a.*
1. To prove any thing by argument. *Donne.*
2. To debate any queſtion.
3. To prove as an argument. *Par. Loſt. Newton.*
4. To charge with, as a crime. *Dryden.*

A'RGUER. *ſ.* [from *argue.*] A reaſoner; a diſputer. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RGUMENT. *ſ.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]
1. A reaſon alledged for or againſt any thing. *Locke.*
2. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing. *Milton. Sprat.*
3. The contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract. *Dryden.*
4. Controverſy. *Locke.*

ARGUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from argument.] Reaſoning: the act of reaſoning.

ARGUME'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *argument.*] Conſiſting of argument; containing argument. *Atterbury.*

A'RGUTE. *a.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]
1. Subtile; witty; ſharp.
2. Shrill.

A'RID. *a.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up. *Arbuthnot.*

ARI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *arid.*]
1. Dryneſs; ſiccity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A kind of inſenſibility in devotion. *Norris.*

A'RIES. *ſ.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Thomſon.*

To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.] To butt like a ram. To ſtrike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arietate.*]
1. The acting of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon.*
3. The act of ſtriking or conflicting in general. *Glanville.*

ARIE'TTA. ſ. [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

ARI'GHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *right.*]
1. Rightly; without errour. *Dryden.*
2. Rightly; without crime. *Pſalms.*
3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned. *Dryden.*

ARIOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*bariolus*, Lat.] Soothſaying. *Brown.*

To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip. *ariſen.*
1. To mount upward as the ſun. *Dryden.*
2. To get up as from ſleep, or from reſt. *Proverbs.*
3. To come into view, as from obſcurity. *Matthew.*
4. To revive from death. *Iſaiah.*
5. To proceed, or have its original. *Dryd.*
6. To enter upon a new ſtation. *Cowley.*
7. To commence hoſtility. 1 *Samuel.*

ARISTO'CRACY. *ſ.* [ἄριςος and κρατέω.] That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *ariſtocracy.*] Relating to ariſtocracy. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ariſtocratical.*] An ariſtocratical ſtate.

ARITHMANCY. *ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς and μαντεία.] A foretelling future events by numbers.

ARITHME'TICAL. *a.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick. *Newton.*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner. *Arbuthnot.*

ARIT'HMETICIAN. *ſ.* [from *arithmetick.*] A maſter of the art of numbers. *Addiſon.*

ARI'THMETICK. *ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς and μέτρεω.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation. *Taylor.*

ARK. *ſ.* [*arca*, Lat. a cheſt.
1. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge. *Milton.*
2. The repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM. *ſ.* [earm, eorm, Sax.]
1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder. *Dryden.*
2. The large bough of a tree. *Sidney.*
3. An inlet of water from the ſea. *Norris.*
4. Power; might; as, the ſecular *arm.* *Shakeſpeare.*

ARM'S END. A due diſtance. A phraſe taken from boxing. *Sidney.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]
1. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. *Pope.*
2. To plate with any thing that may add ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To furniſh; to fit up. *Walton.*

To ARM. *v. n.*
1. To take arms. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To provide againſt. *Spenſer.*

ARMA'DA. *ſ.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea. *Fairfax.*

ARMADI'LLO. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A four-footed animal of Braſil, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales like armour.

A'RMAMENT. *ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A naval force.

A'RMATURE. *ſ.* *armatura*, Lat.] Armour. *Ray.*

ARMED *Chair.* *ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair.

ARME'NIAN *Bole.* *ſ.* A fat medicinal kind of earth.

ARME'NIAN *Stone.* *ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black and yellow.

ARME'NTAL. } Belonging to a drove or
A'RMENTINE. } herd of cattle.

A'RMGAUNT. *a.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm; or rather ſlender with want. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARM-HOLE. *ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder. *Bacon.*

ARMI'GEROUS. *a.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *a.* [from *armilla*, Lat.] Reſembling a bracelet.

A'RMILLATED. *a.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS. *ſ.* [in a ſhip.] The ſame with waſteclothes.

ARMI'POTENCE. [*arma*, *potentia*, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *a.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Mighty in war. *Dryden.*

A'RMISTICE. *ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce.

AR'MLET. *ſ.* [from *arm.*]
1. A little arm.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm. *Donne.*

ARMONI'ACK. *ſ.* [erronouſly ſo written for *ammoniac.*] The name of a ſalt generated by the urine of camels that brought viſitants to the temple of Jupiter Ammon. now counterfeited by the chymiſts.

A'RMORER. *ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.]
1. He that makes armour, or weapons. *Pope.*
2. He that dreſſes another in armour. *Shak.*

ARMO'RIAL *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family.

A'RMORY. *ſ.* [from *armour.*]
1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe. *South.*
2. Armour; arms of defence. *Par. Loſt.*
3. Enſigns armorial. *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR. *ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive arms. *South.*

A'RMOUR BEARER. *ſ.* [from *armour* and *bear.*] He that carries the armour of another. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT. *ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place under the ſhoulder. *Swift.*

ARMS. *ſ.* *without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]
1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence. *Pope.*
2. A ſtate of hoſtility. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. War in general. *Dryden.*
4. Action; the act of taking arms. *Milton.*
5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY. *ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.]
1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*
2. A great number. *Shakeſpeare.*

AROMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aroma*, Lat.
AROMA'TICK. } ſpice.]
1. Spicy. *Dryden.*
2. Fragant; ſtrong ſcented. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *ſ.* Spices. *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aromatize.*] The act of ſcenting with ſpices.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]
1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate with ſpices. *Bacon.*
2. To ſcent; to perfume. *Brown.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *ariſe.*

ARO'UND. *ad.* [from *a* and *round.*]
1. In a circle. *Dryden.*
2. On every ſide.

AROUND. *prep.* About. *Dryden.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouſe.*]
1. To wake from ſleep.
2. To raiſe up; to excite. *Thomſon.*

ARO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *row.*] In a row. *Sidney. Dryden.*

ARO'YNT. Be gone; away. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARQUEBUSE. *ſ.* A hand-gun. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER. *ſ.* [from *arquebuſe.*] A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe. *Knolles.*

ARRA'CK. *ſ.* A ſpirit procured by diſtillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa-nut tree.

ARRACK. *ſ.* One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed. *Mortimer.*

To ARRA'IGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order.]
1. To ſet a thing in order, in its place. A priſoner is ſaid to be *arraigned*, when he is brought forth to his trial. *Cowel.*
2. To accuſe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy, or in ſatire. *South.*

ARRA'IGNMENT. *ſ.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden.*

To ARRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in order. *Cheyne.*

ARRANT. *a.* [from *errant.*] Bad in a high degree. *Dryden.*

A'RRANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; shamefully. *L'Estrange.*

ARRAS. *s.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapestry. *Denham.*

ARRA'UGHT. Seized by violence. Out of use. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRA'Y. *s.* [*arroy.* Fr.]
1. Dress. *Dryden.*
2. Order of battle.
3. [In law.] The ranking or setting. *Cowel.*

To ARR'AY. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]
1. To put in order.
2. To deck; to dress. *Dryden.*

ARRA'YERS. *s.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARR'EAR. *s.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] That which remains behind unpaid, though due. *Locke.*

ARRE'ARAGE. The remainder of an account. *Howel.*

ARRENTA'TION. *s.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] The licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose.

ARREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]
1. Snatched away.
2. [from *adrepo*, Lat.] Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *s.* [from *arrester*, Fr. to stop.]
1. [In law.] A stop or stay. An *arrest* is a restraint of a man's person. *Cowel.*
2. Any caption. *Taylor.*

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arrester*, Fr.]
1. To seize by a mandate from a court. *Shakespeare.*
2. To seize any thing by law. *Shakespeare.*
3. To seize; to lay hands on. *South.*
4. To with-hold; to hinder. *Davies.*
5. To stop motion. *Boyle.*

ARRE'ST. A mangey humour between the ham and the pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

TO ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]
1. To laugh at.
2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one. Not used.

ARRI'ERE. *s.* [French.] The last body of an army. *Hayward.*

ARRI'SON. *s.* [from *arrisio*, Lat.] A smiling upon.

ARRI'VAL. *s.* [from *arrive.*] The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose. *Waller.*

ARRI'VANCE. *s.* [from *arrive.*] Company coming. *Shakespeare.*

To ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.]
1. To come to any place by water.
2. To reach any place by travelling. *Sidney.*
3. To reach any point. *Locke.*
4. To gain any thing. *Addison.*
5. To happen. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE. } *s.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.]
A'RROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's self. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANT. *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Haughty; proud. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrogant.*] In an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *s.* [from *arrogant.*] Arrogance.

To A'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims. *Raleigh.*

ARROGA'TION. *s.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud manner.

ARRO'SION. *s.* [from *arosus*, Lat.] A gnawing.

ARRO'W. *s.* [ꝑnepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. *Hayward.*

A'RROWHEAD. *s.* [from *arrow* and *head.*] A water plant.

A'RROWY. *a.* [from *arrow.*] Consisting of arrows. *Par. Lost.*

ARSE. *s.* [ærre, Sax.] The buttocks.
To hang an ARSE: To be tardy, sluggish.

ARSE FOOT. *s.* A kind of water fowl.

ARSE SMART. A plant.

ARSENAL. *s.* [*arsenal*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine. *Addison.*

ARSE'NICAL. *a.* [from *arsenick.*] Containing arsenick. *Woodward.*

A'RSENICK. *s.* [ἀρσένικον.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison. *Woodward.*

ART. *s.* [*art*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]
1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct. *Pope.*
2. A science; as, the liberal arts. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. A trade. *Boyle.*
4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity. *Shakesp.*
3. Cunning.
6. Speculation. *Shakespeare.*

ARTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *artery.*] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery. *Blackmore.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *s.* [from ἀρτηρία, and τέμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery.

A'RTERY. *s.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*

A'RTFUL. *a.* [from *art* and *full.*]
1. Performed with art. *Dryden.*
2. Artificial; not natural.
3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY. *a.* [from *artful.*] With art; skilfully. *Rogers.*

ARTFU'LNESS. *s.* [from *artful.*]
1. Skill. *Cheyne.*
2. Cunning.

ARTHRI-

ARTHRI'TICK. } *a.* [from *arthritis.*]
ARTHRI'TICAL. }
1. Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbuth.*
2. Relating to joints. *Brown.*

ARTHRI'TIS. ſ. [ἀρθρῖτις.] The gout.

A'RTICHOKE. *ſ.* [*artichault*, Fr.] This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſealy heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree. *Miller.*

A'RTICK. *a.* [It ſhould be written *arctick.*] Northern. *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *ſ.* [*articulus*, Lat.]
1. A part of ſpeech, as *the, an.*
2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. *Tillotſon.*
3. Term; ſtipulation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article.*] To ſtipulate; to make terms. *Donne.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles. *Taylor.*

ARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints.

ARTI'CULATE. *a.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]
1. Diſtinct. *Milton.*
2. Branched out into articles. *Bacon.*

To ARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *article.*]
1. To form words; to ſpeak as a man. *Glanville.*
2. To draw up in articles. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make terms. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARTI'CULATELY. *ad.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'CULATENESS. *ſ.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *articulate.*]
1. The juncture, or joint of bones. *Ray.*
2. The act of forming words. *Holder.*
3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.

A'RTIFICE. *ſ.* [*artificium*, Lat.]
1. Trick; fraud; ſtratagem. *South.*
2. Art; trade.

ARTI'FICER. *ſ.* [*artifex*, Lat.]
1. An artiſt; a manufacturer. *Sidney.*
2. A forger; a contriver. *Par. Loſt.*
3. A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Johnſ.*

ARTIFI'CIAL. *a.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]
1. Made by art; not natural. *Wilkins.*
2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Shakeſp.*
3. Artful; contrived with ſkill. *Temple.*

ARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *artificial.*]
1. Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance. *Ray.*
2. By art; not naturally. *Addiſon.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulneſs.

ARTI'LLERY. *ſ. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]
1. Weapons of war. *Bible.*
2. Cannon; great ordnance. *Denham.*

ARTISA'N. *ſ.* [French.]
1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art. *Wotton.*
2. Manufacturer; low tradeſman. *Addiſon.*

A'RTIST. *ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]
1. The profeſſor of an art. *Newton.*
2. A ſkilful man; not a novice. *Locke.*

A'RTLESLY. *ad.* [from *artleſs.*] In an artleſs manner; naturally; ſincerely. *Pope.*

A'RTLESS. *a.* [from *art* and *leſs.*]
1. Unſkilful. *Dryden.*
2. Without fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.
3. Contrived without ſkill; as an *artleſs* tale.

To A'RTUATE. *v. a.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds.

ARUNDI'NEOUS. *a.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]
1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In the manner that. *Dryden.*
3. That; in a conſequential ſenſe. *Wotton.*
4. In the ſtate of another. *A. Philips.*
5. Under a particular conſideration. *Gay.*
6. Like; of the ſame kind with. *Watts.*
7. In the ſame degree with. *Blackmore.*
8. As if; in the ſame manner. *Dryden.*
9. According to what. *1 Cor.*
10. As it were, in ſome ſort. *Bacon.*
11. While; at the ſame time that. *Addiſon.*
12. Becauſe. *Taylor.*
13. As being. *Bacon.*
14. Equally. *Dryden.*
15. How; in what manner. *Boyle.*
16. With; anſwering to *like* or ſame. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as.* *Bentley.*
18. Going before, *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as* being ſometimes underſtood. Bright *as* the ſun. *Glanville.*
19. Anſwering to *ſuch.* *Tillotſon.*
20. Having *ſo* to anſwer it; in the conditional ſenſe. *Locke.*
21. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally. *Dryden.*
22. In a ſenſe a compariſon, followed by *ſo.* *Pope.*
23. As FOR; with reſpect to. *Dryden.*
24. As TO; with reſpect to. *Swift.*
25. As WELL AS; equally with. *Locke.*
26. As THOUGH; as if. *Sharp.*

ASAFOETIDA. ſ. A gum or reſin brought from the Eaſt-Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.

ASARABA'CCA. ſ. [*aſarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ASBE'STINE. *a.* [from *aſbeſtos.*] Something incombuſtible.

ASBE'STOS. ſ. [ἄσβεστος.] A ſort of native foſſil ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to

ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCA'RIDES. *ſ.* [ἀσκαρίδιες, from ἀσκαρίζω, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*aſcendo*, Lat.]
1. To mount upwards. *Milton.*
2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another. *Watts.*
3. To ſtand higher in genealogy. *Broome.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Delany.*

ASCE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from *aſcend.*]
1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to have great influence.
2. Height; elevation. *Temple.*
3. Superiority; influence. *Clarendon.*
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards. *Ayliffe.*

ASCE'NDANT. *a.*
1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering. *South.*
2. In an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon. *Brown.*

ASCE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *aſcend.*] Influence; power. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*aſcenſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of aſcending or riſing.
2. The viſible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.
3. The thing riſing, or mounting. *Brown.*

ASCE'NSION DAY. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thurſday; the Thurſday but one before Whitſuntide.

ASCE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *aſcend.*] In a ſtate of aſcent. *Brown.*

ASCE'NT. *ſ.* [*aſcenſus*, Lat.]
1. Riſe; the act of riſing. *Milton.*
2. The way by which one aſcends. *Bacon.*
3. An eminence, or high place. *Addiſon.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.]
1. To make certain; to fix; to eſtabliſh. *Locke.*
2. To make confident. *Hammond.*

ASCERTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] The perſon that proves or eſtabliſhes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] A ſettled rule. *Swift.*

ASCE'TICK. *a.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in exercites of devotion and mortification. *South.*

ASCE'TICK. *ſ.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris.*

A'SCII. *ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [*a* and σκιὰ.] Thoſe people who, at certain times of the year, have no ſhadow at noon; ſuch are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCI'TES. *ſ.* [from ἄσκος, a bladder.] A particular ſpecies of dropſy; a ſwelling of the lower belly and depending parts; from an extravaſation of water.

ASCI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aſcites.*] Dropſi-
ASCI'TICK. } cal; hydropical.

ASCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*aſcititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional *Pope.*

ASCRI'BABLE. *a.* [from *aſcribe.*] That which may be aſcribed. *Boyle.*

To ASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*aſcribo*, Lat.]
1. To attribute to as a cauſe. *Dryden.*
2. To attribute to as a profeſſor. *Tillotſon.*

ASCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*aſcriptio*, Lat.] The act of aſcribing. *Dict.*

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*aſcriptitius*, Lat.] That which is aſcribed.

ASH. *ſ.* [æſc, Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*

A'SH-COLOURED. *a.* [from *aſh* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and grey. *Woodward.*

ASHA'MED. *a.* [from *ſhame.*] Touched with ſhame. *Taylor.*

A'SHEN. *a.* [from *aſh.*] Made of aſh wood. *Dryden.*

A'SHES. *ſ.* *wants the ſingular.* [æſca, Sax.]
1. The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby.*
2. The remains of the body. *Pope.*

ASHWE'DNESDAY. *ſ.* The firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

A'SHLAR. *ſ.* [with maſons.] Free ſtones as they come out of the quarry.

A'SHLERING. *ſ.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets. *Builders Dict.*

ASHO'RE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſhore.*]
1. On ſhore; on the land. *Raleigh.*
2. To the ſhore; to the land. *Milton.*

A'SHWEED. *ſ.* [from *aſh* and *weed.*] An herb.

A'SHY. *a.* [from *aſh.*] Aſh-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitiſh grey. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſide.*]
1. To one ſide. *Dryden.*
2. To another part. *Bacon.*
3. From the company. *Mark.*

A'SINARY. *a.* [*aſinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

A'SININE. *a.* [from *aſinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs. *Milton.*

To ASK. *v. a.* [æſcian, Saxon.]
1. To petition, to beg. *Swift.*
2. To demand; to claim. *Dryden.*
3. To enquire; to queſtion. *Jeremiah.*
4. To require. *Addiſon.*

ASKA'NCE. } *a.* Sideways; obliquely.
ASKA'UNCE. } *Milton.*

ASKA'UNT,

ASKA'UNT. *ad.* Obliquely; on one ſide. *Dryden.*

A'SKER. *ſ.* [from *aſk.*]
1. Petitioner. *South.*
2. Enquirer. *Digby.*

A'SKER. *ſ.* A water-newt.

ASKE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſkew.*] Aſide; with contempt; contemptuouſly. *Prior.*

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *ſlake*, or *ſlack.*] To remit; to ſlacken. *Spenſer.*

ASLA'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſlant.*] Obliquely; on one ſide. *Dryden.*

ASLE'EP. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſleep.*]
1. Sleeping; at reſt. *Dryden.*
2. To ſleep. *Milton.*

ASLO'PE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſlope.*] With declivity; obliquely. *Hudibras.*

ASP, or ASPICK. *ſ.* A kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die by ſleep and lethargy. *Milton.*

ASP. *ſ.* A tree.

ASPA'LATHUS. ſ.
1. A plant called the roſe of Jeruſalem.
2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the taſte, and anciently in much repute as an aſtringent, but now little uſed.

ASPA'RAGUS. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

A'SPECT. *ſ.* [*aſpectus*, Latin.]
1. Look; air; appearance. *Burnet.*
2. Countenance; look. *Pope.*
3. Glance; view; act of beholding. *Milton.*
4. Direction towards any point; poſition. *Swift.*
5. Diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe; relation. *Locke.*
6. Diſpoſition of a planet to other planets. *Bentley.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aſpicio*, Latin.] To behold. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *a.* [*aſpectabilis*, Latin.] Viſible. *Ray.*

ASPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *aſpect.*] Beholding; view. *Bacon.*

A'SPEN. *ſ.* [ærpe, Saxon.] A tree; the leaves of which always tremble. *Spenſer.*

A'SPEN. *a.* [from *aſp* or *aſpen.*]
1. Belonging to the aſp tree. *Gay.*
2. Made of aſpen wood.

A'SPER. a. [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aſpero*, Lat.] To make rough. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſperate.*] A making rough.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*aſper* and *folium*, Latin.] Plants ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *ſ.* [*aſperitas*, Latin.]
1. Unevenneſs; roughneſs of ſurface. *Boyle.*
2. Roughneſs of ſound.
3. Roughneſs, or ruggedneſs of temper. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *a.* [*aſpernatio*, Latin.] Neglect; diſregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS. *a.* [*aſper*, Latin.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aſpergo*, Latin.] To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*aſperſio*, Latin.]
1. A ſprinkling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Calumny; cenſure. *Dryden.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *a.* [from *aſphaltos.*] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*

ASPHA'LTOS. ſ. [ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.] A ſolid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the *Lacus Aſphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHA'LTUM. ſ. [Latin.] A bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon.

A'SPHODEL. *ſ.* [*aſphodelus*, Latin.] Daylilly. *Pope.*

A'SPICK. *ſ.* [See ASP.] The name of a ſerpent. *Addiſon.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.] To pronounce with full breath; as, *horſe*, *hog.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *a.* [*aſpiratus*, Latin.] Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*

ASPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſpiratio*, Latin.]
1. A breathing after; an ardent wiſh. *Watts.*
2. The act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant after ſomething higher. *Sidney. Davies.*
2. To riſe high. *Waller.*

ASPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſportatio*, Latin.] A carrying away. *Dict.*

ASQUI'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſquint.*] Obliquely; not in the ſtraight line of viſion. *Swift.*

ASS. *ſ.* [*aſinus*, Latin.]
1. An animal of burden. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*aſſailler*, French.]
1. To attack in a hoſtile manner; to aſſault; to fall upon. *Spenſer.*
2. To attack with argument, or cenſure. *Pope.*

ASSA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *aſſail.*] That which may be attacked. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSA'IL-

ASSA'ILANT. *ſ.* [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*

ASSA'ILANT. *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER. *ſ.* [from *aſſail.*] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*

ASSAPA'NICK. *ſ.* The flying ſquirrel.

ASSA'RT. *ſ.* [*eſſart*, French.] An offence committed in the foreſt, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowel.*

ASSA'SSIN. } *ſ.* [*aſſaſſin*, French.] A
ASSA'SSINATE. } murderer; one that kills by ſudden violence. *Pope.*

ASSA'SSINATE. *ſ.* [from *aſſaſſin.*] The crime of an aſſaſſin; murder. *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin.*]
1. To murder by violence. *Dryden.*
2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] The act of aſſaſſinating. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] Murderer; mankiller.

ASSA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſatus*, roaſted, Latin.] Roaſting. *Brown.*

ASSA'ULT. *ſ.* [*aſſault*, French.]
1. Storm; oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege.* *Bacon.*
2. Violence. *Spenſer.*
3. Invaſion; hoſtility; attack. *Clarendon.*
4. [In law.] A violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon. *Cowel.*

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTER. *ſ.* [from *aſſault.*] One who violently aſſaults another. *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y. *ſ.* [*eſſayer*, French.]
1. Examination. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In law.] The examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market. *Cowel.*
3. The firſt entrance upon any thing. *Spenſer.*
4. Attack; trouble. *Spenſer.*

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, French.]
1. To make trial of. *Hayward.*
2. To apply to, as the touchſtone in *aſſaying* metals. *Milton.*
3. To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*

ASSA'YER. *ſ.* [from *aſſay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver. *Cowel. Woodward.*

ASSECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſectatio*, Latin.] Attendance. *Dict.*

ASSECU'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſequor*, *aſſecutum*, Lat. to obtain.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *ſ.* [*aſſemblage*, French.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*aſſembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shakeſp.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together. *Daniel.*

ASSE'MBLY. *ſ.* [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSE'NT. *ſ.* [*aſſenſus*, Latin.]
1. The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*
2. Conſent; agreement. *Hooker.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*aſſentire*, Latin.] To concede; to yield to. *Acts.*

ASSENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſentatio*, Latin.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery. *Dict.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſſent.*] Conſent. *Brown.*

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſero*, Latin.]
1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*
2. To affirm.
3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] The act of aſſerting. *Brown.*

ASSE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *aſſert.*] Poſitive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTOR. *ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Prior.*

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*aſſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve, help, or ſecond. *Dict.*

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *aſſeſtare*, Italian.] To charge with any certain ſum. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*aſſeſſio*, Latin.] A ſitting down by one. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *to aſſeſs.*]
1. The ſum levied on certain property.
2. The act of aſſeſſing. *Hewel.*

ASSE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*aſſeſſor*, Latin.]
1. The perſon that ſits by the judge. *Dryden.*
2. He that ſits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.*
3. [from *aſſeſs.*] He that lays taxes.

A'SSETS. *ſ. without the ſingular.* [*aſſez*, Fr.] Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden, which is caſt upon the executor or heir. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* To affirm with
To ASSE'VERATE. } great ſolemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſeverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*

A'SSHEAD. *ſ.* [from *aſs* and *head.*] A blockhead. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *ſ.* [*aſſiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rogers.*

ASSI'DUOUS. *a.* [*aſſiduus*, Lat.] Conſtant in application. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *aſſiduous.*] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*

ASSIE'NTO. *ſ.* [In Spaniſh, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with ſlaves.

To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*aſſigner*, French.]
1. To mark out; to appoint. *Addiſon.*
2. To fix with regard to quantity or value. *Locke.*
3. [In law.] To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *a.* [from *aſſign.*] That which may be marked out, or fixed. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſignatio*, Latin.]
1. An appointment to meet; uſed generally of love appointments. *Swift.*
2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE'. *ſ.* [*aſſigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNER. *ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon. *Locke.*

ASSI'MILABLE. *a.* [from *aſſimilate.*] That which may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe. *Brown.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.* [*aſſimilo*, Latin.]
1. To convert to the ſame nature with another thing. *Newton.*
2. To bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance. *Swift.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*] Likeneſs. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*]
1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being aſſimilated. *Brown.*
3. The act of growing like ſome other being. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASS'IST. *v. a.* [*aſſiſter*, Fr. *aſſiſto*, Lat.] To help. *Romans.*

ASSIS'TANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſiſtance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance. *Stillingfleet.*

ASSI'STANT. *a.* [from *aſſiſt.*] Helping; lending aid. *Hale.*

ASSI'STANT. *ſ.* [from *aſſiſt.*] A perſon engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial. *Bacon.*

ASSI'ZE. *ſ.* [*aſſiſe*, French, a ſitting.]
1. An aſſembly of knights and other ſubſtantial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or ſtatute.
4. The court where the writs are taken. *Cowel.*
5. Any court of juſtice. *Dryden.*
6. *Aſſize of bread*, meaſure or quantity.
7. Meaſure; rate. *Spenſer.*

To ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *aſſize.*] An officer that has the care of weights and meaſures. *Chambers.*

ASSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, French.]
1. To unite with another as a confederate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dryden.*
3. To accompany. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSO'CIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Confederate. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A partner. *Sidney.*
2. A confederate. *Hooker.*
3. A companion. *Wotton.*

ASSOCIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſociate.*]
1. Union; conjunction; ſociety. *Hooker.*
2. Confederacy. *Hooker.*
3. Partnerſhip. *Boyle.*
4. Connection. *Watts.*
5. Appoſition; union of matter. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſonance*, Fr.] Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *a.* [*aſſonant*, Fr.] Reſembling another ſound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſortir*, Fr.] To range in claſſes.

To ASS'OT. *v. a.* [from *ſot*; *aſſoter*, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenſer.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [ꝛpæꝛ, Saxon.]
1. To mitigate; to ſoften. *Addiſon.*
2. To appeaſe; to pacify. *Clarendon.*
3. To eaſe.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate. *Geneſis.*

ASSUA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] What mitigates or ſoftens. *Spenſer.*

ASSUA'GER. *ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] One who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *aſſuage.*] Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Lat.] To ſubject to. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*aſſueſacio*, Latin.] The ſtate of being accuſtomed. *Brown.*

ASSU'ETUDE. *ſ.* [*aſſuetudo*, Latin.] Accuſtomance; cuſtom. *Bacon.*

To ASS'UME. *v. a.* [*aſſumo*, Latin.]
1. To take. *Pope.*
2. To take upon one's ſelf. *Dryden.*
3. Ro arrogate; to claim or ſeize unjuſtly. *Collier.*
4. To ſuppoſe ſomething without proof. *Boyle.*
5. To appropriate. *Clarendon.*

ASSU'MER. *ſ.* [from *aſſume.*] An arrogant man. *South.*

ASSU'MING. *participle a.* [from *aſſume.*] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden.*

ASSU'MPSIT. ſ. [*aſſumo*, Latin.] A voluntary promiſe made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowel.*

ASSU'MP-

ASSU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*aſſumptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf. *Hammond.*
2. The ſuppoſition of any thing without farther proof. *Norris.*
3. The thing ſuppoſed; a poſtulate. *Dryd.*
4. The taking up any perſon into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*

ASSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*aſſumptivus*, Latin.] That may be aſſumed.

ASSU'RANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſurance*, French.]
1. Certain expectation. *Tillotſon.*
2. Secure confidence; truſt. *Spenſer.*
3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge. *South.*
4. Firmneſs; undoubting ſteadineſs. *Rogers.*
5. Confidence; want of modeſty. *Sidney.*
6. Ground of confidence; ſecurity given. *Davies.*
7. Spirit; intrepidity. *Dryden.*
8. Sanguinity; readineſs to hope. *Hamm.*
9. Teſtimony of credit. *Tillotſon.*
10. Conviction. *Tillotſon.*
11. Inſurance.

To ASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*aſſeurer*, French.]
1. To give confidence by a firm promiſe. *Maccabees.*
2. To ſecure another. *Rogers.*
3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear. *Milton.*
4. To make ſecure. *Spenſer.*
5. To affiance; to betroth. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSU'RED. *participle a.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.*
2. Certain; not doubting. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Immodeſt; viciouſly confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *ad.* [from *aſſured.*] Certainly; indubitably. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS. *ſ.* [from *aſſured.*] The ſtate of being aſſured; certainty.

ASSU'RER. *ſ.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. He that gives aſſurance.
2. He that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

A'STERISK. *ſ.* A mark in printing; as *. *Grew.*

A'STERISM. *ſ.* [*aſteriſmus*, Latin.] A conſtellation. *Bentley.*

A'STHMA. *ſ.* [ἄσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough. *Floyer.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aſthma.*]
ASTHMA'TICK. } Troubled with an aſthma. *Floyer.*

ASTE'RN. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtern.*] In the hinder part of the ſhip; behind the ſhip. *Dryden.*

To ASTE'RT. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſtartle; to fright. *Spenſer.*

ASTO'NIED. *participle a.* A word uſed for *aſtoniſhed.* *Iſaiah.*

To ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To confound with fear or wonder; to amaze. *Addiſon.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *aſtoniſh.*] Quality to excite aſtoniſhment.

ASTO'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [*eſtonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind. *South.*

To ASTO'UND. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To aſtoniſh; to confound with fear or wonder. *Milton.*

ASTRA'DDLE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtraddle.*] With one's legs acroſs any thing. *Dict.*

A'STRAGAL. *ſ.* [ἀστράγαλος.] A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Spect.*

A'STRAL. *a.* [from *aſtrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the ſtars. *Dryden.*

ASTRA'Y. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtray.*] Out of the right way. *Milton.*

To ASTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*aſtrictio*, Latin.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *aſtrict.*] Stiptick; binding.

ASTRI'CTORY. *a.* [*aſtrictorious*, Latin.] Aſtringent.

ASTRI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtride.*] With the legs open. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*aſtrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having ſtars. *Dict.*

To ASTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Latin.] To preſs any contraction; to make the parts draw together. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY *ſ.* [from *aſtringe.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*aſtringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting. *Bacon.*

ASTRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἄστρον and γράφω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars.

A'STROLABE. *ſ.* [ἀστρολάβιον, of ἀστὴρ, a ſtar, and λαβεῖν, to take.] An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun or ſtars, at ſea.

ASTRO'LOGER. *ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat.] One that, ſuppoſing the influence of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events. *Swift.*

ASTROLO'GIAN. *ſ.* [from *aſtrology.*] Aſtrologer. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL. } *a.* [from *aſtrology.*]
ASTROLO'GICK. } Relating to aſtrology; profeſſing aſtrology. *Wotton.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *aſtrology.*] In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *aſtrology.*] To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars. *Swift.*

ASTRO'NOMER. *ſ.* [from ἄστρον and νόμος.] He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions. *Locke.*

ASTRONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *aſtronomy.*]
ASTRONO'MICK. } Belonging to aſtronomy. *Brown.*

ASTRONO'MICALLY. *a.* [from *aſtronomical.*] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY. *ſ.* [ἀστρονομία.] A mixed mathematical ſcience teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. *Cowley.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *ſ.* [*aſtrum* and *theologia*, Lat.] Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies. *Derham.*

ASU'NDER. *ad.* [ąrunðrian, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together. *Davies.*

ASY'LUM. *ſ.* [ἄσυλον.] A ſanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe.*

ASY'MMETRY. *ſ.* [from ἀσυμμετρία.] Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion. *Grew.*

A'SYMPTOTE. *ſ.* [from ἀσυμπίπτω.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which would never meet. *Grew.*

ASY'NDETON. ſ. [ἀσύνδετον,] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *At* before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event. *Swift.*

3. *At* before a cauſal word ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with*. *Dryden.*

4. *At* before a ſuperlative adjective implies *in the ſtate*, as *at moſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, *&c.* *South.*

5. *At* ſignifies the particular condition of the perſon; as, *at* peace. *Swift.*

6. *At* ſometimes marks employment or attention. *Pope.*

7. *At* ſometimes the ſame with *furniſhed with*, after the French *a*; as, a man *at* arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. *At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is. *Pope.*

9. *At* ſometimes ſignifies in conſequence of. *Hale.*

10. *At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act. *Dryden.*

11. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*, noting ſituation. *Swift.*

12. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on*. *Dryden.*

13. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to. *Dryden.*

14. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. *Collier.*

15. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action. *Dryden.*

16. *At* means ſometimes application to. *Pope.*

17. *At all.* In any manner. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors. *Dryden.*

ATARA'XIA. } *ſ.* Exemption from vexa-
ATA'RAXY. } tion; tranquillity. *Glanville.*

ATE. The preterite of *eat*. *South.*

A'THANOR. ſ. A digeſting furnace to keep heat for ſome time.

A'THEISM. *ſ.* [from *atheiſt.*] The diſbelief of a God. *Tillotſon.*

A'THEIST. *ſ.* [ἄθεος.] One that denies the exiſtence of God. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *a.* Atheiſtical; denying God. *Milton.*

ATHEI'STICAL. *a.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm; impious. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *atheiſtical.*] In an atheiſtical manner. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *atheiſtical.*] The quality of being atheiſtical. *Hammond.*

ATHEI'STICK. *a.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm. *Ray.*

A'THEOUS. *a.* [ἄθεος.] Atheiſtick; godleſs. *Milton.*

ATHERO'MA. ſ. [ἀθέρωμα.] A ſpecies of wen. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. *Wiſeman.*

ATHI'RST. *a.* [from *a* and *thirſt.*] Thirſty; in want of drink. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *a.* [from *athleta*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to wreſtling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; luſty; robuſt. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Through. *Addiſon.*

ATHWA'RT. *ad.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATI'LT. *ad.* [from *a* and *tilt.*]

1. With the action of a man making a thruſt. *Hudibras.*

2. In the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *ſ.*

1. A collection of maps.

2. A large ſquare folio.

3. Sometimes the ſupporter of a building.

4. A rich kind of ſilk.

A'TMOSPHERE. *ſ.* [ἄτμος and σφαῖρα.] The air that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides. *Locke.*

A'TMOSPHERICAL. *a.* [from *atmoſphere.*] Belonging to the atmoſphere. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *ſ.* [*atomus*, Lat.]
1. Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided. *Ray.*
2. Any thing extremely ſmall. *Shakeſp.*

A'TOMICAL. *a.* [from *atom.*]
1. Conſiſting of atoms. *Brown.*
2. Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*

A'TOMIST. *ſ.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the *atomical* philoſophy. *Locke.*

A'TOMY. *ſ.* An atom. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [*to be at one.*]
1. To agree; to accord. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething. *Locke.*

To ATO'NE. *v. a.* To expiate. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT. *ſ.* [from *atone.*]
1. Agreement; concord. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent. *Swift.*

ATO'P. *ad.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top; at the top. *Milton.*

ATRABILA'RIAN. *a.* [from *atra* and *bilis*, Lat.] Melancholy. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS. *a.* Melancholick.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *atrabilarious.*] The ſtate of being melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATRAME'NTOUS. *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *a.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous. *Ayliffe.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *ſ.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedneſs.

A'TROPHY. *ſ.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nouriſhment; a diſeaſe. *Milton.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]
1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend. *Cowel.*
2. To ſeize. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To lay hold on. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To win; to gain over; to enamour. *Milton.*
5. To fix to one's intereſt. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.] Adherence; regard. *Addiſon.*

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]
1. To aſſault an enemy. *Philips.*
2. To impugn in any manner.

ATTA'CK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An aſſault. *Pope.*

ATTA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *attack.*] The perſon that attacks.

To ATTAI'N. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr.]
1. To gain; to procure. *Tillotſon.*
2. To overtake. *Bacon.*
3. To come to. *Milton.*
4. To reach; to equal. *Bacon.*

To ATTAIN. *v. n.*
1. To come to a certain ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing attained. Not uſed. *Glanville.*

ATTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *attain.*] That which may be attained; procurable. *Tillotſon.*

ATTA'NABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable. *Cheyne.*

ATTA'INDER. *ſ.* [from *to attaint.*]
1. The act of attainting in law. *Bacon.*
2. Taint. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *attain.*]
1. That which is attained; acquiſition. *Grew.*
2. The act or power of attaining. *Hooker.*

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To *attaint* is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by proceſs. *Spenſer.*
2. To taint; to corrupt. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTA'INT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Stain; ſpot; taint. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTA'INTURE. *ſ.* [from *attaint.*] Reproach; imputation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt. Not uſed.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]
1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe. *Bacon.*
2. To regulate; to ſoften. *Bacon.*
3. To mix in juſt proportions. *Spenſer.*
4. To fit to ſomething elſe. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething. *Hamm.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.*
2. To try; to endeavour. *Maccabees.*

ATTE'MPT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An attack. *Bacon.*
2. An eſſay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTE'MPTER. *ſ.* [from *attempt.*]
1. The perſon that attempts. *Milton.*
2. An endeavourer. *Glanville.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.]
1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. *Shak.*
2. To wait on. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.*
4. To be preſent with, upon a ſummons. *Clarendon.*
5. To be appendant to. *Arbuthnot.*
6. To wait on, as on a charge. *Spenſer.*
7. To be conſequent to. *Clarendon.*
8. To remain to; to await. *Locke.*
9. To wait for inſidiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.*
11. To ſtay for. *Dryden.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To yield attention. *Taylor.*

2. To

2. To ſtay; to delay. *Davies.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *ſ.* [*attendance*, Fr.]
1. The act of waiting on another. *Shak.*
2. Service. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The perſons waiting; a train. *Milton.*
4. Attention; regard. *Timothy.*
5. Expectation. Not uſed. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT. *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as ſubordinate. *Milton.*

ATTE'NDANT. *ſ.*
1. One that attends. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that belongs to the train. *Dryden.*
3. One that waits as a ſuitor or agent. *Burnet.*
4. One that is preſent at any thing. *Swift.*
5. A concomitant; a conſequent. *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *attend.*] Companion; aſſociate. *Ben. Johnſon.*

ATTE'NT. *a.* [*attentus*, Latin.] Intent; attentive. *Chronicles. Taylor.*

ATTE'NTATES. *ſ.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding. *Locke.*

ATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfulneſs; attention. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTE'NUANT. *a.* [*attenuans*, Latin.] What has the power of making thin, or ſlender. *Newton.*

ATTE'NUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or ſlender. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or ſlender. *Bacon.*

A'TTER. *ſ.* [ætep, Sax.] Corrupt matter. *Skin.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Lat.]
1. To bear witneſs of; to witneſs. *Addiſ.*
2. To call to witneſs. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Teſtimony; atteſtation. *Milton.*

ATTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *atteſt.*] Teſtimony; evidence. *Woodward.*

ATTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by.

To ATTI'NGE. *v. a.* [*attinge*, Fr.] To touch lightly.

To ATTI'RE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to habit; to array. *Spenſer.*

ATTI'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; dreſs. *Davies.*
2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or ſtag.
3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire.*

ATTI'RER. *ſ.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dreſſer.

A'TTITUDE. *ſ.* [*attitude*, Fr.] The poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed. *Prior.*

ATTO'LLENT. *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which ariſes or lifts up. *Derham.*

ATTO'RNEY. *ſ.* [*attornatus*, low Lat.]
1. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence.
2. *Attorneys* in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity. *Shakeſp.*
3. It was anciently uſed for thoſe who did any buſineſs for another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform by proxy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To employ as a proxy. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *ſ.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'URNMENT. *ſ.* [*attournement*, Fr.] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Cowel.*

To ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attrabo, attractum*, Latin.]
1. To draw to ſomething. *Brown.*
2. To allure; to invite. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw. *Ray.*

ATTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *attract.*]
1. The power of drawing any thing. *Bacon. Newton.*
2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *attract.*]
1. Having the power to draw any thing. *Blackmore.*
2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *ſ.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts. *Brown.*

A'TTRAHENT. *ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws. *Glanville.*

ATTRACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*attractatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *a.* [*attribuo*, Latin.] That which may be aſcribed or attributed. *Hale.*

To ATTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]
1. To aſcribe; to yield. *Tillotſon.*
2. To impute, as to a cauſe. *Newton.*

A'TTRIBUTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh.*
2. Quality adherent. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. *Addiſon.*
4. Reputation; honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [from *to attribute.*] Commendation. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRI'TE. *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*

ATTRI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *ſ.* [*attritio*, Lat.]
1. The act of wearing things by rubbing. *Woodward.*
2. Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]
1. To make any thing muſical. *Milton.*
2. To tune one thing to another.

ATWE'EN. *ad.* or *prep.* Betwixt; between. *Spenſer.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* In the middle of two things. *Spenſer.*

To AVAI'L. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.]
1. To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden.*
2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt. *Pope.*

AVAI'L. *ſ.* [from *to avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *avail.*]
1. Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker.*
2. Powerful; having force. *Atterbury.*

AVA'ILABLENESS *ſ.* [from *avail.*] Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed. *Hale.*

AVA'ILABLY. *ad.* [from *available.*] Powerfully: profitably.

AVA'ILMENT. *ſ.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, Fr. to let ſink.] To let fall; to depreſs. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To ſink. *Spenſer.*

AVA'NT-GUARD. *ſ.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire. *Dryden.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *a.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous. *Broome.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *ad.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Dunc ad.*

A'UBURNE. *a.* [from *aubour*, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *ſ.* [*auctio*, Lat.]
1. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another.
2. The things ſold by auction. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *a.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*

A'UCTIONIER. *ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *a.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increaſing quality. Not uſed.

AUCUPA'TION. *ſ.* [*aucupatio*, Latin.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*audacieux*, Fr.] Bold; impudent. *Dryden.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently. *Shakeſpeare.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs. *Tatler.*

A'UDIBLE. *a.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]
1. That which may be perceived by hearing. *Grew.*
2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *audible.*] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *ad.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be heard. *Milton.*

A'UDIENCE. *ſ.* [*audience*, Fr.]
1. The act of hearing. *Milton.*
2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing. *Hooker.*
3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear. *Atterbury.*
4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage. *Dryden.*

A'UDIENCE *Court.* A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court.

A'UDIT. *ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Latin.] A final account. *Shakeſpeare.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take an account finally. *Arbuthnot.*

AUDI'TION. *ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *ſ.* [*auditor*, Lat.]
1. A hearer. *Sidney.*
2. A perſon employed to take an account ultimately. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

A'UDITORY. *a.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing. *Newton.*

A'UDITORY. *ſ.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]
1. An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear. *Atterbury.*
2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS. *ſ.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears. *Milton.*

To AVE'L. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away. *Brown.*

A'VE MARY. *ſ.* A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'VENAGE. *ſ.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

To AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*avenger*, Fr.]
1. To revenge. *Iſaiah.*
2. To puniſh. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGEANCE. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Puniſhment. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge. *Spenſer.*

AVE'NGER. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*]
1. Puniſher. *Par. Loſt.*
2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*

A'VENS. *ſ.* Herb bennet.

AVE'NTURE. *ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony. *Cowel.*

A'VENUE. *ſ.* [*avenue*, French.]
1. A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.*
2. An alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.

To AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, French.] To declare poſitively. *Prior.*

A'VERAGE. *ſ.* [*averagium*, Latin.]
1. That duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king. *Chambers.*
2. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *ſ.* [from *aver.*] Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*

AVE'RNAT. *ſ.* A ſort of grape.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Latin.] To root up. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *averſor*, Latin.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*

AVE'RSE. *a.* [*averſus*, Latin.]
1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.*
2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to. *Prior.*

AVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *averſe.*]
1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly. *Brown.*

AVE'RSENESS. *ſ.* [from *averſe.*] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs. *Atterbury.*

AVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*averſion*, French.]
1. Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation. *Milton.*
2. The cauſe of averſion. *Pope.*

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Latin.]
1. To turn aſide; to turn off. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
2. To put by. *Sprat.*

AUF. [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow. See OAF.

A'UGER. *ſ.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. *Moxon.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, aht, Saxon.] Any thing. *Addiſon.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, French.] To encreaſe; to make bigger, or more. *Fairfax.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To encreaſe; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*

A'UGMENT. *ſ.* [*augmentum*, Latin.]
1. Encreaſe. *Walton.*
2. State of encreaſe. *Wiſeman.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *augment.*]
1. The act of encreaſing or making bigger. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being made bigger. *Bentley.*
3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Hooker.*

AU'GUR. *ſ.* [*augur*, Latin.] One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To gueſs; to conjecture by ſigns. *Dryden.*

To AUGU'RATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Latin.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *augur.*] The practice of augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURER. *ſ.* [from *augur.*] The ſame with *augur.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A'UGURIAL. *a.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURY. *ſ.* [*augurium*, Latin.]
1. The act of prognoſticating by omens. *Swift.*
2. The rules obſerved by augurs. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*

AUGU'ST. *a.* [*auguſtus*, Latin.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*

AUGU'ST. *a.* [*auguſtus*, Latin.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *auguſt.*] Elevation of look; dignity.

A'VIARY. *ſ.* [from *avis*, Latin.] A place incloſed to keep birds in. *Evelyn.*

AVI'DITY. *ſ.* [*avidité*, Fr.] Greedineſs; eagerneſs.

AVI'TIOUS. *a.* [*avitus*, Latin.] Left by a man's anceſtors. Not uſed.

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, French.]
1. To counſel. *Spenſer.*
2. To bethink himſelf. *Spenſer.*
3. To conſider. *Spenſer.*

AULD. *a.* [ald, Saxon.] Old. *Shakeſp.*

AULE'TICK. *a.* [*auleticus*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes.

A'ULICK. *a.* [*aulicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *ſ.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French meaſure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr.] To variegate. *Fairy Queen.*

AUNT. *ſ.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father or mother's ſiſter. *Pope.*

AVOCA'DO. *ſ.* A plant.

To AVO'CATE. *v. a.* [*avoca*, Lat.] To call away. *Boyle.*

AVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *avocate.*]
1. The act of calling aſide. *Dryden.*
2. The buſineſs that calls. *Hale.*

To AVO'ID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, French.]
1. To ſhun; to eſcape. *Tillotſon.*
2. To endeavour to ſhun. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon.*
4. To oppoſe; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*

To AVOID. *v. n.*
1. To retire. *1 Sam.*
2. To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*

AVO'IDABLE. *a.* [from *avoid.*] That which may be avoided, or escaped. *Locke.*

AVO'IDANCE. *s.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The act of avoiding. *Watts.*
2. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*

AVO'IDER. *s.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The person that shuns any thing.
2. The person that carries any thing away.
3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVO'IDLESS. *a.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable. *Dennis.*

AVOIRDUPOI'S. [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. *Arbuthnot.*

AVOLA'TION. *s.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] The flying away. *Brown.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, French.]
1. To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*
2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenser.*
3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*

AVO'UCH. *s.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence. *Shakespeare.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *a.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *s.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To justify; not to dissemble. *Swift.*

AVO'WABLE. *a.* [from *avow.*] That which may be openly declared.

AVO'WAL. *s.* [from *avow.*] Justificatory declaration.

AVO'WABLY. *ad.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner. *Clarendon.*

AVOWE'E. *s.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.

AVO'WER. *s.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or justifies. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *s.* [from *avow.*] Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his *avowry*.

AVO'WSAL. *s.* [from *avow.*] A confession.

AVO'WTRY. *s.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

A'URATE. *s.* A sort of pear.

AURE'LIA. *s.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects; the chrysalis. *Ray.*

A'URICLE. *s.* [*auricula*, Latin.]
1. The external ear.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof. *Ray.*

AURI'CULA. *s.* Bear's ear; a flower.

AURI'CULAR. *s.* [from *auricula*, Latin.]
1. Within the sense or reach of hearing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Secret; told in the ear.

AURI'CULARLY. *ad.* In a secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

AURI'FEROUS. *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold. *Thomson.*

AURIGA'TION. *s.* [*auriga*, Latin.] The act of driving carriages. Not used.

AURO'RA. s. [Latin.]
1. A species of crow foot.
2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

AURUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Garth.*

AUSCULTA'TION. *s.* [from *auscultа*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to.

A'USPICE. *s.* [*auspicium*, Latin.]
1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
2. Protection; favour shewn. *B. Johnson.*
3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*

AUSPI'CIAL. *a.* [from *auspice.*] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *auspice.*]
1. With omens of success.
2. Prosperous; fortunate. *Dryden.*
3. Favourable; kind; propitious. *Shakespeare.*
4. Lucky; happy; applied to things. *Roscommon.*

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *auspicious.*] Happily; prosperously.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *auspicious.*] Prosperity; happiness.

AUSTE'RE. *a.* [*austerus*, Latin.]
1. Severe; harsh; rigid. *Rogers.*
2. Sour of taste; harsh. *Blackmore.*

AUSTE'RELY. *ad.* [from *austere.*] Severely; rigidly. *Paradise Lost.*

AUSTE'RENESS. *s.* [from *austere.*]
1. Severity; strictness; rigour. *Shakesp.*
2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTE'RITY. *s.* [from *austere.*]
1. Severity; mortified life; strictness. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Cruelty; harsh discipline. *Roscommon.*

A'USTRAL. *a.* [*australis*, Latin.] Southern.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *australis*, Lat.] To tend towards the south. *Brown.*

A'USTRINE. *a.* [from *australis*, Latin.] Southern.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *a.* Authentick. *Hale.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *a.* [from *authentical.*] With circumstances requisite to procure authority. *South.*

AUTHE'N-

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *authentical.*] The quality of being authentick; genuineneſs. *Addiſon.*

AUTHENTI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineneſs.

AUTHE'NTICK. *a.* [*authenticus*, Latin.] That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority. *Cowley.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *authentick.*] Authenticity.

A'UTHOR. *ſ.* [*auctor*, Latin.]

1. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing. *Dryden.*
3. The firſt writer of any thing. *Dryden.*
4. A writer in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE. *a.* [from *authority.*]

1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority. *Swift.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. *ad.* [from *authoritative.*]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a ſhew of authority.
2. With due authority. *Hale.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *authoritative.*] Authoritative appearance.

AUTHO'RITY. *ſ.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Influence; credit. *Locke.*
3. Power; rule. *1 Tim.*
4. Support; countenance. *Ben. Johnſon.*
5. Teſtimony. *Sidney.*
6. Credibility. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *authorize.*] Eſtabliſhment by authority. *Hale.*

To AU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any perſon. *Dryden.*
2. To make any thing legal. *Dryden.*
3. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority. *Hooker.*
4. To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right. *Locke.*
5. To give credit to any perſon or thing. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. [αὐτοκράλεια.] Independent power.

AUTOGRA'PH. *ſ.* [αὐτογραφὸν.] A particular perſon's own writing; the original.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing.

AUTOMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having the power of moving itſelf.

AUTO'MATON. *ſ.* [αὐτόμαλον.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itſelf the power of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AUTO'NOMY. *ſ.* [αὐτονομία.] The living according to one's mind and preſcription. Not in uſe.

A'UTOPSY. *ſ.* [αὐτοψία.] Ocular demonſtration. *Ray.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *autopſy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AUTO'PTICALLY. *a.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AU'TUMN. *ſ.* [*autumnus*, Latin.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter. *Philips.*

AUTU'MNAL. *a.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn. *Donne.*

AVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*avulſio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*

AUXE'SIS. ſ. [Latin] Exornation, amplification.

AUXI'LIAR. } *ſ.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Helper; aſſiſtant. *South.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *a.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Aſſiſtant; helping. *Milton. Dryden.*

AUXI'LIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*

AUXI'LIATION. *ſ.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid.

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait.*]

1. To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax.*
2. To attend; to be in ſtore for. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ambuſh. *Spenſer.*

To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon.]

1. To rouſe out of ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep. *Dryden.*
3. To put into new action. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

AWA'KE. *a.* [from the verb.] Without ſleep; not ſleeping. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. See AWAKE.

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [peapꝺıȝ, Saxon.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence. *Collier.*
2. To judge; to determine. *Pope.*

AWA'RD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination. *Addiſon.*

AWA'RE. *ad.* [ȝepapnan, Sax.] Vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

AWA'Y. *ad.* [apeȝ, Saxon.]

1. Abſent. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. From any place or perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Let us go. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Begone. *Smith.*
5. Out of one's own hand. *Tillotſon.*

AWE. *ſ.* [eȝe, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South.*

To Awe. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with reverence. *Bacon.*

A'WEBAND. *ſ.* A check.

A'WFUL. *a.* [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That

1. That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton.*
2. Worſhipful; inveſted with dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *awful.*]
1. The quality of ſtriking with awe; ſolemnity. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being ſtruck with awe. *Taylor.*

To AWHA'PE. *v. a.* To ſtrike; to confound. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHI'LE. Some time. *Milton.*

AWK. *a.* [*awkward.*] Odd. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'WKWARD. *a.* [æpaꝛb, Saxon.
1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shakeſp.*
2. Unready; unhandy; clumſy. *Dryden.*
3. Perverſe; untoward. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *awkward.*] Clumſily; unready; inelegantly. *Sidney. Prior. Watts.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility. *Watts.*

AWL. *ſ.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes. *Mortimer.*

A'WLESS. *a.* [from *awe*, and the negative *leſs.*]
1. Without reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Without the power of cauſing reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*

AWME. A Dutch meaſure anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AW'NING. *ſ.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel to keep off the weather. *Robinſon Cruſo.*

AWO'KE. The pyeterite from *awake.*

A'WORK. *ad.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; into a ſtate of labour. *Hammond.*

A'WORKING. *a.* [from *awork*] In the ſtate of working. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *wry.*]
1. Not in a ſtraight direction; obliquely. *Milton.*
2. Aſquint; with oblique viſion. *Denham.*
3. Not level; unevenly. *Brerewood.*
4. Not equally between two points. *Pope.*
5. Not in a right ſtate; perverſely. *Sidney.*

AXE. *ſ.* [eax, Saxon.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge. *Dryden.*

AXI'LLAR. } *a.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Be-
AXI'LLARY. } longing to the armpit. *Brown.*

A'XIOM. *ſ.* [*axioma*, Lat.] A propoſition evident at firſt ſight. *Hooker.*

A'XIS. *ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve. *Bentley.*

A'XLE. } *ſ.* [*axis*, Latin.] The pin
A'XLE-TREE. } which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*

AY. *ad.* [perhaps from *aio*, Latin.] Yes. *Shakeſpeare.*

AYE. *ad.* [apa, Saxon; *ai.*] Always; to eternity; for ever. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *ſ.* The ſame with *houſeleek.*

A'YRY. *ſ.* [See AIRY.]

A'ZIMUTH. *ſ.* [Arab.]
1. The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian.
3. *Azimuth compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical *azimuth.*

AZU'RE. *a.* [*azur*, Fr.] Blue; faint blue. *Newton.*

B.

B, Is pronounced by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath.

BAA. *ſ.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.

To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep. *Sidney.*

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, German.]
1. To prattle like a child. *Prior.*
2. To talk idly. *Arbuthnot. Prior.*
3. To tell ſecrets. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. To talk much. *Prior.*

BA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *babble.*] Senſeleſs prate. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *babble.*]
1. An idle talker. *Rogers.*
2. A teller of ſecrets. *Fairy Queen.*

BABE. *ſ.* [*baban*, Welch.] An infant. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *ſ.* [from *babe.*] Finery to pleaſe a babe or child. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *a.* [from *babe.*] Childiſh. *Aſcham.*

BA'BOON. *ſ.* [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largeſt kind. *Addiſon.*

BA'BY. *ſ.* [See BABE.]
1. A child; an infant. *Locke.*
2. A ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with. *Stilling fleet.*

BA'CCATED. *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHAN'ALIAN. *ſ.* [from *bacchanalia*, Latin.] A drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſt of Bacchus. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *ſ.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.

BACCI'FEROUS. *a.* Berry-bearing. *Ray.*

BA'CHELOR. *ſ.* [*baccalaureus*, Latin.]
1. A man unmarried. *Dryden.*
2. A man who takes his firſt degrees. *Aſcham.*
3. A knight of the loweſt order.

BA'CHELORS *Button.* Campion; an herb.

BA'CHELORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *bachelor.*] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakeſpeare.*

BACK. *ſ.* [bac, bæc, Saxon.]
1. The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*
2. The outer part of the hand when it is ſhut. *Donne.*
3. Part of the body; which requires cloaths. *Locke.*
4. The rear. *Clarendon.*
5. The place behind. *Dryden.*
6. The part of any thing out of ſight. *Bacon.*
7. The thick part of any tool: oppoſed to the edge. *Arbuthnot.*

BACK. *ad.* [from the noun.]
1. To the place whence one came. *Raleigh.*
2. Backward from the preſent ſtation. *Addiſon.*
3. Behind; not coming forward. *Blackmore.*
4. Toward things paſt. *Burnet.*
5. Again; in return. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Again; a ſecond time. *Dryden.*

To BACK. *v. a.*
1. To mount a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To break a horſe. *Roſcommon.*
3. To place upon the back. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To maintain; to ſtrengthen. *South.*
5. To juſtify; to ſupport. *Boyle.*
6. To ſecond. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.*] To cenſure or reproach the abſent. *Shakeſp.*

BA'CKBITER. *ſ.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator; cenſurer of the abſent. *South.*

BACCA'RRY. The act of having on the back. *Cowel.*

BACKDO'OR. *ſ.* [from *back* and *door.*] The door behind the houſe. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *ſ.* [from *back.*] Having a back. *Dryden.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *ſ.* [from *back* and *friend.*] An enemy in ſecret. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *ſ.* [from *back gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *houſe.*] The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *piece.*] The piece of armour which covers the back. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. *ſ.* A room behind. *Moxon.*

BA'CKSIDE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide.*]
1. The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*
2. The hinder part of an animal. *Addiſon.*
3. The yard or ground behind a houſe. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *ſlide.*] To fall off. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLI'DER. *ſ.* [from [*backſlide.*] An apoſtate. *Prov.*

BA'CKSTAFF. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe, in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned toward the ſun.] An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *ſ.* The private ſtairs in the houſe. *Bacon.*

BA'CKSTAYS. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtay.*] Ropes which keeps the maſts from pitching forward.

BA'CKSWORD. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſword.*] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

BA'CKWARD. } *a.* [*back* and peapꝺ, Saxon.]
BA'CKWARDS. }

1. With the back forward. *Gen.* ix.
2. Toward the back. *Bacon.*
3. On the back. *Dryden.*
4. From the preſent ſtation to the place behind. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Regreſſively. *Newton.*
6. Toward ſomething paſt. *South.*
7. Out of the progreſſive ſtate. *Davies.*
8. From a better to a worſe ſtate. *Dryden.*
9. Paſt; in time paſt. *Locke.*
10. Perverſely. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARD. *a.*

1. Unwilling; averſe. *Atterbury.*
2. Heſitating. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Sluggiſh; dilatory. *Watts.*
4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive. *South.*

BA'CKWARD. The things paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *backward.*]

1. Unwillingly; averſely. *Sidney.*
2. Perverſely. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *backward.*] Dulneſs; ſluggiſhneſs. *Atterbury.*

BA'CON. *ſ.* The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried. *Dryden.*

BAD. *a.* [*quaad*, Dutch.]

1. Ill; not good. *Pope.*
2. Vitious; corrupt. *Prior.*
3. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Dryden.*
4. Hurtful; unwholeſome. *Addiſon.*
5. Sick.

BAD. } The preterite of *bid.*
BADE. }

BADGE. *ſ.* [*bajulamentum*, low Latin.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn. *Atterbury.*
2. A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.*
3. The mark of any thing. *Dryden.*

To BADGE. *v. a.* To mark. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'DGER. *ſ.* A brock. *Brown.*

BA'DGER. *ſ.* [*bajulo*, to carry, Lat.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another. *Cowel.*

BA'DLY. *ad.* Not well.

BA'DNESS. *ſ.* Want of good qualities. *Addiſon.*

To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*beffler*, French.]

1. To elude. *South.*
2. To confound. *Dryden.*
3. To cruſh. *Addiſon.*

BA'FFLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *baffle.*] He that puts to confuſion. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. *ſ.* [belge, Saxon.]

1. A ſack, or pouch. *South.*
2. That part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſons of vipers. *Dryden.*
3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair. *Addiſon.*
4. A term uſed to ſignify quantities; as a *bag of pepper.*

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag. *Dryden.*
2. To load with a bag. *Dryden.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To ſwell like a full bag. *Dryden.*

BAGATE'LLE. *ſ.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle. Not Engliſh. *Prior.*

BA'GGAGE. *ſ.* [*baggage*, French.]

1. The furniture of an army. *Bacon.*
2. A worthleſs woman. *Sidney.*

BA'GNIO. *ſ.* [*bagno*, Ital.] A houſe for bathing and ſweating. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'GPIPE. *ſ.* [*bag* and *pipe.*] A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, and pipes. *Addiſon.*

BA'GPIPER. *ſ* [from *bagpipe.*] One that plays on a bagpipe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAIL. *ſ. Bail* is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance.

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.
2. To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *bail.*] That may be ſet at liberty by bail.

BA'ILIFF. *ſ.* [*baillie*, French.]

1. A ſubordinate officer. *Addiſon.*
2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts. *Bacon.*
3. An under-ſteward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *ſ.* [*baillie*, and pic, Saxon.] The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff. *Hale.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [batan, Saxon.]

1. To put meat to tempt animals. *Ray.*
2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road. *Fairy Queen.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *battre*, French.]

1. To ſet dogs upon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To clap the wings. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BAIT. *v. n.* [from *abate.*] To ſtop at any place for refreſhment. *Par. Loſt.*

BAIT. *ſ.*

1. Meat ſet to allure animals to a ſnare. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A temptation; an enticement. *Addiſon.*
3. A refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe open cloth.

To

To BAKE. *v. a.* [bæcan, Saxon.]
1. To heat any thing in a close place. *Isaiah.*
2. To harden in the fire. *Bacon.*
3. To harden with heat. *Dryden.*

To BAKE. *v. n.*
1. To do the work of baking. *Shakesp.*
2. To be baked. *Shakespeare.*

BA'KEHOUSE. *s.* A place for baking bread.

BA'KER. *s.* [from *to bake.*] He whose trade is to bake. *South.*

BA'LANCE. *s.* [*balance*, Fr.]
1. A pair of scales.
2. The act of comparing two things. *Atterbury.*
3. The overplus of weight. *Bacon.*
4. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even.
5. Equipoise. *Pope.*
6. The beating part of a watch. *Locke.*
7. In astronomy. One of the signs, *Libra.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]
1. To weigh in a balance. *L'Estrange.*
2. To counterpoise. *Newton.*
3. To regulate an account. *Locke.*
4. To pay that which is wanting. *Prior.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate. *Locke.*

BA'LANCER. *s.* [from *balance.*] The person that weighs.

BA'LASS *Ruby.* *s.* [*balas*, Fr.] A kind of ruby.

BALCO'NY. *s.* [*balcon*, Fr.] A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room. *Herbert.*

BALD. *a.* [*bal*, Welch.]
1. Without hair. *Addison.*
2. Without natural covering. *Shakesp.*
3. Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden.*
4. Stripped; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*

BA'LDERDASH. *s.* Rude mixture.

To BA'LDERDASH. *v. a.* To adulterate liquor.

BA'LDLY. *ad.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *s.* Gentian; a plant.

BA'LDNESS. *s.* [from *bald.*]
1. The want of hair.
2. The loss of hair. *Swift.*
3. Meanness of writing.

BA'LDRICK. *s.*
1. A girdle. *Pope.*
2. The zodiack. *Spenser.*

BALE. *s.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle of goods. *Woodward.*

BALE. *s.* [bæl, Saxon.] Misery. *F. Queen.*

To BALE. *v. n.* To make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL. *a.* [from *bale.*]
1. Sorrowful; sad. *Par. Lost.*
2. Full of mischief. *F. Queen. Dryden.*

BA'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *baleful.*] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

BALK. *s.* [*balk*, Dutch.] A great beam.

BALK. *s.* A ridge of land left unploughed.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]
1. To disappoint; to frustrate. *Prior.*
2. To miss any thing. *Drayton.*
3. To omit. *Shakespeare.*

BA'LKERS. *s.* Men who give a sign which way the shole of herrings is. *Carew.*

BALL. *s.* [*bol*, Danish.]
1. Any thing made in a round form. *Howel.*
2. A round thing to play with. *Sidney.*
3. A globe. *Glanville.*
4. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty. *Bacon.*
5. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness. *Peacham.*

BALL. *s.* [*bal*, Fr.] An entertainment of dancing. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *s.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song. *Watts.*

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* To make or sing ballads. *Shakespeare.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *s.* One whose employment it is to sing ballads in the streets. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST. *s.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady. *Wilkins.*

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.*
1. To put a weight at the bottom of a ship. *Wilkins.*
2. To keep any thing steady. *Donne.*

BALLE'TTE. *s.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance.

BA'LLIARDS. *s.* Billiards. *Spenser.*

BALLO'N. } *s.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
BALLO'ON. }
1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chemistry.
2. A ball placed on a pillar.
3. A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.

BA'LLOT. *s.* [*ballotte*, French.]
1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes.
2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot. *Wotton. Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *s.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*

BALM. *s.* [*baume*, French.]
1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous. *Dryden.*
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any thing that sooths or mitigates pain. *Shakespeare.*

BALM. } *s.* The name of a plant.
BALM *Mint.* } *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead.*
1. The juice drawn from the balſam tree.
2. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent.

To BALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To anoint with balm. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſooth; to mitigate. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LMY. *a.* [from *balm.*]
1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.*
2. Producing balm.
3. Soothing; ſoft. *Dryden.*
4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.*
5. Mitigating; aſſuaſive. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LNEARY. *ſ.* [*balnearium*, Latin.] A bathing-room. *Brown.*

BALNEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *balneum*, Latin.] The act of bathing. *Brown.*

BA'LNEATORY. *a.* [*balneatorius*, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.

BA'LSAM. *ſ.* [*balſamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham.*

BA'LSAM *Apple.* An Indian plant.

BALSA'MICAL. } *a.* Unctuous; mitigat-
BALSA'MICK. } ing. *Hale.*

BALUSTRA'DE. *ſ.* Rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters.

BA'MBOO. *ſ.* An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBO'OZLE. *v. a.* To deceive; to impoſe upon. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBO'OZLER. *ſ.* A cheat. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN. *ſ.* [*ban*, Teutonick.]
1. Publick notice given of any thing. *Cowel.*
2. A curſe; excommunication. *Raleigh.*
3. Interdiction. *Milton.*
4. *Ban of the empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended. *Howel.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch.] To curſe; to execrate. *Knolles.*

BANA'NA *Tree.* Plantain.

BAND. *ſ.* [*bende*, Dutch.]
1. A tye; a bandage. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. *Dryden.*
3. Any union or connexion. *Shakeſp.*
4. Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.*
5. A company of perſons joined together. *Tatler.*
6. In architecture. Any flat low moulding, faſcia, face, or plinth.

To BAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To unite together into one body or troop. *Milton.*
2. To bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

BA'NDAGE. *ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.]
1. Something bound over another. *Addiſon.*
2. The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BA'NDBOX. *ſ.* [*band* and *box.*] A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight. *Addiſon.*

BA'NDELET. *ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] Any flat moulding or fillet.

BA'NDIT. } *ſ.* in the plural *banditti.*
BANDI'TTO. } [*bandito*, Italian.] A man outlawed. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

BA'NDOG. *ſ.* [*band* and *dog.*] A maſtiff. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NDOLEERS. *ſ.* [*bandouliers*, French.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL. *ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer.

BA'NDY. *ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball.

To BA'NDY. *v. a.*
1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another. *Blackmore.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakeſp.*
3. To agitate; to toſs about. *Locke.*

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend. *Hudibras.*

BA'NDYLEG. *ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED. *a.* [from *bandyleg.*] Having crooked legs.

BANE. *ſ.* [*bana*, Saxon.]
1. Poiſon. *Addiſon.*
2. Miſchief; ruin. *Hooker.*

To BANE. *v. a.* To poiſon. *Shakeſp.*

BA'NEFUL. *a.*
1. Poiſonous. *Pope.*
2. Deſtructive. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *baneful.*] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

BA'NEWORT. *ſ.* Deadly nightſhade.

To BANG. *v. a.* [*vengelen*, Dutch.]
1. To beat; to thump. *Howel.*
2. To handle roughly. *Shakeſpeare.*

BANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump. *Hudibras.*

To BA'NISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, French.]
1. To condemn to leave his own country. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drive away. *Tillotſon.*

BA'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *baniſh.*] He that forces another from his own country. *Shak.*

BA'NISHMENT. *ſ.*
1. The act of baniſhing another.
2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile. *Dryd.*

BANK. *ſ.* [banc, Saxon.]
1. The earth riſing on each ſide of a water. *Craſhaw.*
2. Any heap of earth piled up. *Samuel.*
3. A bench of rowers. *Waller.*
4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally. *South.*
5. The company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay up money in a bank.
2. To incloſe with banks. *Thomſon.*

BANK-BILL. *ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill.*] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight

ſight of which the money is paid. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *ſ.* [from *bank.*] One that traffics in money. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *ſ.* [from *bankrupt.*]
1. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.
2. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt.

BA'NKRUPT. *a.* [*banqueroute*, Fr.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors. *Hammond.*

BA'NNER. *ſ.* [*banniere*, French.]
1. A flag; a ſtandard. *Milton.*
2. A ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance.

BA'NNERET. *ſ.* [from *banner.*] A knight made in the field. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL. *ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN. *ſ.* A man's undreſs, or morning gown.

BA'NNOCK. *ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſe meal cake.

BA'NQUET. *ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feaſt. *Job.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* To treat any one with feaſts. *Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feaſt; to fare daintily. *South.*

BA'NQUETER. *ſ.* [from *banquet.*]
1. A feaſt; one that lives deliciouſly.
2. He that makes feaſts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *ſ.* [*banquet*, and
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *houſe.*] A houſe where banquets are kept. *Dryden.*

BANQUE'TTE. *ſ.* A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet.

BA'NSTICLE. *ſ.* A ſmall fiſh; a ſtickleback.

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTERER. [from *banter.*] One that banters. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTLING. *ſ.* [*bairnling.*] A little child. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM. *ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμὸς.]
1. *Baptiſm* is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt does uſe. *Hooker.*
2. *Baptiſm* is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings. *Luke.*

BAPTI'SMAL. *a.* [from *baptiſm.*] Of or pertaining to baptiſm. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτίςης.] He that adminiſters baptiſm. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY. *ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered. *Addiſon.*

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπτίζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm. *Milton. Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *to baptize.*] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR. *ſ.* [*barre*, French.]
1. A piece of wood laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance. *Exodus.*
2. A bolt. *Nehemiah.*
3. Any obſtacle. *Daniel.*
4. A rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour.
5. Any thing uſed for prevention. *Hooker.*
6. The place where cauſes of law are tried. *Dryden.*
7. An incloſed place in a tavern, where the houſekeeper ſits. *Addiſon.*
8. In law. A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea. *Cowel.*
9. Any thing by which the ſtructure is held together. *Jonah.*
10. *Bars, in muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

BAR-SHOT. *ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar. *Swift.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To prevent. *Sidney.*
4. To ſhut out from. *Dryden.*
5. To exclude from a claim. *Hooker.*
6. To prohibit. *Addiſon.*
7. To except. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To hinder a ſuit. *Dryden.*

BARB. *ſ.* [*barba*, a beard, Latin.]
1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard. *Walton.*
2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow. *Pope.*
3. The armour for horſes. *Hayward.*

BARB. *ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A Barbary horſe.

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard. *Shakeſp.*
2. To furniſh horſes with armour. *Dryden.*
3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *ſ.* [*barbacane*, French.]
1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town. *Spenſer.*
2. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES *Cherry.* [*malphigia*, Lat.] A pleaſant tart fruit in the Weſt-Indies.

BARBA'DOES *Tar.* A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

BARBA'RIAN. *ſ.*
1. A man uncivilized; a ſavage. *Stillingfl.*
2. A foreigner. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A man without pity. *Philips.*

BARBA-

BARBA'RIAN. *a.* Savage. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK. *a.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched; perhaps, wrought in fretwork. *Milton.*

BA'RBARISM. *ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Latin.]
1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity of language. *Dryden.*
2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryden.*
3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility. *Davies.*
4. Cruelty; hardneſs of heart. *Shakeſp.*

BARBA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Savageneſs; incivility.
2. Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*
3. Impurity of ſpeech. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS. *a.* [*barbare*, French.]
1. A ſtranger to civility; ſavage; uncivilized. *Davies.*
2. Unacquainted with arts. *Dryden.*
3. Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon.*

BA'RBAROUSLY. *ad.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Without knowledge or arts.
2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech. *Stepney.*
3. Cruelly; inhumanely. *Spectator.*

BA'BAROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Incivility of manners. *Temple.*
2. Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*
3. Cruelty. *Hale.*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* A term for dreſſing a hog whole. *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *ſ.* A hog dreſt whole.

BA'RBED. *particip. a.* [from *to barb.*]
1. Furniſhed with armour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton.*

BA'RBEL. *ſ.* [from *barb.*] A kind of fiſh found in rivers. *Walton.*

BA'RBER. *ſ.* [from *to barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard. *Wotton.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RBER-CHIRURGEON. *ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade. *Wiſeman.*

BA'RBER-MONGER. *ſ.* A fop decked out by his barber. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RBERRY. *ſ.* [*barbaris*, Lat.] Pipperidge buſh. *Mortimer.*

BARD. *ſ.* [*bardd*, Welſh.] A poet. *Spenſer.*

BARE. *a.* [bare, Saxon.]
1. Naked; without covering. *Addiſon.*
2. Uncovered in reſpect. *Clarendon.*
3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple. *Spenſer.*
4. Detected; without concealment. *Milton.*
5. Poor; without plenty. *Hooker.*
6. Mere. *South.*
7. Threadbare; much worn.
8. Not united with any thing elſe. *Hooker.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip. *Bacon.*

BARE. *preterite* of *to bare.*

BA'REBONE *ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone.*] Lean.

BA'REFACED. *a.*
1. With the face naked; not maſked. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Shameleſs; unreſerved. *Clarendon.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *ad.* [from *barefaced.*] Openly; ſhamelefly; without diſguiſe. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *barefaced.*] Effrontery; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *a.* [from *bare* and *foot.*] Without ſhoes. *Addiſon.*

BAREFO'OTED. *a.* Without ſhoes. *Sidney.*

BA'REHEADED. *a.* [from *bare* and *head.*] Uncovered in reſpect. *Dryden.*

BA'RELY. *ad.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedly.
2. Merely; only. *Hooker.*

BA'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Leanneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Poverty. *South.*
4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *ſ.* [*bargaigne*, Fr.]
1. A contract or agreement concerning ſale. *Bacon.*
2. The thing bought or ſold. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Stipulation. *Bacon.*
4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity. *Dryden.*
5. An event; an upſhot. *Arbuthnot.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* To make a contract for ſale. *Addiſon.*

BARGAINEE'. *ſ.* [from *bargain.*] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. *ſ.* [from *bargain.*] The perſon who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE. *ſ.* [*bargie*, Dutch.]
1. A boat for pleaſure. *Raleigh.*
2. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *barge.*] The manager of a barge. *Carew.*

BARK. *ſ.* [*barck*, Daniſh.]
1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.*
2. [*Barca*, low Lat.] A ſmall ſhip. *Granv.*

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark. *Temple.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes. *Cowley.*
2. To clamour at. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RK-BARED. *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *bark.*]
1. One that barks or clamours. *B. Johnſon.*
2. One employed in ſtripping trees.

BA'RKY. *a.* [from *bark.*] Conſiſting of bark. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RLEY. *ſ.* A grain of which malt is made.

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *ſ.* A kind of rural play. *Sidney.*

BA'RLEY-BROTH. *ſ.* [*barley* and *broth.*] Strong beer. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RLEYCORN. *ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn.*] A grain of barley. *Tickell.*

BARM. *ſ.* [*burm*, Welch.] Yeaſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work. *Shakeſp.*

BA'RMY. *a.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm. *Dryden.*

BARN. *ſ.* [bepn, Saxon.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw. *Addiſon.*

BA'RNACLE. *ſ.* [beapn, a child, and aac, an oak.] A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees. *Bentley.*

BARO'METER. *ſ.* [from βάρος and μέτρον.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer. *Derham.*

BA'RON. *ſ.* [*baro*, Latin.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount.
2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer.
3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament.
4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*
5. A *baron* of beef is when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *ſ.* [from *baron.*] The dignity of a baron.

BA'RONESS. *ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Italian.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *ſ.* [of *baron*, and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BA'RONY. *ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. *Cowel.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *ſ.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. *Arbuthnot.*

BARRACAN. *ſ.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong thick kind of a camelot.

BA'RRACK. *ſ.* [*barracca*, Span.] Building to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *ſ.* [*barateur*, old Fr. a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law ſuits. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRATRY. *ſ.* [from *barrator.*] Foul practice in law. *Hudibras.*

BARREL. *ſ.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe. *Dryden.*
2. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-ſix gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty-four gallons.
3. Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun. *Digby.*
4. A cylinder. *Moxon.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel. *Spenſer.*

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *a.* Having a large belly. *Dryden.*

BA'RREN. *a.* [bane, Saxon.]

1. Not prolifick. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile. *Pope.*
3. Not copious; ſcanty. *Swift.*
4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. *Shak.*

BARRENLY. *ad.* [from *barren.*] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *ſ.* [from *barren.*]

1. Want of the power of procreation. *Milton.*
2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility. *Bacon.*
3. Want of invention. *Dryden.*
4. Want of matter. *Hooker.*
5. In theology, want of ſenſibility. *Taylor.*

BA'RREN-WORT. *ſ.* A plant.

BA'RRFUL. *a.* [*bar* and *full.*] Full of obſtructions. *Shakeſpeare.*

BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricade*, French.]

1. A fortification made to keep off an attack.
2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction. *Denham.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] To ſtop up a paſſage. *Gay.*

BARRICA'DO. *ſ.* [*barricada*, Spaniſh.] A fortification; a bar. *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* To fortify; to bar. *Clarendon.*

BARRI'ER. *ſ.* *barriere*, French.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment. *Pope.*
2. A fortification, or ſtrong place. *Swift.*
3. A ſtop; an obſtruction. *Watts.*
4. A bar to mark the limits of any place. *Bacon.*
5. A boundary. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER. *ſ.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice. *Blount.*

BA'RROW. *ſ.* [benepe, Saxon.] Any carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow.* *Gay.*

BA'RROW. *ſ.* [beng, Saxon.] A hog.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another. *Colliers.*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange. *Prior.*

BA'RTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER. *ſ.* [from *barter.*] He that trafficks by exchange.

BA'RTERY. *ſ.* [from *barter.*] Exchange of commodities. *Camden.*

BA'RTRAM. *ſ.* A plant; pellitory.

BASE. *a.* [*bas*, French.]

1. Mean; vile; worthleſs. *Peacham.*
2. Diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous. *Atterbury.*

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account. *Dryd.*
4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock. *Camden.*
5. [Applied to metals.] Without value. *Watts.*
6. [Applied to ſounds.] Deep, grave. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*
BASE-COURT. *ſ.* Lower court.
BASE-MINDED. *a.* Mean ſpirited. *Camden.*
BASE-VIOL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound. *Addiſon.*
BASE. *ſ.* [*bas*, French.]
1. The bottom of any thing. *Prior.*
2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue. *Broome.*
3. Houſings. *Sidney.*
4. The bottom of a cone.
5. Stockings. *Hudibras.*
6. The place from which racers or tilters run. *Dryden.*
7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound. *Dryden.*
8. An old ruſtick play. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſier*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable. *Bacon.*
BA'SELY. *ad.* [from *baſe.*]
1. Meanly; diſhonourably. *Clarendon.*
2. In baſtardy. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *baſe.*]
1. Meanneſs; vileneſs. *South.*
2. Vileneſs of metal. *Swift.*
3. Baſtardy. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Deepneſs of ſound. *Bacon.*

To BASH. *v. a.* [probably from *baſe.*] To be aſhamed. *Spenſer.*
BASHA'W. *ſ.* Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province. *Bacon.*
BA'SHEUL. *a.* [*verbaeſen*, Dutch.]
1. Modeſt; ſhamefaced. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Vitiouſly modeſt. *Sidney.*

BA'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *baſhful.*] Timorouſly; modeſtly.
BA'SHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *baſhful.*]
1. Modeſty. *Dryden.*
2. Vitious or ruſtick ſhame. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *ſ.* The name of a plant.
BA'SIL. *ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.
BA'SIL. *ſ.* The ſkin of a ſheep tanned.
To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*
BASI'LICA. *ſ.* [βασιλικὴ.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*
BASI'LICAL. } *a.* [from *baſilica.*] The
BASI'LICK. } baſilick vein. *Sharp.*
BASILICK. *ſ.* [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλικὴ.] A large hall, a magnificent church.
BASI'LICON. *ſ.* [βασιλικὸν.] An ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Wiſeman.*
BA'SILISK. *ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Latin.]
1. A kind of ſerpent; a cockatrice: ſaid to kill by looking. He is called *baſiliſk*, or little king, from a comb or creſt on his head. *Brown.*
2. A ſpecies of cannon. *Brown.*

BA'SIN. *ſ.* [*baſin*, French.]
1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes. *Brown.*
2. A ſmall pond. *Spectator.*
3. A part of the ſea incloſed in rocks. *Pope.*
4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids. *Blackmore.*
5. A dock for repairing and building ſhips.
6. *Baſins of a balance*; the ſame with the ſcales.

BA'SIS. *ſ.* [*baſis*, Latin.]
1. The foundation of any thing. *Dryden.*
2. The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column. *Addiſon.*
3. That on which any thing is raiſed. *Denham.*
4. The pedeſtal. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The groundwork. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dutch.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*
To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryden.*
BA'SKET. *ſ.* [*baſged*, Welch.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters. *Dryden.*
BA'SKET-HILT. *ſ.* A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudibras.*
BA'SKET-WOMAN. *ſ.* A woman that plies at markets with a baſket.
BASS. *a.* [In muſick.] grave; deep.
BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.
BASS. *ſ.* [by *Junius* derived from ſome Britiſh word ſignifying a *ruſh*; perhaps properly *boſs*, from the French *boſſe.*] A mat uſed in churches. *Mortimer.*
BASS-RELIEF. *ſ.* [*bas* and *relief.*] Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion.
BA'SSET. *ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Dennis.*
BASSO'N. } *ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A muſical
BASSO'ON. } inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.
BA'SSOCK. *ſ.* Baſs.
BA'STARD. *ſ.* [*baſtardd*, Welch.]
1. A perſon born of a woman out of wedlock.
2. Any thing ſpurious. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'STARD. *a.*
1. Begotten out of wedlock. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Spurious; ſuppoſititious; adulterate. *Temple.*

To BA'STARD. *v. a.* To convict of being a baſtard.
To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *baſtard.*]
1. To convict of being a baſtard.
2. To beget a baſtard. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'STARDLY. *ad.* [from *baſtard.*] In the manner of a baſtard. *Donne.*

To BASTE. *v. a.* [*baſtonner*, Fr.]
1. To beat with a ſtick. *Hudibras.*
2. To drip butter upon meat on the ſpit. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [*baſter*, Fr.] To ſew ſlightly.

BASTIDA'DE. } *ſ.* [*baſtonnade*, Fr.]
BASTINA'DO. }
1. The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.*
2. A Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;
To BASTINA'DO. } *baſtonner*, Fr.] To beat. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'STION. *ſ.* [*baſtion*, Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſtanding out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris.*

BAT. *ſ.* [bat, Saxon.] A heavy ſtick. *Hakewell.*

BAT. *ſ.* An animal having the body of a mouſe, and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them. *Davies.*

BAT-FOWLING. *ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] Birdcatching in the night time. They light torches, then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught. *Peacham.*

BA'TABLE. *a.* [from *bate.*] Diſputable. *Batable* ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH. *ſ.* [from *bake.*]
1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mortimer.*
2. Any quantity made at once. *B. Johnſon.*

BATE. *ſ.* [from *debate.*] Strife; contention.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]
1. To leſſen any thing; to retrench. *Shak.*
2. To ſink the price. *Locke.*
3. To leſſen a demand. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To cut off. *Dryden.*

To BATE. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To remit. *Dryden.*

BATE. once the preterite of *bite.* *Spenſer.*

BA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *ſ.* Diminution. *Moxon.*

BATH. *ſ.* [baꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. *Addiſon.*
2. Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A veſſel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Quincy.*
4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing ſeven gallons and four pints. *Calmet.*

To BATHE. *v. a.* [baꝺian, Saxon.]
1. To waſh in a bath. *South.*
2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors. *Dryden.*
3. To waſh with any thing. *Dryden.*

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*

BA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate.*] Except. *Rowe.*

BA'TLET. *ſ.* [from *bat.*] A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen. *Shakeſp.*

BATO'ON. *ſ.* [*bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſton.*]
1. A ſtaff or club. *Bacon.*
2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff.

BA'TTAILOUS. *a.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Warlike; with military appearance. *Fairfax.*

BATTA'LIA. [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*

BATTA'LION. *ſ.* [*battaillon*, Fr.]
1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope.*
2. An army. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.*
1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.*
2. To fertilize. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Garth.*

BA'TTEN. *ſ.* A *batten* is a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]
1. To beat; to beat down. *Waller.*
2. To wear with beating. *Swift.*
3. To wear out with ſervice. *Southern.*

BA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *to batter.*] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together. *King.*

BA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *ſ.* [*batterie*, Fr.]
1. The act of battering. *Locke.*
2. The inſtrument with which a town is battered. *South.*
3. The frame upon which cannons are mounted.
4. In law, a violent ſtriking of any man. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'TTLE. *ſ.* [*bataille*, Fr.]
1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
2. A body of forces. *Bacon.*
3. The main body. *Hayward.*

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*battailler*, Fr.] To contend in fight. *Prior.*

BA'TTLE-ARRA'Y. *ſ.* Array, or order of battle. *Addiſon.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *ſ.* A weapon; a bill. *Carew.*

BA'TTLE DOOR. *ſ.* [*door* and *battle.*] An inſtrument with a round handle and a flat blade. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *battle.*] A wall with interſtices. *Norris.*

BA'TTY. *a.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a bat. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'VAROY. *ſ.* A kind of cloke. *Gay.*

BA'UBEE. *ſ.* In Scotland, a halfpenny. *Bramſton.*

BA'VIN. *ſ.* A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots. *Mortimer.*

BA'WBLE. *ſ.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Latin.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior.*

BA'WBLING. *a.* [from *bawble.*] Trifling; contemptible. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'WCOCK. *ſ.* A fine fellow. *Shakeſp.*

BAWD. *ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer or procureſs. *Dryden.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure. *Swift.*

BA'WDILY. *ad.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſcenely.

BA'WDINESS. *ſ.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſceneneſs.

BA'WDRICK. *ſ.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*

BA'WDRY. *ſ.*

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*

2. Obſcenity. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BA'WDY. *a.* [from *bawd.*] Obſcene; unchaſte. *Southern.*

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *ſ.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery. *Dennis.*

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*balo*, Latin.]

1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemence. *Swith on Philips.*

2. To cry as a froward child. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*

BA'WREL. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

BA'WSIN. *ſ.* A badger. *Dict.*

BAY. *a.* [*badius*, Lat.] A *bay* horſe is inclining to a cheſnut. All *bay* horſes have black manes. *Dryden.*

BAY. *ſ.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into the land. *Bacon.*

BAY. *ſ.* The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies.. *Swift. Thomſon.*

BAY. *ſ.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building. *Bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAY. *ſ.* A tree.

BAY. *ſ.* An honorary crown or garland. *Pope.*

To BAY. *v. n.*

1. To bark, as a dog at a thief. *Spenſer.*

2. To ſhut in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAY *Salt.* Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. *Bacon.*

BAY *Window.* A window jutting outward. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'YARD. *ſ.* [from *bay.*] A bay horſe.

BA'YONET. *ſ.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword fixed at the end of a muſket.

BDE'LLIUM. ſ. [βδέλλιον.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. *Raleigh.*

To BE. *v. n.*

1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality; as, the man *is* wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence. *Dryden.*

4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule. *Locke.*

BEACH. *ſ.* The ſhore; the ſtrand. *Milton.*

BE'ACHED. *a.* [from *beach.*] Expoſed to the waves. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ACHY. *a.* [from *beach.*] Having beaches. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ACON. *ſ.* [beacon, Saxon.]

1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Gay.*

2. Marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD. *ſ.* [beaꝺe, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any globular bodies. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree. ſ.* [AZEDARACH.] The nut is, by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads; whence it takes it name. *Miller.*

BE'ADLE. *ſ.* [bydel, Saxon, a meſſenger.]

1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court. *Cowell.*

2. A petty officer in pariſhes. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers. *Bacon.*

BE'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenſer.*

BE'AGLE. *ſ.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*

BEAK. *ſ.* [*bec*, Fr.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird. *Milton.*

2. A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Carew.*

BE'AKED. *a.* [from *beak.*] Having a beak. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *beak.*] A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak. *Pope.*

BEAL. *ſ.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter.

BEAM. *ſ.* [beam, Saxon, a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe. *Dryden.*

2. Any

2. Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryden.*
3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended. *Wilkins.*
4. The horn of a ſtag. *Denham.*
5. The pole of a chariot. *Dryden.*
6. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. *Chronicles.*
7. The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body. *Pope.*

To BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*

BEAM *Tree.* Wildſervice.

BE'AMY. *a.* [from *beam.*]
1. Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams. *Smith.*
2. Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*

BEAN. *ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.] The common garden *bean.* The horſe *bean.*

BEAN *Caper.* [*fabago*, Lat.] A plant.

To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*. [beoꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To carry as a burden. *Iſaiah.*
2. To convey or carry. *Dryden.*
3. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shak.*
4. To carry as a mark of diſtinction. *Hale.*
5. To carry as in ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To carry as in truſt. *John.*
7. To ſupport; to keep from falling. *Hooker.*
8. To keep afloat. *Geneſis.*
9. To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To carry in the mind, as love, hate. *Daniel.*
11. To endure, as pain, without ſinking. *Pſalms.*
12. To ſuffer; to undergo. *Job.*
13. To permit. *Dryden.*
14. To be capable of; to admit. *Hooker.*
15. To produce, as fruit. *Pope.*
16. To bring forth, as a child. *Geneſis.*
17. To poſſeſs, as power or honour. *Addiſon.*
18. To gain; to win. *Shakeſpeare.*
19. To maintain; to keep up. *Locke.*
20. To ſupport any thing good or bad. *Bacon.*
21. To exhibit. *Dryden.*
22. To be anſwerable for. *Dryden.*
23. To ſupply. *Dryden.*
24. To be the object of. *Shakeſpeare.*
25. To behave. *Shakeſpeare.*
26. To impel; to urge; to puſh. *Hayward.*
27. To preſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*
28. To incite; to animate. *Milton.*
29. *To bear in hand.* To amuſe with falſe pretences; to deceive. *Shakeſpeare.*
30. *To bear off.* To carry away by force. *Creech.*
31. *To bear out.* To ſupport; to maintain. *South.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*
1. To ſuffer pain. *Pope.*
2. To be patient. *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolifick. *Bacon.*
4. To take effect; to ſucceed. *Guardian.*
5. To tend; to be directed to any point. *Boyle.*
6. To act as an impellent. *Wilkins.*
7. To act upon. *Hayward.*
8. To be ſituated with reſpect to other places.
9. *To bear up.* To ſtand firm without falling. *Broome.*
10. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleaſing thing. *Milton.*

BEAR. *ſ.* [beꝛa, Saxon.]
1. A rough ſavage animal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The name of two conſtellations, called the *greater* and *leſſer bear*; in the tail of the *leſſer bear*, is the pole ſtar. *Creech.*

BEAR BIND. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Bacon.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden.*]
1. A place in which bears are kept for ſport. *Spectator.*
2. Any place of tumult or miſrule.

BEAR's BREECH. *ſ.* [*acanthus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BEAR's EAR, or *Auricula.* The name of a plant.

BEAR's FOOT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEAR's WORT. *ſ.* An herb.

BEARD. *ſ.* [beaꝛꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The hair that grows upon the lips and chin. *Prior.*
2. *Beard* is uſed for the face. *Hudibras.*
3. *He has a long beard*, he is old. *Locke.*
4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. A barb on an arrow.
6. The *beard* of a horſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shak.*
2. To oppoſe to the face. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Having a beard. *Dryden.*
2. Having ſharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.*
3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*

BE'ARDLESS. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Without a beard. *Camden.*
2. Youthful. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *to bear.*]
1. A carrier of any thing. *Swift.*
2. One employed in carrying burthens. *Chronicles.*
3. One who wears any thing. *Shakeſp.*
4. One who carries the body to the grave.
5. A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle.*
6. [In architecture.] A poſt or brick wall raiſed

raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BE'ARHERD. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd.*] A man that tends bears. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ARING. *ſ.* [from *bear.*]

1. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Pope.*
2. Geſture; mien; behaviour. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ARDWARD. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEAST. *ſ.* [*beſte*, Fr.]

1. An animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An irrational animal, oppoſed to man. *Dryden.*
3. A brutal ſavage man.

BE'ASTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *beaſtly.*] Brutality. *Spenſer.*

BE'ASTLY. *a.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Having the nature or form of beaſts. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. paſſ. *beat*, or *beaten.* [*battre*, French.]

1. To ſtrike; to knock. *Dryden.*
2. To puniſh with ſtripes. *Locke.*
3. To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To comminute by blows. *Breome.*
5. To ſtrike ground; to rouze game. *Prior.*
6. To threſh corn. *Ruth.*
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle.*
8. To batter with engines of war. *Judges.*
9. To daſh, as water, or bruſh as wind. *Pope.*
10. To tread a path. *Blackmore.*
11. To make a path by treading it. *Locke.*
12. To conquer; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh. *Arbuthnot.*
13. To harraſs; to over-labour. *Hakewell.*
14. To lay; or preſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To depreſs. *Addiſon.*
16. To drive by violence. *Dryden.*
17. To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryden.*
18. *To beat down.* To leſſen the price demanded. *Dryden.*
19. *To beat up.* To attack ſuddenly.
20. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulſatory manner. *Collier.*
2. To daſh, as a flood or ſtorm. *Bacon.*
3. To knock at a door. *Judges.*
4. To throb; to be in agitation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To try different ways; to ſearch. *Pope.*
7. To act upon with violence. *Jonah.*
8. To enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*

BEAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of ſtriking. *Grew.*

BE'ATEN. *particip.* from *beat.*

BE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *beat.*]

1. An inſtrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled. *Moxon.*
2. A perſon much given to blows. *Aſcham.*

BEATI'FICAL. } *a.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.]
BEATI'FICK. } Bliſsful. It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death. *South.*

BEATI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *beatifical.*] In ſuch a manner as to compleat happineſs. *Hakewell.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *ſ.* Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed.

To BE'ATIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] To bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment. *Hammond.*

BE'ATING. *ſ.* [from *beat.*] Correction by blows. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BE'ATITUDE. *ſ.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſedneſs; felicity; happineſs. *Taylor.*
2. A declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *ſ.* [*beau*, Fr.] A man of dreſs. *Dryden.*

BE'AVER. *ſ.* [*bievre*, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwiſe named the *caſtor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation. *Hakewell.*
2. A hat of the beſt kind. *Addiſon.*
3. [*bavire*, Fr.] The part of a helmet that covers the face. *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED. *ad.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. *a.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppiſh.

BEAU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *beauteous.*] The ſtate of being beauteous. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *a.* Fair. *Raleigh.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embelliſh. *Blackmore.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful. *Addiſon.*

BEAU'TY. *ſ.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That aſſemblage of graces which pleaſes the eye. *Ray.*
2. A particular grace. *Dryden.*

3. A beautiful perſon. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEAUTY-SPOT. *ſ.* [from *beauty* and *ſpot.*] A ſpot placed to heighten ſome beauty. *Grew.*

BECAFI'CO. *ſ.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale; a fig-pecker. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm.*]

1. To ſtill the elements. *Dryden.*
2. To keep a ſhip from motion. *Locke.*
3. To quiet the mind. *Philips.*

BECA'ME. The preterite of *become.*

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cauſe.*] For this reaſon that; on this account that. *Hammond.*

To BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] To befal; to happen to. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'CHICKS. *ſ.* [βήχικα.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.

To BECK. *v. a.* [beacan, Saxon.] To make a ſign with the head. *Shakeſpeare.*

BECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*
2. A nod of command. *Pope.*

To BE'CKEN. *v. n.* To make a ſign. *Addiſon.*

To BECLI'P. *v. a.* [of beclyppan, Sax.] To embrace.

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.*

1. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition. *Gen.* ii, 7.
2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.*

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cpemen, Saxon.]

1. To appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit. *Shakeſpeare. Stilling fleet.*

BECO'MING. *particip. a.* [from *become.*] That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckling.*

BECO'MING. *ſ.* [from *become.*] Behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BECO'MINGLY. *ad.* After a becoming manner.

BECO'MINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *becoming.*] Elegant congruity; propriety. *Grew.*

BED. *ſ.* [bed, Saxon.]

1. Something to ſleep on. *Bacon.*
2. Lodging. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Marriage. *Clarendon.*
4. Bank of earth raiſed in a garden. *Bacon.*
5. The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Addiſon.*
6. The place where any thing is generated. *Addiſon.*
7. A layer; a ſtratum. *Burnet.*
8. *To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child.
9. *To make the* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be placed in bed. *Bacon.*
3. To be made partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*
4. To ſow, or plant in earth. *Mortimer.*
5. To lay in a place of reſt. *Donne.*
6. To lay in order; in ſtrata. *Shakeſp.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wiſeman.*

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to beſprinkle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *daſh.*] To beſpatter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'WB. *v. a.* [from *dawb.*] To beſmear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DCHAMBER. *ſ.* The chamber appropriated to reſt. *Clarendon.*

BE'DCLOTHES. *ſ.* Coverlets ſpread over a bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DDER. } *ſ.* [from *bed.*] The nether-
BE'DSTTER. } ſtone of an oil mill.

BE'DDING. *ſ.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn. *Norris.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *ſ.* [from bebe, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe.*] An hoſpital or almſhouſe.

To BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DFELLOW. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To adorn; to dreſs. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To obſcure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out. A low term.

BE'DLAM. *ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad.]

1. A madhouſe.
2. A madman. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DLAM. *a.* Belonging to a madhouſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DLAMITE. *ſ.* [from *bedlam.*] A mad man. *Lewis.*

BE'DMAKER. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *maker.*] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *ſ.* [from *bed*
BEDDING MOULDING. } and *mould.*] A particular moulding. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt.*] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy. *Wiſeman.*

BE'DPRESSER. *ſ.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* To ſoil the clothes. *Swift.*

To BEDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [*be* and *drench.*] To drench; to ſoak. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DRID. *a.* [from *bed* and *ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BED'RITE. *ſ.* The privilege of the marriage bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BE'DROP. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To beſprinkle; to mark with drops. *Pope.*

BE'DSTEAD. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *ſ.* The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft. *Bacon.*

BEDSWE'RVER. *ſ.* One that is falſe to the bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DTIME. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *time.*] The hour of reſt. *Milton.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* To cover with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt.*] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *ad.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* To make little; to ſtunt. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *work.*] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEE. *ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey. *Locke.*
2. An induſtrious and careful perſon.

BEE-EATER. *ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A ſpecies of fool-ſtones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *ſ.* A place to ſet hives of bees in. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE. *ſ.* The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *ſ.* One that keeps bees. *Mortimer.*

BEECH. *ſ.* [bece, or boc, Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*

BE'ECHEN. *a.* [bucene, Saxon.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden.*

BEEF. *ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food. *Swift.*
2. An ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural *beeves.* *Raleigh.*

BEEF. *a.* Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle.

BEEF-EATER. *ſ.* A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of To Be.

BEER. *ſ.* [*bir*, Welch.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon.*

BEET. *ſ.* [*beta*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

BE'ETLE. *ſ.* [bÿtel, Saxon.]

1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A heavy mallet. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakeſp.*

BEETLEBRO'WED. *a.* Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHE'ADED. *a.* Loggerheaded; having ſtupid head. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ETLESTOCK. *ſ.* The handle of a bettle. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ETRAVE. } *ſ.* Beet.
BEE'T-RADISH. }

BEEVES. *ſ.* [The *plural* of *beef.*] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton. Pope.*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* It *befell*, it *hath befallen.*

1. To happen to. *Addiſon.*
2. To come to paſs. *Milton.*
3. *To befall of.* To become of. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* To ſuit; to be ſuitable to. *Milton.*

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool.*] To infatuate; to fool. *South.*

BEFO'RE. *prep.* [bipon, Saxon.]

1. Further onward in place. *Dryden.*
2. In the front of; not behind. *Par. Loſt.*
3. In the preſence of. *Dryden.*
4. In ſight of. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Under the cognizance of. *Ayliffe.*
6. In the power of. *Dryden.*
7. By the impulſe of ſomething behind. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Preceding in time. *Dryden.*
9. In preference to. *Hooker.*
10. Prior to.
11. Superiour to.

BEFO'RE. *ad.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time. *Par. Loſt.*
2. In time paſt. *Dryden.*
3. In ſome time lately paſt. *Hale.*
4. Previouſly to. *Swift.*
5. To this time; hitherto. *Dryden.*
6. Already. *Dryden.*
7. Further onward in place. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEFO'REHAND. *ad.*

1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation. *Addiſon.*
2. Previouſly; by way of preparation. *Hooker.*
3. In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended. *Bacon.*
4. At firſt; before any thing is done. *L'Eſtrange.*

BEFO'RETIME. *ad.* Formerly. *1 Sam.*

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* To betide. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* To make foul; to ſoil.

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to. *Pope.*

To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* To decorate, as with fringes.

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms. *Luke.*

To

To BEG. *v. a.*
1. To ask; to seek by petition. *Matth.*
2. To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*

To BEGE'T. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*. [begettan, Saxon.]
1. To generate; to procreate. *Isaiah.*
2. To produce, as effects. *Shakespeare.*
3. To produce, as accidents. *Denham.*

BEGE'TTER. *s.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets. *Locke.*

BE'GGAR. *s.* [from *beg*; properly *begger*.]
1. One who lives upon alms. *Broome.*
2. A petitioner. *Dryden.*
3. One who assumes what he does not prove. *Tillotson.*

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Gram.*
2. To deprive. *Shakespeare.*
3. To exhaust. *Shakespeare.*

BE'GGARLINESS. *s.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly.

BE'GGARLY. *a.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent. *South.*

BE'GGARLY. *ad.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably. *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY. *s.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence. *Swift.*

To BEGIN. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [beginnan, Saxon.]
1. To enter upon something new. *Cowley.*
2. To commence any action or state. *Ezekiel. Prior.*
3. To enter upon existence.
4. To have its original. *Pope.*
5. To take rise. *Dryden.*
6. To come into act. *Dryden.*

To BEGIN. *v. a.*
1. To do the first act of any thing. *Pope.*
2. To trace from any thing as the first ground. *Locke.*
3. *To begin with.* To enter upon. *Government of the Tongue.*

BEGI'NNER. *s.* [from *begin*.]
1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing. *Hooker.*
2. An unexperienced attempter. *Hooker.*

BEGI'NNING. *s.* [from *begin*.]
1. The first original, or cause. *Swift.*
2. The entrance into act, or being. *Denham.*
3. The state in which any thing first is. *Dryden.*
4. The rudiments, or first grounds. *Locke.*
5. The first part of any thing. *Pope.*

To BEGI'RD. *v. a.* *I begirt*, or *begirded*; *I have begirt.*
1. To bind with a girdle. *Milton.*
2. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
3. To shut in with a siege, to beleaguer. *Clarendon.*

BE'GLERBEG. s. [Turkish.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away. *Shakespeare.*

BEGO'NE. *interject.* Go away; hence; away. *Addison.*

BEGO'T. } The *particip. passive* of the
BEGO'TTEN. } verb *beget*.

To BEGRE'ASE. *v. a.* To soil or dawb with fat matter.

To BEGRI'ME. *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Shakespeare.*

To BEGUI'LE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]
1. To impose upon; to delude. *Milton. South.*
2. To deceive; to evade. *Shakespeare.*
3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse. *Davies.*

BEGU'N. The *participle passive* of *begin*.

BEHA'LF. *s.* [from *behoof*, profit.]
1. Favour; cause. *Clarendon.*
2. Vindication; support. *Addison.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. a.* To carry; to conduct. 2 *Thessalonians, Atterbury.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR. *s.* [from *behave*.]
1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad. *Sidney.*
2. External appearance. 1 *Sam.* xxi.
3. Gesture; manner of action. *Hooker.*
4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness. *Sidney.*
5. Conduct; general practice; course of life. *Locke.*
6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution. *L'Estrange.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*

BEHE'LD. *participle passive* from *behold*.

BE'HEMOTH. *s.* The *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Job.*

BE'HEN. } *s.* Valentine root.
BEN. }

BEHE'ST. *s.* [hæſt, Saxon.] Command; precept. *Fairfax.*

To BEHI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*, [from hatan, Saxon.]
1. To promise. *Spenser.*
2. To entrust; to commit. *Spenser.*

BEHI'ND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]
1. At the back of another. *Knolles.*
2. On the back part. *Mark.*
3. Towards the back. *Judges.*
4. Following another. 2 *Sam.*
5. Remaining after the departure of something else. *Shakespeare.*
6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged. *Pope.*
7. At a distance from something going before. *Dryden.*
8. Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
9. On the other side of something. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND. *ad.* Out of sight. *Locke.*

BE-

BEHI'NDHAND. *ad.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]
1. In a ſtate in which rents or profits are anticipated. *Locke.*
2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. *Spectator.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld,* or *beholden.* [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to ſee. *Dryden.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* See; lo. *Geneſis. Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN. *part. a.* [*gehouden,* Dutch.] Bound in gratitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *behold.*] Spectator. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING. *a.* Beholden.

BEHO'LDING. *ſ.* Obligation. *Carew.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *beholding,* miſtaken for *beholden.*] The ſtate of being obliged. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *ſ.* [from *behoove.*] Profit; advantage. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behopan, Saxon.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*

BEHO'OVEFULL. *a.* [from *behoof.*] Uſeful; profitable. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *ad.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; uſefully. *Spenſer.*

To BEHO'WL. *v. a.* To howl at. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ING. *ſ.* [from *be.*]
1. Exiſtence: oppoſed to nonentity. *Davies.*
2. A particular ſtate or condition. *Pope.*
3. The perſon exiſting. *Dryden.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since.

BE IT SO. A phraſe, *ſuppoſe it to be ſo.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump. *Swift.*

BE'LAMIE. *ſ.* [*bel amie,* Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenſer.*

BE'LAMOUR. *ſ.* [*bel amour,* Fr.] A gallant; conſort. *Spenſer.*

BELA'TED. [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted, *Milton.*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.*
1. To block up; to ſtop the paſſage. *Dryden.*
2. To place in ambuſh. *Spenſer.*

To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]
1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To iſſue out by eructation. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach. *Pope.*

BELCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of eructation.
2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BELDAM. *ſ.*
1. An old woman. *Milton.*
2. A hag. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren,* Dutch.] To beſiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGURER. *ſ.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that beſieges a place.

BELEMNI'TES. *ſ.* [from βέλος, a dart.] Arrowhead, or finger-ſtone.

BELFLO'WER. *ſ.* A plant.

BELFO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *found.*] He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells. *Bacon.*

BE'LFRY. *ſ.* [*beffroy,* in French, is a tower.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD. *ſ.* [*belle egard,* Fr.] A ſoft glance. *Spenſer.*

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie.*]
1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick. *Dryden.*
2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood. *Dryden.*
3. To calumniate. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing. *Dryden.*

BELI'EF *ſ.* [from *believe.*]
1. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves. *Wotton.*
2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion. *Hooker.*
3. Religion; the body of tenets held. *Hooker.*
4. Perſuaſion; opinion. *Temple.*
5. The thing believed. *Bacon.*
6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVEABLE. *a.* [from *believe.*] Credible.

To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [ȝelyfan, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another. *Watts.*
2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one. *Exodus.*

To BELI'EVE. *v. n.*
1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing. *Geneſis.*
2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

BELI'EVER. *ſ.* [from *believe.*]
1. He that believes, or gives credit. *Hooker.*
2. A profeſſor of chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *ad.* [from *to believe.*] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *ad* [from *like*; as, *by likelihood.*]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.*
2. Sometimes in a ſenſe of irony. *Hooker.*

BELI'VE. *ad.* [bilive, Saxon.] Speedily; quickly. *Spenſer.*

BELL. *ſ.* [bel, Saxon.]
1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of ſome inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Holder.*
2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell,* as the cups of flowers. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated,

ed, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which when it is ſhaken by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To *bear the bell.* To be the firſt.

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *a.* [from *bell* and *faſhion.*] Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELLE. *ſ.* [*beau, belle,* Fr.] A young lady. *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. ſ. [Fr.] Polite literature. *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE. *ſ.* [*belle & bonne,* Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. Not in preſent uſe. *Spenſer.*

BELLI'GEROUS. *a.* [*belliger,* Lat.] Waging war.

To BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe as a bull. *Dryden.*
2. To make any violent outcry. *Shakeſp.*
3. To vociferate; to clamour. *Tatler.*
4. To roar as the ſea, or the wind. *Dryden.*

BE'LLOWS. *ſ.* [balg, Sax.] The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire. *Sidney.*

BE'LLUINE. *a.* [*belluinus,* Lat.] Beaſtly; brutal. *Atterbury.*

BE'LLY. *ſ.* [*balg,* Dutch.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The womb. *Congreve.*
3. That part of a man which requires food. *Hayward.*
4. That part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity. *Bacon.*
5. Any place in which ſomething is incloſed. *Jonah.*

To BE'LLY. *v. n.* To hang out; to bulge out. *Creech.*

BE'LLYACHE. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] The cholick.

BE'LLYBOUND. *a.* Coſtive.

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *ſ.* [With farriers.] The chaffing of a horſe's belly with the foregirt.

BE'LLYFULL. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *full.*] As much food as fills the belly.

BE'LLYGOD. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A glutton. *Hakewell.*

BE'LLY-ROLL. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *roll.*] A roll ſo called, as it ſeems, from entering into the hollows. *Mortimer.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *ſ.* Food. *Prior.*

BE'LMAN. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper and one of pewter. *Newton.*

To BELO'CK. *v. a.* To faſten. *Shakeſp.*

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen,* Dutch.]

1. To be the property of. *Ruth.*
2. To be the province or buſineſs of. *Shakeſpeare. Boyle.*
3. To adhere, or be appendent to. *Luke.*
4. To have relation to. *2 Sam.*
5. To be the quality or attribute of. *Cheyne.*
6. To be referred to. *1 Cor.*

BELO'VED. *a.* Loved; dear. *Milton.*

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place; not ſo high. *Shakeſp.*
2. Inferiour in dignity. *Addiſon.*
3. Inferiour in excellence. *Felton.*
4. Unworthy of; unbefitting. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *ad.*

1. In the lower place. *Dryden.*
2. On earth, in oppoſition to *heaven.* *Smith.*
3. In hell; in the region of the dead. *Tickell.*

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt.*] To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER. *ſ.* A whoremaſter. *Dryden.*

BELT. *ſ.* [belt, Sax.] A girdle; a cincture. *South.*

BELWE'THER. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. Whence *to bear the* bell. *Howel.*

To BEMA'D. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shakeſp.*

To BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail. *Addiſon.*

BEMO'ANER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter.

To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *moil,* from *mouiller,* Fr.] To bedrabble; to bemire. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* To make monſtrous. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEMU'SED. *a.* Overcome with muſing. *Pope.*

BENCH. *ſ.* [benc, Sax.]

1. A ſeat. *Dryden.*
2. A ſeat of juſtice. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench. Dryden.*

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with benches. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeat upon the bench. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers,* who have been readers. *Blount.*

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended,* or *bent.* [bendan, Saxon.]

1. To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.*
2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*
3. To apply. *Hooker.*
4. To put any thing in order for uſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. To incline. *Pope.*

6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive.
7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow. *Camden.*

To BEND. *v. n.*
1. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To reſolve; to determine. *Addiſon.*
4. To be ſubmiſſive; to bow. *Iſaiah.*

BEND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip.

BE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated.

BE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *to bend.*]
1. The perſon who bends.
2. The inſtrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.*

BE'NDWITH. *ſ.* An herb.

BENE'APED. *a.* [from *neap.*] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneop, Saxon.]
1. Under; lower in place. *Prior.*
2. Under. *Dryden.*
3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.
4. Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *ad.*
1. In a lower place; under. *Amos.*
2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven.* *Exodus.*

BE'NEDICT. *a.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]
1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs. *Milton.*
2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing. *Bacon.*
3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received. *Ray.*
4. The form of inſtituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]
1. The act of conferring a benefit.
2. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *ſ.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings. *Dryden.*

BE'NEFICED. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE. *ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] Active goodneſs. *Dryden.*

BENE'FICENT. *a.* [from *beneficus*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]
1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable. *Tillotſon.*
2. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *beneficial.*] Uſefulneſs; profit. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another. *Bacon.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *ſ.* He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BE'NEFIT. *ſ.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]
1. A kindneſs; a favour conferred. *Milton.*
2. Advantage; profit; uſe. *Wiſdom.*
3. [In law.] *Benefit of clergy* is, that a man being found guilty of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and ſet free, if the ordinary's commiſſioner ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut clericus.* *Cowel.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to. *Arbuthnot.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milton.*

BENE'MPT. *a.* Appointed; marked out. *Spenſer.*

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To enſnare. *Shakeſpeare.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Latin.]
1. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. The good done; the charity given.
3. A kind of tax. *Bacon.*

BENE'VOLENT. *a.* [*benevolens*, Latin.] Kind; having good will. *Pope.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *ſ.* The ſame with *benevolence.*

BENGA'L. *ſ.* A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff.

BE'NJAMIN. *ſ.* [*Benzoin.*] The name of a tree.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]
1. To ſurprize with the coming on of night. *Sidney.*
2. To involve in darkneſs; to embarraſs by want of light. *Boyle.*

BENI'GN. *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.]
1. Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton.*
2. Wholeſome; not malignant. *Arbuthnot.*

BENI'GN *Diſeaſe*, is when all the uſual ſymptoms appear favourably. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNESS. *ſ.* [from *benign.*] The ſame with *benignity.*

BENI'GNITY. *ſ.* [from *benign.*]
1. Graciouſneſs; actual kindneſs. *Hooker.*
2. Salubrity; wholeſome quality. *Wiſeman.*

BENI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *benign.*] Favourable; kindly. *Waller.*

BE'NISON. *ſ.* [*benir*, Fr. to bleſs.] Bleſſing; benediction. *Milton.*

BE'NNET. *ſ.* An herb.

BENT. *ſ.* [from the verb *to bend.*]
1. The ſtate of being bent. *Walton.*
2. Degree of flexure.
3. Declivity. *Dryden.*
4. Utmoſt power. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Application

5. Application of the mind. *Locke.*
6. Inclination; diſpoſition towards ſomething. *Milton.*
7. Determination; fixed purpoſe. *Hooker.*
8. Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition. *Dryden.*
9. Tendency; flexion. *Locke.*
10. A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs*. *Bacon.*

BE'NTING *Time.* [from *bent.*] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. *Dryden.*

To BENU'M. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
1. To make torpid. *Fairfax.*
2. To ſtupify. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. *ſ.* A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt-Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. *Boyle.*

To BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover with paint. *Shakeſp.*

To BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To mark with pinches. *Chapman.*

To BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piſs.*] To wet with urine. *Dertam.*

To BEQUE'ATH. *v. a.* [cpiþ, Saxon, a will.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*

BEQU'EST. *ſ.* Sometime left by will. *Hale.*

To BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To rattle off. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'RBERRY. *ſ.* [*berberis.*] A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles. *Bacon.*

To BERE'AVE. *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft.* [beneopian, Saxon.]
1. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. *Bentley.*
2. To take away from. *Shakeſpeare.*

BERE'FT. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave.*

BE'RGAMOT. *ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]
1. A ſort of pear, commonly called *burgamot.*
2. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a begamot pear ſtock.
3. A ſort of ſnuff.

To BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To celebrate in rhyme, or verſes. *Pope.*

BERLI'N. *ſ.* A coach of a particular form. *Swift.*

To BERO'B. *v. a.* [from *rob.*] To rob; to plunder. *Spenſer.*

BE'RRY. *ſ.* [beriz, Saxon.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BE'RTRAM. *ſ.* Baſtard pellitory.

BE'RYL. *ſ.* [*beryllus*, Latin.] A kind of precious ſtone. *Milton.*

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen.*] To ſhelter; to conceal. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESE'ECH. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought.* [from ræcan, Saxon.]
1. To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore. *Philemon.*
2. To beg; to aſk. *Sprat.*

To BESE'EM. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit. *Hooker.*

BESE'EN. *part.* Adapted; adjuſted. *Spenſer.*

To BESE'T. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*, I have *beſet.* [beſettan, Saxon.]
1. To beſiege; to hem in. *Addiſon.*
2. To embarraſs; to perplex. *Rowe.*
3. To waylay; to ſurround. *Locke.*
4. To fall upon; to harraſs. *Spenſer.*

To BESHRE'W. *v. a.* [*beſchryen*, Germ. to enchant.]
1. To wiſh a curſe to. *Dryden.*
2. To happen ill to. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide.*]
BESI'DES. }
1. At the ſide of another; near. *Fairfax.*
2. Over and above. *Hale.*
3. Not according to, though not contrary. *South.*
4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviation from. *Hudibras.*

BESI'DE. } *ad.*
BESI'DES. }
1. Over and above. *Tillotſon.*
2. Not in this number; beyond this claſs. *Pope.*

BESI'DERY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

To BESI'EGE. *v. a.* [from *ſiege.*] To beleaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESI'EGER. *ſ.* [from *beſiege.*] One employed in a ſiege. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber.*] To dawb; to ſmear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſmear.*]
1. To bedawb. *Denham.*
2. To ſoil; to foul. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMI'RCH. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMO'KE. *v. a.*
1. To foul with ſmoke.
2. To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BE'SOM. *ſ.* [beſm, Saxon.] An inſtrument to ſweep with. *Bacon.*

To BESO'RT. *v. a.* [from *ſort.*] To ſuit; to fit. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot.*]
1. To infatuate; to ſtupify. *Milton.*
2. To make to doat. *Dryden.*

BESO'UGHT. [*part. paſſive* of *beſeech*; which ſee.] *Milton.*

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle.*] To adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter.*] To ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water. *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPE'AK. *v. a.* I *beſpoke*, or *beſpake*, I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken*.

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand. *Swift.*
2. To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden.*
3. To forebode. *Swift.*
4. To ſpeak to; to addreſs. *Dryden.*
5. To betoken; to ſhew. *Addiſon.*

BESPE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *beſpeak.*] He that beſpeaks any thing. *Wotton.*

To BESPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpeckle.*] To mark with ſpeckles or ſpots.

To BESPE'W. *v. a.* [from *ſpew.*] To dawb with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *ſpice.*] To ſeaſon with ſpices. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESPI'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpit.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots. *Mortimer.*

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over. *Derham.*

To BESPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſprinkle.*] To ſprinkle over. *Brown.*

To BESPU'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to dawb any thing by ſputtering.

BEST. *a.* the *ſuperlative* of *good.* [beꝛt, Sax.]

1. Moſt good. *Hooker.*
2. *The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour. *Bacon.*
3. *To make the beſt.* To carry to its greateſt perfection; to improve to the utmoſt. *Bacon.*

BEST. *ad.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs. *Deuteronomy.*

To BESTAI'N. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTE'AD. *v. a.* [from *ſtead.*]

1. To profit. *Milton.*
2. To treat; to accommodate. *Iſaiah.*

BE'STIAL. *a.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Belonging to a beaſt. *Dryden.*
2. Brutal; carnal. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

BE'STIALLY. *ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] Brutally.

To BESTI'CK. *v. a.* preter. I *beſtuck*, I have *beſtuck.* [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing. *Milton.*

To BESTI'R. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*

To BESTO'W. *v. a.* [*beſteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.*
2. To give as charity. *Hooker.*
3. To give in marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To give as a preſent. *Dryden.*
5. To apply. *Swift.*
6. To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.*
7. To lay up; to ſtow; to place. *Kings.*

BESTO'WER. *ſ.* [from *beſtow.*] Giver; diſpoſer. *Stilling fleet.*

BESTRA'UGHT. *particip.* Diſtracted; mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTRE'W. *v. a. particip. paſſ. beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown.* To ſprinkle over. *Milton.*

To BESTRI'DE. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*, or I *beſtrode*; I have *beſtrid*, *beſtrode*, or *beſtridden.*

1. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. *Waller.*
2. To ſtep over. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTU'D. *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with ſtuds. *Milton.*

BET. *ſ.* [from betan, to encreaſe.] A wager. *Prior.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To BETA'KE. *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; part. paſſ. *betaken.*

1. To take; to ſeize. *Spenſer.*
2. To have recourſe to. *Hooker.*
3. To move; to remove. *Milton.*

To BETE'EM. *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to beſtow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETHI'NK. *v. a.* I *bethought.* [from *think.*] To recall to reflection. *Raleigh.*

To BETHRA'L. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETHU'MP. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETI'DE. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. paſſ. *betide.* [from tiꝺ, Saxon.]

1. To happen to; to befal. *Milton.*
2. To come to paſs; to fall out; to happen. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To become. *Shakeſpeare.*

BETI'ME. } *ad.* [from *by* and *time.*]
BETI'MES. }

1. Seaſonably; early. *Milton.*
2. Soon; before long time has paſſed. *Tillotſon.*
3. Early in the day. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'TLE. } *ſ.* An Indian plant, called wa-
BE'TRE. } ter pepper.

To BETO'KEN. *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent. *Hooker.*
2. To foreſhew; to preſignify. *Thomſon.*

BE'TONY. *ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

BETO'OK. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake.*]

To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *toſs.*] To diſturb; to agitate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETRA'Y. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies. *Knolles.*
2. To diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy.
3. To make liable to ſomething inconvenient. *King Charles.*
4. To ſhow; to diſcover. *Addiſon.*

BETRA'YER.

BETRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor. *Hooker.*

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dreſs; to grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth.*]
1. To contract to any one; to affiance. *Cowley.*
2. To nominate to a biſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST. *v. a.* [from *truſt.*] To entruſt; to put into the power of another. *Watts.*

BE'TTER. *a.* the *comparative* of *good.* [betra, Saxon.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The BE'TTER.
1. The ſuperiority; the advantage. *Prior.*
2. Improvement. *Dryden.*

BE'TTER. *ad.* Well in a greater degree. *Dryden.*

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.*
2. To ſurpaſs; to exceed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To advance. *Bacon.*

BE'TTER. *ſ.* Superiour in goodneſs. *Hooker.*

BE'TTOR. *ſ.* [from *to bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers. *Addiſon.*

BE'TTY. *ſ.* An inſtrument to break open doors. *Arbuthnot.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [betpeonan, Saxon.]
1. In the intermediate ſpace. *Pope.*
2. From one to another. *Bacon.*
3. Belonging to two in partnerſhip. *Locke.*
4. Bearing relation to two. *South.*
5. In ſeparation of one from the other. *Locke.*

BETWI'XT. *prep.* [betpyx, Saxon.] Between.

BE'VEL. } *ſ.* In maſonry and joinery, a kind
BE'VIL. } of ſquare, one leg of which is frequently crooked. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BE'VERAGE. *ſ.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Italian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dryden.*

BE'VY. *ſ.* [*beva*, Italian.]
1. A flock of birds.
2. A company; an aſſembly. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament. *Denham.*

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware.*] To regard with caution; to be ſuſpicious of danger from. *Pope.*

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep over or upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* To wet; to moiſten. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEWI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe in pathleſs places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*

To BEWI'TCH. *v. a.*
1. To injure by witchcraft. *Dryden.*
2. To charm; to pleaſe. *Sidney.*

BEWI'TCHERY. *ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; charm. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT. *ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [beppegan, Saxon.]
1. To betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſhew; to make viſible. *Sidney.*

BEWRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; diſcoverer. *Addiſon.*

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [begeondan, Saxon.]
1. Before; at a diſtance not reached. *Pope.*
2. On the farther ſide of. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Farther onward than. *Herbert.*
4. Paſt; out of the reach of. *Bentley.*
5. Above; exceeding to a greater degree than. *Locke.*
6. Above in excellence. *Dryden.*
7. Remote from; not within the ſphere of. *Dryden.*
8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive. *Theſſalon.*

BE'ZEL. } *ſ.* That part of a ring in which
BE'ZIL. } the ſtone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *ſ.* A medicinal ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, brought from the Eaſt-Indies.

BEZOA'RDICK. *a.* [from *bezoar.*] Compounded with *bezoar.* *Fleyer.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *a.* [from *binus* and *an-*
BIA'NGULOUS. } *gulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles.

BI'AS. *ſ.* [*biais*, Fr.]
1. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtraight line. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe. *Dryden.*
3. Propenſion; inclination. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to ſome ſide. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *ad.* Wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

BIB. *ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children, over their clothes. *Addiſon.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to ſip. *Camden.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BI'BBER. *ſ.* [from *to bib.*] A tippler.

BI'BLE. *ſ.* [from βιβλιον, a book; called by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Tillotſon. Watts.*

BIBLIOGRA'PHER. *ſ.* [from βιβλος and γραφω.] A tranſcriber.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moiſture. *Thomſon.*

BICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*bicapſularis*, Lat.] A plant whoſe ſeed-pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE. *ſ.* A colour uſed in painting. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. } *a.* [*bicipitis*, Lat.]
BICI'PITOUS. }
1. Having two heads. *Brown.*
2. It is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm. *Brown.*

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welſh.]
1. To ſkirmiſh; to fight off and on. *Sidney.*
2. To quiver; to play backward and forward. *Milton.*

BI'CKERER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſkirmiſher.

BI'CKERN. *ſ.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron.*] An iron ending in a point. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNE. } *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having
BICO'RNOUS. } two horns. *Brown.*

BICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden.* [bi'ddan, Saxon.]
1. To deſire; to aſk. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To command; to order. *Watts.*
3. To offer; to propoſe. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To proclaim; to offer. *Gay.*
5. To pronounce; to declare. *Bacon.*
6. To denounce. *Waller.*
7. To pray. *John.*

BI'DALE. *ſ.* [from *bid* and *ale.*] An invitation of friends to drink. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *to bid.*]
1. Invited. *Bacon.*
2. Commanded. *Pope.*

BI'DDER. *ſ.* [from *to bid.*] One who offers or propoſes a price. *Addiſon.*

BI'DDING. *ſ.* [from *bid.*] Command; order. *Milton.*

To BIDE. *v. a.* [bi'dan, Saxon.] To endure; to ſuffer. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*
1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. *Milton.*
2. To remain in a place. *Shakeſpeare.*

BIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BI'DING. *ſ.* [from *bide.*] Reſidence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL. *a.* [*biennis*, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray.*

BIER. *ſ.* [from *to bear.*] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton.*

BI'ESTINGS. *ſ.* [byſtyng, Saxon.] The firſt milk given by a cow after calving. *Dryden.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Two fold.

BI'FEROUS. *a.* [*biferens*, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Opening
BI'FIDATED. } with a cleft.

BI'FOLD. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double. *Shakeſpeare.*

BIFO'RMED. *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms.

BIFU'RCATED. *a.* [*binus* and *furca.*] Shooting out into two heads. *Woodward.*

BIFURCA'TION. *ſ.* [*binus* and *furca.*] Diviſion into two.

BIG. *a.*
1. Great in bulk; large. *Thomſon.*
2. Teeming; pregnant. *Waller.*
3. Full of ſomething. *Addiſon.*
4. Diſtended; ſwoln. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Great in air and mien; proud. *Aſcham.*
6. Great in ſpirit; brave. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'GAMIST. *ſ.* [*bigamius*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy.

BI'GAMY. *ſ.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] The crime of having two wives at once. *Arbuthnot.*

BIGBE'LLIED. *a.* [from *big* and *belly.*] Pregnant. *Shakeſpeare.*

B'IGGIN. *ſ.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'GLY. *ſ.* [from *big.*] Tumidly; haughtily. *Dryden.*

BI'GNESS. *ſ.* [from *big.*]
1. Greatneſs of quantity. *Ray.*
2. Size; whether greater or ſmaller. *Newton.*

BI'GOT. *ſ.* A man devoted to a certain party. *Watts.*

BIGO'TED. *a.* [from *bigot.*] Blindly prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomething. *Garth.*

BI'GOTRY. *ſ.* [from *bigot.*]
1. Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts.*
2. The practice of a bigot. *Pope.*

BI'GSWOLN. *a.* [from *big* and *ſwoln.*] Turgid. *Addiſon.*

BI'LANDER. *ſ.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A ſmall veſſel uſed for the carriage of goods. *Dryden.*

BI'LBERRY. *ſ.* [bi'lg, Sax. a bladder, and *berry.*] Whortleberry.

BI'LBO. *ſ.* [from *bilboa.*] A rapier; a ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'LBOES. *ſ.* A ſort of ſtocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

BILE. *ſ.* [*bilis*, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, ſeparated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and diſcharged by the common duct. *Quincy.*

BILE. *ſ.* [bile, Saxon.] A ſore angry ſwelling. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpring a leak.

BI'LIARY. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'LINGSGATE. *ſ.* Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope.*

BI'LINGUOUS. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Conſiſting of bile. *Garth.*

To BILK. *v. a.* [*bilaican*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

BILL. *ſ.* [bile, Saxon.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*

BILL. *ſ.* [bille, Saxon.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple.*

BILL. *ſ.* [*billet*, French.]
1. A written paper of any kind. *Shakeſp.*
2. An account of money. *Bacon.*
3. A law preſented to the parliament. *Bacon.*
4. An act of parliament. *Atterbury.*
5. A phyſician's preſcription. *Dryden.*
6. An advertiſement. *Dryden.*

To BILL. *v. n.* To careſs, as doves by joining bills. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To BILL. *v. a.* To publiſh by an advertiſement. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'LLET. *ſ.* [*billet*, French.]
1. A ſmall paper; a note. *Clarendon.*
2. *Billet-doux*, or a ſoft *billet*; a love letter. *Pope.*
3. A ſmall log of wood for the chimney. *Digby.*

To BI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To direct a ſoldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To quarter ſoldiers. *Clarendon.*

BI'LLIARDS. *ſ. without a ſingular.* [*billiard*, French.] A kind of play. *Boyle.*

BI'LLOW. *ſ.* [*bilge*, German.] A wave ſwoln. *Denham.*

To BI'LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell, or roll. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY. *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomſon.*

BIN. *ſ.* [binne, Saxon.] A place where bread or wine is repoſited. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *a.* [from *binus*, Latin.] Two; double.

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; participle paſſ. *bound*, or *bounden*. [bindan, Saxon.]
1. To confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job.*
2. To gird; to enwrap. *Proverbs.*
3. To faſten to any thing. *Joſhua.*
4. To faſten together. *Matthew.*
5. To cover a wound with dreſſings. *Wiſeman.*
6. To compel; to conſtrain. *Hale.*
7. To oblige by ſtipulation. *Pope.*
8. To confine; to hinder. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To make coſtive. *Bacon.*
10. To reſtrain. *Felton.*
11. *To bind to.* To oblige to ſerve ſome one. *Dryden.*
12. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance. *Addiſon.*

To BIND. *v. n.*
1. To contract; to grow ſtiff. *Mortimer.*
2. To be obligatory. *Locke.*

BIND. *ſ.* A ſpecies of hops. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *to bind.*]
1. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.
2. A man that binds ſheaves. *Chapman.*
3. A fillet; a ſhred cut to bind with. *Wiſeman.*

BI'NDING. *ſ.* [from *bind.*] A bandage. *Tatler.*

BI'NDWEED. *ſ.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

BI'NOCLE. *ſ.* A teleſcope fitted ſo with two tubes, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes.

BINO'CULAR. *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having two eyes. *Derham.*

BIO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives. *Addiſon.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.] Writing the lives of men is called *biography*. *Watts.*

BI'OVAC. } *ſ.* [French, from *wey wach*, a
BI'HOVAC. } double guard, German.] A
BI'VOUAC. } guard at night performed by the whole army. *Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *a.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *a.* [*binus* and *partior*, Latin.] Having two correſpondent parts.

BIPARTI'TION. *ſ.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two.

BI'PED. *ſ.* [*bipes*, Latin.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL. *a.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length.

BIPE'NNATED. *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Latin.] Having two wings. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [of *bis* and πέταλον.] Conſiſting of two flower leaves.

BI'QUADRATE. } *ſ.* The fourth power
BIQUADRA'TICK. } ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare by itſelf. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree.* *ſ.* [birc, Saxon.] A tree.

BI'RCHEN. *a.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch. *Pope.*

BIRD. *ſ.* [bird, or brid, Saxon.] A general term of the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakeſp.*

BI'RDBOLT. *ſ.* A ſmall arrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *ſ.* One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDER. *ſ.* [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDINGPIECE. *ſ.* A gun to ſhoot birds with. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'RDLIME. *ſ.* [from *bird* and *lime.*] A glutinous ſubſtance ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. *Dryden.*

BI'RDMAN. *ſ.* A birdcatcher. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDSEYE. *ſ.* The name of plant.

BI'RDSFOOT. *ſ.* A plant.

BI'RDNEST. *ſ.* An herb.

BI'RDSTONGUE. *ſ.* An herb.

BI'RGANDER. *ſ.* A fowl of the gooſe kind.

BIRT. *ſ.* A fiſh; the turbot.

BIRTH. *ſ.* [beopp, Saxon.]
1. The act of coming into life. *Dryden.*
2. Extraction; lineage. *Denham.*
3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent. *Dryden.*
4. The condition in which any man is born. *Dryden.*
5. Thing born. *Ben. Johnſon.*
6. The act of bringing forth. *Milton.*

BI'RTHDAY. *ſ.* [from *birth* and *day*.] The day on which any one is born.

BI'RTHDOM. *ſ.* Privilege of birth. *Shakeſp.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *ſ.* [from *birth* and *night*.] The night in which any one is born. *Milton.*

BI'RTHPLACE. *ſ.* Place where any one is born. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *ſ.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt born. *Addiſon.*

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *a.* Strangled in being born. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'RTHWORT. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BI'SCOTIN. ſ. A confection.

BI'SCUIT. *ſ.* [*bis* and *cuit*, French.]
1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea. *Knolles.*
2. A compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [*binus* and *ſeco*, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

BISE'CTION. *ſ* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *ſ.* [biſcop, Saxon.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South.*

BI'SHOP. *ſ.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *ſ.* [biſcopꝛice, Sax.] The dioceſe of a biſhop. *Bacon.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. *ſ.* A plant.

BISK. *ſ.* [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*

BIS'MUTH. *ſ* Marcaſite; a hard, white brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia.

BI'SSEXTILE. *ſ.* [*bis* and *ſextilis*, Latin.] Leap-year. *Brown.*

BI'SSON. *a.* Blind. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'STRE. ſ. [French.] A colour made of chimney-ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water.

BI'STORT. *ſ.* A plant called *ſnakeweed*.

BI'STOURY. *ſ.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions.

BISU'LCOUS. *a.* [*biſulcus*, Latin.] Cloven-footed. *Brown.*

BIT. *ſ.* [bitol, Saxon.] A bridle; the bit-mouth. *Addiſon.*

BIT. *ſ.*
1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſmall piece of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A Spaniſh Weſt-Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.
4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſmalleſt degree. *Arbuthnot.*

To BIT. *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horſe.

BITCH. *ſ.* [bicge, Saxon.]
1. The female of the canine kind. *Spenſer.*
2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Arbuthnot.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bitan, Saxon.]
1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To give pain by cold. *Rowe.*
3. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roſcommon.*
4. To cut; to wound. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte. *Bacon.*
6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope.*

BITE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dryden.*
2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait. *Walton.*
3. A cheat; a trick. *Swift.*
4. A ſharper.

BI'TER. *ſ.* [from *bite*.]
1. He that bites. *Camden.*
2. A fiſh apt to take the bait. *Walton.*
3. A tricker; a deceiver. *Spectator.*

BI'TTACLE. *ſ.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTER. *a.* [biten, Saxon.]
1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood. *Locke.*
2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere. *Sprat.*
3. Calamitous; miſerable. *Dryden.*
4. Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical. *Shakeſp.*
5. Unpleaſing or hurtful. *Watts.*

BI'TTERGROUND. *ſ.* A plant.

BI'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *bitter*.]
1. With a bitter taſte.
2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Sharply; ſeverely. *Sprat.*

BI'TTERN. *ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fiſh. *Walton.*

BI'TTERN. *ſ.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making ſalt.

BI'TTERNESS. *ſ.* [from *bitter*.]
1. A bitter taſte. *Locke.*
2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon.*
3. Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper. *Clarend.*
4. Satire; piquancy; keenneſs of reproach. *Bacon.*
5. Sorrow;

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake.*

BI'TTERSWEET. *ſ.* An apple which has a compounded taſte. *South.*

BI'TTOUR. *ſ.* The bittern. *Dryden.*

BITU'MEN. *ſ.* [Latin.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes. *Woodward.*

BI'TUMINOUS. *a.* Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon.*

BI'VALVE. *a.* [*binus* and *valvæ*.] Having two valves or ſhutters; uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULAR. *a.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves.

BI'XWORT. *ſ.* An herb.

BI'ZANTINE. *ſ.* [from *byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days. *Camden.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept ſecret. *Swift.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLAB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A teltale. *Milton.*

BLA'BBER. *ſ.* [from *blab*.] A tattler; a teltale.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whiſtle to a horſe. *Skinner.*

BLACK. *a.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night. *Proverbs.*
2. Dark. *Kings.*
3. Cloudy of countenance; ſullen. *Shakſ.*
4. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.*
5. Diſmal; mournful. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen; bulls; and cows.

BLACK-GUARD. *a.* A dirty fellow. A low term. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *ſ.* A mineral found in the lead mines, much uſed for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING. *ſ.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD. *ſ.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is uſher of the parliament.

BLACK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour. *Newton.*
2. Mourning. *Dryden.*
3. A blackamoor.
4. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby.*

To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKAMOOR, *ſ.* A negro.

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath. ſ.* A plant.

BLA'CKBERRY *Buſh. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

BLA'CKBERRY, *ſ.* The fruit. *Gay.*

BLA'CKBIRD. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Carew.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour. *Prior.*
2. To darken. *South.*
3. To defame. *South.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKISH. *a.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR. *ſ.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A negro. *Milton.*

BLA'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour. *Locke.*
2. Darkneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'CKSMITH. *ſ.* A ſmith that works in iron; ſo called from being very ſmutty. *Spectator.*

BLA'CKTAIL. *ſ.* [from *black* and *tail*.] The ruff or pope. A ſmall fiſh.

BLA'CKTHORN. *ſ.* The ſloe.

BLA'DDER. *ſ.* [bladdpe, Saxon.]

1. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray.*
2. A bliſter; a puſtule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *ſ.* [*ſtaphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLA'DDER-SENA. *ſ.* A plant.

BLADE. *ſ.* [blæd, Saxon.] The ſpire of graſs; the green ſhoots of corn. *Bacon.*

BLADE. *ſ.* [*blatte*, German.]

1. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument. *Pope.*
2. A briſk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *ſ.* The ſcapula
BLADEBONE. } or ſcapular bone. *Pope.*

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *a.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or ſpires. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLAIN. *ſ.* [blegene, Saxon.] A puſtule; a bliſter. *Milton.*

BLA'MABLE. *a.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *blamable*.] Fault.

BLA'MABLY. *ad.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably.

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blâmer*, French.] To cenſure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden.*

BLAME. *ſ.*

1. Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.*
2. Crime. *Hooker.*
3. Hurt. *Spenſer.*

BLA'MEFUL. *a.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'MELESS. *a.* [from *blame*.] Guiltleſs; innocent. *Locke.*

BLA'MELESLY. *ad.* [from *blameleſs*.] Innocently. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESNESS. *ſ.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocence. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *blame.*] A cenſurer. *Donne.*

BLAMEWO'RTHY. Culpable; blamable. *Hooker.*

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]
1. To whiten. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks. *Wiſeman.*
3. To obliterate; to paſs over. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to ſhift. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener.

BLAND. *a.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To ſmooth; to ſoften. *Milton.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *blandiſh*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]
1. Act of fondneſs; expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture. *Milton.*
2. Soft words; kind ſpeeches. *Bacon.*
3. Kind treatment; careſs. *Swift.*

BLANK. *a.* [*blanc*, Fr.]
1. White. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Unwritten. *Addiſon.*
3. Confuſed; cruſhed. *Pope.*
4. Without rhime. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLANK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A void ſpace. *Swift.*
2. A lot, by which nothing is gained. *Dryden.*
3. A paper unwritten. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
4. The point to which an arrow is directed. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Aim; ſhot. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Object to which any thing is directed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank.*]
1. To damp; to confuſe; to diſpirit. *Tillotſon.*
2. To efface; to annul. *Spenſer.*

BLA'NKET. *ſ.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]
1. A woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven. *Temple.*
2. A kind of pear.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a blanket. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To toſs in a blanket. *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY. *a.* [from *blank.*] In a blank manner; with whiteneſs; with confuſion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. Not in uſe. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blaſphemo*, low Lat.]
1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.
2. To ſpeak evil of. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLASPHE'MER. *ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. *1 Tim. i. 13.*

BLASPHE'MEOUS. *a.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence. *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] *Blaſphemy*, is an offering of ſome indignity unto God himſelf. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *ſ.* [from blæſt, Saxon.]
1. A guſt, or puff of wind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſound made by any inſtrument of wind muſick. *Milton.*
3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague. *Addiſon.*
2. To make to wither. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stillingfleet.*
4. To confound; to ſtrike with terrour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'STMENT. *ſ.* [from *blaſt.*] Sudden ſtroke of infection. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'TANT. *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar. *Spenſer.*

BLAY. *ſ.* A ſmall whitiſh river fiſh; a *bleak.*

BLAZE. *ſ.* [blaſe, a torch, Saxon.]
1. A flame; the light of a flame. *Dryden.*
2. Publication. *Milton.*
3. A white mark upon a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.*
1. To flame. *Pope.*
2. To be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*
1. To publiſh; to make known. *Mark.*
2. To blazon. *Peacham.*
3. To inflame; to fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'ZER. *ſ.* [from *blaze.*] One that ſpreads reports. *Spenſer.*

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]
1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial. *Addiſon.*
2. To deck; to embelliſh. *Garth.*
3. To diſplay; to ſet to ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To celebrate; to ſet out. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To blaze about; to make publick. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'ZON. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. *Peacham.*
2. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Celebration. *Collier.*

BLA'ZONRY. *ſ.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten. *Dryden.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white. *Thomſon.*

BLEAK. *a.* [blac, blæc, Saxon]
1. Pale.
2. Cold; chill. *Addiſon.*

BLEAK. *ſ.* A ſmall river fiſh. *Walton.*

BLE'AKNESS. *ſ.* [from *bleak.*] Coldneſs; chilneſs. *Addiſon.*

BLE'AKY. *a.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *a.* [*blaer*, a bliſter, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden.*
2. Dim; obſcure in general. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make the eyes watry. *Dryden.*

BLE'AREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of being dimmed with rheum. *Wiſeman.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a ſheep. *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb. *Chapman.*

BLEB. *ſ.* [*blaen*, to ſwell, Germ.] A bliſter.

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. *I bled*; *I have bled.* [bleðan, Saxon.]
1. To loſe blood; to run with blood. *Bacon.*
2. To die a violent death. *Pope.*
3. To drop, as blood. *Pope.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } Baſhful.
BLATE. }

To BLE'MISH. *v. a.* [from *blame.* *Junius.*]
1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.*
2. To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation. *Dryden.*

BLE'MISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar. *Wiſeman.*
2. Reproach; diſgrace. *Hooker.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſtart back. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To hinder; to obſtruct. *Carew.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. *I blended*; anciently, *blent.* [blendan, Saxon.]
1. To mingle together. *Boyle.*
2. To confound. *Hooker.*
3. To pollute; to ſpoil. *Spenſer.*

BLENT. The obſolete *participle* of *blend.*

To BLESS. *v. a.* [bleꝛꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To make happy; to proſper. *Dryden.*
2. To wiſh happineſs to another. *Deut.*
3. To praiſe; to glorify for benefits received. *Davies.*
4. To wave; to brandiſh. *Spenſer.*

BLE'SSED. *participial a.* [from *to bleſs.*] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLE'SSED *Thiſtle.* A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bleſſed.*]
1. Happineſs; felicity. *Sidney.*
2. Sanctity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Heavenly felicity. *South.*
4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *bleſs.*] He that bleſſes. *Taylor.*

BLE'SSING. *ſ.* [from *bleſs.*]
1. Benediction.
2. The means of happineſs. *Denham.*
3. Divine favour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLEST. *particip. a.* [from *bleſs.*] Happy. *Pope.*

BLEW. The *preterite* from *blow.* *Knolles.*

BLIGHT. *ſ.*
1. Mildew. *Temple.*
2. Any thing nipping, or blaſting. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blaſt; to hinder from fertility. *Locke.*

BLIND. *a.* [blinð, Saxon.]
1. Without ſight; dark. *Digby.*
2. Intellectually dark. *Dryden.*
3. Unſeen; private. *Hooker.*
4. Dark; obſcure. *Milton.*

To BLIND. *v. a.*
1. To make blind. *South.*
2. To darken; to obſcure to the eye. *Dryden.*
3. To obſcure to the underſtanding. *Stillingfleet.*

BLIND. *ſ.*
1. Something to hinder the ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Something to miſlead. *Decay of Piety.*

To BLI'NDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from ſeeing, by blinding the eyes. *Luke.*

BLI'NDFOLD. *a.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

BLI'NDLY. *ad.* [from *blind.*]
1. Without ſight.
2. Implicitely; without examination. *Locke.*
3. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*

BLI'NDMAN's BUFF. *ſ.* A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company. *Hudibras.*

BLI'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *blind.*]
1. Want of ſight. *Denham.*
2. Ignorance; intellectual darkneſs. *Spenſer.*

BLI'NDSIDE. *ſ.* Weakneſs; foible. *Swift.*

BLI'NDWORM. *ſ.* A ſmall viper, venemous. *Grew.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Daniſh.]
1. To wink. *Hudibras.*
2. To ſee obſcurely. *Pope.*

BLI'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *blink.*]
1. One that has bad eyes.
2. Something twinkling. *Hakewell.*

BLISS. *ſ.* [bliꝛꝛe, Sax.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. Felicity in general. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFULL. *a.* [*bliss* and *full.*] Happy in the highest degree. *Spenser.*

BLI'SSFULLY. *ad.* [from *blissful.*] Happily.

BLI'SSFULNESS. *s.* [from *blissful.*] Happiness.

To BLI'SSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *s.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]
1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis. *Temple.*
2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*

To BLI'STER. *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt. *Shakespeare.*

BLITHE. *a.* [blíðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; *Hooker. Pope.*

BLI'THLY. *ad.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THNESS. } *s.* [from *blithe.*]
BLI'THSOMENESS. } The quality of being blithe.

BLI'THSOME. *a.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To swell. *Addison.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *s.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidness; swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER. *s.* A bubble. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *s.* [*blobber* and *lip*] A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLO'BBERLIPPED. } *a.* Having swelled or
BLO'BLIPPED. } thick lips. *Grew.*

BLOCK. *s.* [*block*, Dutch.]
1. A heavy piece of timber.
2. A mass of matter. *Addison.*
3. A massy body. *Swift.*
4. The wood on which hats are formed. *Shakespeare.*
5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden.*
6. An obstruction; a stop. *Decay of Piety.*
7. A sea term for a pully.
8. A blockhead. *Shakespeare.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To shut up; to inclose. *Clarendon.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *s.* [from *block* and *house.*] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *s.* [from *block* and *tin.*] Tin pure or unmixed. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *s.* [from *block.*] A siege carried on by shutting up the place. *Tatler.*

To BLOCKA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *s.* [from *block* and *head.*] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *a.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull. *L'Estrange.*

BLO'CKISH. *a.* [from *block.*] Stupid; dull. *Shakespeare.*

BLO'CKISHLY. *ad.* [from *blockish.*] In a stupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS. *s.* Stupidity.

BLO'MARY. *s.* The first forge in the iron mills. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET. *s.* for *blanket.* *Spenser.*

BLOOD. *s.* [blod, Saxon.]
1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Genesis.*
2. Child; progeny. *Shakespeare.*
3. Family; kindred. *Waller.*
4. Descent; lineage. *Dryden.*
5. Birth; high extraction. *Shakespeare.*
6. Murder; violent death. *Shakespeare.*
7. Life. *2 Sam.*
8. The carnal part of man. *Matthew.*
9. Temper of mind; state of the passions. *Hudibras.*
10. Hot spark; man of fire. *Bacon.*
11. The juice of any thing. *Genesis.*

To BLOOD. *v. a.*
1. To stain with blood. *Bacon.*
2. To enure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.*
3. To heat; to exasperate. *Bacon.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *a.* [from *blood* and *bolter.*] Blood sprinkled. *Shakespeare.*

To BLOOD-LET. *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

BLOOD-LETTER. *s.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD-STONE. *s.* The *blood stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *a.* Desirous to shed blood. *Raleigh.*

BLO'ODFLOWER. *s.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS. *s.* Murder. *Spenser.*

BLO'ODHOUND. *s.* A hound that follows by the scent. *Southern.*

BLO'ODILY. *a.* [from *bloody.*] Cruelly. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODINESS. *s.* [from *bloody.*] The state of being bloody. *Sharp.*

BLO'ODLESS. *a.* [from *blood.*]
1. Without blood; dead. *Dryden.*
2. Without slaughter. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. *s.* [from *blood* and *shed.*]
1. The crime of blood, or murder. *South.*
2. Slaughter. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *s.* Murderer. *Eccluse.*

BLO'ODSHOT. } *a.* [from *blood* and
BLOODSHO'TTEN. } *shot.*] Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *s.* [from *blood* and *suck.*]
1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A murderer. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODY. *a.* [from *blood.*]
1. Stained with blood.
2. Cruel; murderous. *Pope.*

BLOOM. *ſ.* [*blum*, German.]
1. A bloſſom.
2. The ſtate of immaturity. *Dryden.*

To BLOOM. *v. n.*
1. To bring or yield bloſſoms. *Bacon.*
2. To produce, as bloſſoms. *Hooker.*
3. To be in a ſtate of youth. *Pope.*

BLO'OMY. *a.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery. *Pope.*

BLORE. *ſ.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blaſt. *Chapman.*

BLO'SSOM. [blopme, Saxon.] The flower that grows on any plant. *Dryden.*

To BLO'SSOM. *v. n.* To put forth bloſſoms. *Habbakkuk.*

To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, French.]
1. To obliterate; to make writing inviſible. *Pope.*
2. To efface; to eraſe. *Dryden.*
3. To blur. *Aſcham.*
4. To diſgrace; to diſfigure. *Rowe.*
5. To darken. *Cowley.*

BLOT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An obliteration of ſomething written. *Dryden.*
2. A blur; a ſpot.
3. A ſpot in reputation.

BLOTCH. *ſ.* [from *blot.*] A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE. *v. a.* To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke.

BLOW. *ſ.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtroke. *Clarendon.*
2. The fatal ſtroke. *Dryden.*
3. A ſingle action; a ſudden event. *Dryden.*
4. The act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh. *Chapman.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. paſſ. *blown*, [blapan, Saxon.]
1. To move with a current of air. *Pope.*
2. This word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with *it*. *Dryden.*
3. To pant; to puff. *Pope.*
4. To breathe.
5. To ſound by being blown. *Milton.*
6. To play muſically by wind. *Numb.*
7. *To blow over.* To paſs away without effect. *Glanville.*
8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder. *Tatler.*

To BLOW. *v. a.*
1. To drive by the force of the wind. *South.*
2. To inflame with wind. *Iſaiah.*
3. To ſwell; to puff into ſize. *Shakeſp.*
4. To ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick. *Milton.*
5. To warm with the breath. *Shakeſp.*
6. To ſpread by report. *Dryden.*
7. To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. *To blow out.* To extinguiſh by wind. *Dryden.*
9. *To blow up.* To raiſe or ſwell with breath. *Boyle.*
10. *To blow up.* To deſtroy with gunpowder. *Woodward.*
11. *To blow upon.* To make ſtale. *Addiſon.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to bloſſom. *Waller.*

BLO'WPOINT. *ſ.* A child's play. *Donne.*

BLOWTH. *ſ.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or bloſſom. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE. *ſ.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY. *a.* [from *blowze.*] Sun-burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER. *ſ.* The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To ſwell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*

BLU'DGEON. *ſ.* A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded.

BLUE. *a.* [blæp, Saxon. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the ſeven original colours. *Newton.*

BLU'EBOTTLE. *ſ.* [from *blue* and *bottle.*]
1. A flower of the bell ſhape. *Ray.*
2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*

BLU'ELY. *ad.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS. *ſ.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*

BLUFF. *a.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering. *Dryden.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely. *South.*
2. To flounder; to ſtumble. *Pope.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. a.* To mix fooliſhly, or blindly. *Stilling fleet.*

BLU'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A groſs or ſhameful miſtake. *Addiſon.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. *ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is diſcharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A blockhead. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. *ſ.* A ſtupid fellow. *L'Eſt.*

BLUNT. *a.*
1. Dull on the edge or point; not ſharp. *Sidney.*
2. Dull in underſtanding; not quick. *Bacon.*
3. Rough; not delicate. *Wotton.*
4. Abrupt; not elegant. *Bacon.*

To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*
2. To repreſs, or weaken any appetite. *Shak.*

BLU'NTLY. *ad.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Without ſharpneſs.
2. Coarſely; plainly. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*
2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners. *Dryden.*

BLUR. *ſ.* [*borra*, Span. a blot.] A blot; a ſtain. *South.*

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blot; to efface. *Locke.*
2. To ſtain. *Hudibras.*

To BLURT. *v. a.* To let fly without thinking. *Hakewell.*

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.]
1. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek. *Smith.*
2. To carry a red colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The colour in the cheeks. *Pope.*
2. A red or purple colour. *Craſhaw.*
3. Sudden appearance. *Locke.*

BLU'SHY. *a.* Having the colour of a bluſh. *Bacon.*

To BLU'STER. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *blaſt.*]
1. To roar as a ſtorm. *Spenſer.*
2. To bully; to puff. *Government of the Tongue.*

BLU'STER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Roar; noiſe; tumult. *Swift.*
2. Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLU'STERER. *ſ.* A ſwaggerer; a bully.

BLU'STROUS. *a.* [from *bluſter.*] Tumultuous; noiſy. *Hudibras.*

BO. *interject.* A word of terrour. *Temple.*

BOAR. *ſ.* [bar, Saxon.] The male ſwine. *Dryden.*

BOARD. *ſ.* [bnæd, Saxon.]
1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs. *Temple.*
2. A table. *Hakewell.*
3. A table at which a council or court is held. *Clarendon.*
4. A court of juriſdiction. *Bacon.*
5. The deck or floor of a ſhip. *Addiſon.*

To BOARD. *v. a.*
1. To enter a ſhip by force. *Denham.*
2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To lay or pave with boards. *Moxon.*

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating. *Herbert.*

BOARD-WAGES. *ſ.* Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER. *ſ.* [from *board.*] A tabler.

BO'ARISH. *a.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh; brutal; cruel. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOAST. To diſplay one's own worth, or actions. *2 Cor.*

To BOAST. *v. a.*
1. To brag of. *Atterbury.*
2. To magnify; to exalt. *Pſalms.*

BOAST. *ſ.*
1. A proud ſpeech. *Spectator.*
2. Cauſe of boaſting. *Pope.*

BOA'STER. *ſ.* [from *boaſt.*] A bragger. *Boyle.*

BOA'STFUL. *a.* [from *boaſt* and *full.*] Oſtentatious. *Pope.*

BO'ASTINGLY. *ad.* [from *boaſting.*] Oſtentatiouſly. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT. *ſ.* [bar, Saxon.] A veſſel to paſs the water in. *Raleigh.*

BOA'TION. *ſ.* [*boare*, Lat.] Roar; noiſe; *Derham.*

BO'ATMAN. } *ſ.* [from *boat* and *man.*]
BO'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat. *Prior.*

BO'ATSWAIN. *ſ.* [from *boat* and *ſwain.*] An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors. *Howel.*

To BOB. *v. a.*
1. To beat; to drub. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shakeſp.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward. *Dryden.*

BOB. *ſ.* [from the verb neuter.]
1. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely. *Dryden.*
2. The words repeated at the end of a ſtanza. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A blow. *Aſcham.*

BO'BBIN. *ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch. *Tatler.*

BO'BCHERRY. *ſ.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'BTAIL. Cut tail. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'BTAILED. *a.* Having a tail cut. *L'Eſtrange.*

BO'BWIG. *ſ.* A ſhort wig. *Spectator.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [bobian, Saxon.] To portend; to be the omen of. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreſhew. *Dryden.*

BO'DEMENT. *ſ.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* To boggle. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'DICE. *ſ.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone. *Prior.*

BO'DILESS. *a.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal; without a body. *Davies.*

BO'DILY. *a.* [from *body.*]
1. Corporeal; containing body. *South.*
2. Relating to the body, not the mind. *Hooker.*
3. Real; actual. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'DILY. *ad.* Corporeally. *Watts.*

BO'DKIN. *ſ.* [*bodiken*, or ſmall body. *Skinner.*]
1. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point. *Sidney.*
2. An inſtrument to draw a thread or ribbond through a loop. *Pope.*
3. An inſtrument to dreſs hair, *Pope.*

BO'DY. *ſ.* [bodig. Saxon.]
1. The material ſubſtance of an animal. *Matthew* vi. 25.
2. Matter; oppoſed to ſpirit.
3. A perſon; a human being. *Hooker.*
4. Reality; oppoſed to repreſentation. *Coloſſ.*
5. A collective maſs. *Clarendon.*
6. The main army; the battle. *Clarendon.*
7. A corporation. *Swift.*
8. The outward condition. 1 *Cor.* v. 3.
9. The main part. *Addiſon.*
10. A pandect; a general collection.
11. Strength; as, *wine of a good body.*

BO'DY-CLOATHS. *ſ.* Cloathing for horſes that are dieted. *Addiſon.*

To BO'DY. *v. a.* To produce in ſome form. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOG. *ſ.* [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh.] A marſh; a fen; a moraſs. *South.*

BOG-TROTTER. *ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot.*] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BOGGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtart; to fly back. *Dryden.*
2. To heſitate. *Locke.*

BO'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *boggle,*] A doubter; a timorous man. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'GGY. *a.* [from *bog.*] Marſhy; ſwampy. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'GHOUSE. *ſ.* A houſe of office.

BOHEA. *ſ.* [An Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr.]
1. To be agitated by heat. *Bentley.*
2. To be hot; to be fervent. *Dryden.*
3. To move like boiling water. *Gay.*
4. To be in hot liquor. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To cook by boiling. *Swift.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To ſeeth. *Bacon.*

BO'ILER. *ſ.* [from *boil.*]
1. The perſon that boils any thing. *Boyle.*
2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled. *Woodward.*

BOI'STEROUS. *a.* [*byſter*, ſurious, Dutch.]
1. Violent; loud; roaring; ſtormy. *Waller.*
2. Turbulent; furious. *Addiſon.*
3. Unwieldy. *Spenſer.*

BOI'STEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *boiſterous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly. *Swift.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *boiſterous.*] Tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

BO'LARY. *a.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole. *Brown.*

BOLD. *a.* [balb, Saxon.]
1. Daring; brave; ſtout. *Temple.*
2. Executed with ſpirit. *Roſcommon.*
3. Confident; not ſcrupulous. *Locke.*
4. Impudent; rude. *Eccluſ.* vi. 11.
5. Licentious. *Waller.*
6. Standing out to the view. *Dryden.*
7. *To make bold.* To take freedoms. *Tillotſon.*

To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold. *Aſcham.*

BO'LDFACE. *ſ.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; faucineſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

BO'LDFACED. *a.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent. *Bramhall.*

BO'LDLY. *ad.* [from *bold.*] In a bold manner. *Hooker.*

BO'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bold.*]
1. Courage; bravery. *Sidney.*
2. Exemption from caution. *Dryden.*
3. Freedom; liberty. 2 *Cor.* vii. 4.
4. Confident truſt in God. *Hooker.*
5. Aſſurance. *Bacon.*
6. Impudence. *Hooker.*

BOLE. *ſ.*
1. The body or trunk of a tree. *Chapman.*
2. A kind of earth. *Woodward.*
3. A meaſure of corn, containing ſix buſhels. *Mortimer.*

BO'LIS. ſ. [Lat.] *Bolis* is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL. *ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem.

To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk. *Exodus.*

BO'LSTER. *ſ.* [bolſtre, Saxon.]
1. Something laid in the bed, to ſupport the head. *Gay.*
2. A pad, or quilt. *Swift.*
3. Compreſs of a wound. *Wiſeman.*

To BO'LSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.
2. To afford a bed to. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs. *Sharp.*
4. To ſupport; to maintain. *South.*

BOLT. *ſ.* [*boult*, Dutch; βόλος.]
1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden.*
3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow. *Addiſon.*
4. The bar of a door. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. An iron to faſten the legs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A ſpot or ſtain. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt. *Dryden.*
2. To blurt out. *Milton.*
3. To fetter; to ſhackle. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſift; or ſeparate with a ſieve. *Dryden.*
5. To examine; to try out. *Hale.*
6. To purify; to purge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOLT. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs. *Dryden.*

BO'LTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran. *Bacon.*

BO'LTHEAD. *ſ.* A long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel, a matraſs, or receiver. *Boyle.*

BO'LTING-HOUSE. *ſ.* The place where meal is ſifted. *Dennis.*

BO'LTSPRIT, or BOWSPRIT. *ſ.* A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LUS. *ſ.* [βόλος.] A medicine, made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *ſ.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noiſe. *Bacon.*
2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *ſ.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt.*] A kind of cheſt filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH. } *ſ.* A kind of ſhip,
BOMB-VESSEL. } ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar. *Addiſon.*

BO'MBARD. *ſ.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun. A barrel for wine. *Knolles.*

To BOMBA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addiſon.*

BOMBARDIER. *ſ.* [from *bombard.*] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs. *Tatler.*

BOMBA'RDMENT. *ſ.* [from *bombard.*] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addiſon.*

BO'MBASIN. *ſ.* [*bombaſin*, Fr.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff.

BO'MBAST. *ſ.* Fuſtian; big words. *Donne.*

BO'MBAST. *a.* High ſounding. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noiſe. *Brown.*

BONA RO'BA. ſ. A whore. *Shakeſpeare.*

BONA'SUS. ſ. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRE'TIEN. ſ. [French.] A ſpecies of pear, ſo called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *ſ.* [bonb, Saxon.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ligament that holds any thing together. *Locke.*
3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer.*
4. Impriſonment; captivity. *Acts.*
5. Cement of union; cauſe of union. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden.*
7. Law by which any man is obliged. *Locke.*

BOND. *a.* [gebonden, Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate. *1 Cor.*

BO'NDAGE. *ſ.* [from *bond.*] Captivity; impriſonment. *Sidney. Pope.*

BO'NDMAID. *ſ.* [from *bond.*] A woman ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'NDMAN. *ſ.* [from *bond.*] A man ſlave. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *ſ.* A ſlave. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE. *ſ.* Slavery. *1 Kings.*

BO'NDSLAVE. *ſ.* A man in ſlavery. *Davies.*

BO'NDSMAN. *ſ.* [from *bond* and *man.*] One bound for another. *Derham.*

BO'NDWOMAN. A woman ſlave. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BONE. *ſ.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal.
2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it. *Dryden.*
3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple.
5. Dice. *Dryden.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh.

BO'NELACE. *ſ.* [the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Spectator.*

BO'NELESS. *a.* [from *bone.*] Without bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BO'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *ſet.*] To reſtore a bone out of joint; or join a bone broken. *Wiſeman.*

BO'NESETTER. *ſ.* [from *boneſet.*] A chirurgeon. *Denham.*

BO'NFIRE. *ſ.* [*bon*, good, Fr. and *fire.*] A fire made for triumph. *South.*

BO'NGRACE. *ſ.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. *Hakewell.*

BO'NNET. *ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A hat; a cap. *Addiſon.*

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BO'NNETS. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail.

BO'NNILY. *ad.* [from *bonny.*] Gayly; handſomely.

BO'NNINESS. *ſ.* [from *bonny.*] Gayety; handſomeneſs.

BO'NNY. *ad.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, French.]

1. Handſome; beautiful. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Gay; merry. *Shakeſpeare.*

BONNY-CLABBER. *ſ.* Sour buttermilk. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. ſ. A great plum.

BO'NY. *a.* [from *bone.*]

1. Conſiſting of bones. *Ray.*
2. Full of bones.

BO'OBY. *a.* A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow. *Prior.*

BO'OK. *ſ.* [boc, Saxon.]

1. A volume in which we read or write. *Bacon.*
2. A particular part of a work. *Burnet.*
3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *In books.* In kind remembrance. *Addiſon.*
5. *Without book.* By memory. *Hooker.*

To BOOK. *v. a.* To regiſter in a book. *Davies.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *ſ.* [from *book* and *keep.*] The art of keeping accounts. *Harris.*

BO'OK-

BO'OKBINDER. *ſ.* A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

BO'OKFUL. *a.* [from *book* and *full.*] Crouded with undigeſted knowledge. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH. *a.* [from *book.*] Given to books. *Spectator.*

BO'OKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *bookiſh.*] Overſtudiouſneſs.

BOOKLE'ARNED. *a.* [from *book* and *learned.*] Verſed in books. *Swift.*

BOOKLE'ARNING. *ſ.* [from *book* and *learning.*] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. *Sidney.*

BO'OKMAN, *ſ.* [from *book* and *man.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'OKMATE. *ſ.* Schoolfellow. *Shakeſp.*

BO'OKSELLER. *ſ.* He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books. *Walton.*

BO'OKWORM. *ſ.* [from *book* and *worm.*]

1. A mite that eats holes in books. *Guardian.*
2. A ſtudent too cloſely fixed upon books. *Pope.*

BOOM. *ſ.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In ſea-language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail.
2. A pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer.
3. A bar of wood laid croſs a harbour. *Dryden.*

To BOOM. *v. n.* To ruſh with violence. *Pope.*

BOON. *ſ.* [from bene, Sax.] A gift; a grant. *Addiſon.*

BOON. *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton.*

BOOR. *ſ.* [*beer*, Dutch.] A lout; a clown. *Temple.*

BO'ORISH. *a.* [from *boor.*] Clowniſh; ruſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'ORISHLY. *ad.* After a clowniſh manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *booriſh.*] Coarſeneſs of manners.

BOOSE. [beꝛiꝛ, Saxon.] A ſtall for a cow.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [bot, Saxon.]

1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker. Pope.*
2. To enrich; to benefit. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOOT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above. *Herbert.*
3. Booty or plunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOOT. *ſ.* [*botte*, French.] A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen. *Milton.*

BOOT *of a coach.* The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shak.*

BOOT-HOSE. *ſ.* [from *boot* and *hoſe.*] Stockings to ſerve for boots. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOOT-TREE. *ſ.* Wood ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for ſtretching them.

BO'OTCATCHER. *ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch.*] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers. *Swift.*

BO'OTED. *a.* [from *boot.*] In boots. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *ſ.* [*boed*, Dutch.] A houſe built of boards or boughs. *Swift.*

BO'OTLESS. *a.* [from *boot.*]

1. Uſeleſs; unavailing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Without ſucceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'OTY. *ſ.* [*buyt*, Dutch.]

1. Plunder; pillage. *Dryden.*
2. Things gotten by robbery. *Shakeſp.*
3. *To play booty.* To loſe by deſign. *Dryden.*

BOPE'EP. *ſ.* *To play* BOPEEP, is to look out, and draw back, as if frighted. *Dryden.*

BO'RABLE. *a.* [from *bore.*] That may be bored.

BORA'CHIO. ſ. [*borracho*, Spaniſh.] A drunkard. *Congreve.*

BO'RAGE. *a.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

BO'RAMEZ. ſ. The vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus.* *Brown.*

BO'RAX. ſ. [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. *Quincy.*

BO'RDEL. *ſ.* [*bordeel*, Teut.] A brothel; a bawdyhouſe. *South.*

BO'RDER. *ſ.* [*bord*, German.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing. *Dryden.*
2. The edge of a country. *Spenſer.*
3. The outer part of a garment adorned with needlework.
4. A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers. *Waller.*

To BO'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon. *Knolles.*
2. To approach nearly to. *Tillotſon.*

To BO'RDER. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border.
2. To reach; to touch. *Raleigh.*

BO'RDERER. *ſ.* [from *border.*] He that dwells on the borders. *Philips.*

To BO'RDRAGE. *v. n.* [from *border.*] To plunder the borders. *Spenſer.*

To BORE. *v. a.* [boꝛian, Saxon.] To pierce in a hole. *Digby.*

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole. *Wilkins.*
2. To puſh forward towards a certain point. *Dryden.*

BORE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring. *Milton.*
2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon.*
3. The ſize of any hole. *Bacon.*

BORE. The *preterite* of *bear.* *Dryden.*

BO'REAL. *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern. *Pope.*

BO'REAS. ſ. [Lat.] The north wind. *Milton.*

BOR'EE. *ſ.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*

BO'RER. *ſ.* [from *bore.*] A piercer. *Moxon.*

BORN. The *participle paſſive* of *bear.* *Swift.*

To be BORN. *v. n. paſſ.* To come into life. *Locke.*

BO'ROUGH. *ſ.* [bophoe, Sax.] A town with a corporation.

BO'RREL. *ſ.* A mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

To BO'RROW. *v. a.*

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit. *Nehemiah.*
2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time. *Dryden.*
3. To take ſomething of another. *Watts.*
4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one. *Dryden.*

BO'RROW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'RROWER. *ſ.* [from *borrow.*]

1. He that borrows. *Milton.*
2. He that takes what is another's. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. *ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands. *Wotton.*

BO'SKY. *a.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *ſ.* [bopme, Saxon.]

1. The breaſt; the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An incloſure. *Hooker.*
3. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt. *Exodus.*
4. The tender affections. *Milton.*
5. Inclination; deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'SOM, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe in the boſom. *Milton.*
2. To conceal in privacy. *Pope.*

BO'SON. *ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain.*] *Dryden.*

BOSS. *ſ.* [*boſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſtud. *Pope.*
2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing. *Job.*
3. A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*

BO'SSAGE. *ſ.* [in architecture.] Any ſtone that has a projecture.

BO'SVEL. *ſ.* A ſpecies of crowfoot.

BOTA'NICAL. } *a.* [βοτάνη, an herb.]
BOTA'NICK. } Relating to herbs; ſkilled in herbs. *Addiſon.*

BOTA'NIST. *ſ.* [from *botany.*] One ſkilled in plants. *Woodward.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *ſ.* [βοτανολογία.] A diſcourſe upon plants.

BOTCH. *ſ.* [*boxxa*, Italian.]

1. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin. *Donne.*
2. A part in any work ill finiſhed. *Shak.*
3. An adventitious part clumſily added. *Dryden.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumſily. *Dryden.*
2. To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully. *Dryden.*
3. To mark with botches. *Garth.*

BO'TCHY. *a.* [from *botch.*] Marked with botches. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOTH. *a.* [baxha, Saxon.] The two. *Hooker.*

BOTH. *conj.* As well. *Dryden.*

BO'TRYOID. *a.* [βοτρυοειδης.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*

BOTS. *ſ.* Small worms in the entrails of horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'TTLE. *ſ.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter. *King.*
2. A quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle; a quart. *Spectator.*
3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in bottles. *Swift.*

BO'TTLEFLOWER. *ſ.* A plant.

BO'TTLESCREW. *ſ.* [from *bottle* and *ſcrew.*] A ſcrew to pull out the cork. *Swift.*

BO'TTOM. *ſ.* [botm, Saxon.]

1. The loweſt part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water. *Dryden.*
3. The foundation; the ground-work. *Atterbury.*
4. A dale; a valley. *Bentley.*
5. The deepeſt part. *Locke.*
6. Bound; limit. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. The utmoſt of any man's capacity. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. The laſt reſort. *Addiſon.*
9. A veſſel for navigation. *Norris.*
10. A chance; or ſecurity. *Clarendon.*
11. A ball of thread wound up together. *Mortimer.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport. *Atterbury.*
2. To wind upon ſomething. *Shakeſp.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To reſt upon as its ſupport. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *a.* Having a bottom.

BO'TTOMLESS. *a.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomleſs. *Milton.*

BO'TTOMRY. *ſ.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom.

BO'UCHET. ſ. [French.] A ſort of pear.

BOUD. *ſ.* An inſect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

BOUGH. *ſ.* [bog, Saxon.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree. *Sidney.*

BOUGHT. preter. of *to buy.*

BOUGHT. *ſ.* [from *to bow.*]
1. A twiſt; a link; a knot. *Milton.*
2. A flexure. *Brown.*

BOU'ILLON. *ſ.* [French.] Broth; ſoup.

BO'ULDER *Walls.* [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.*
1. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force. *Swift.*
2. To make a ſudden leap. *Addiſon.*
3. To boaſt; to bully.
4. To be bold, or ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'UNCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtrong ſudden blow. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden crack or noiſe. *Gay.*
3. A boaſt; a threat.

BO'UNCER. *ſ.* [from *bounce.*] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatener.

BOUND. *ſ.* [from *bind.*]
1. A limit; a boundary. *Pope.*
2. A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained. *Locke.*
3. A leap; a jump; a ſpring. *Addiſon.*
4. A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To limit; to terminate. *Dryden.*
2. To reſtrain; to confine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]
1. To jump; to ſpring. *Pope.*
2. To rebound; to fly back. *Shakeſp.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOUND. *participle paſſive* of *bind.* *Knolles.*

BOUND. *a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intended to come to any place. *Temple.*

BO'UNDARY. *ſ.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDEN. *participle paſſive* of *bind.* *Rogers.*

BO'UNDING-STONE. } *ſ.* A ſtone to
BOUND-STONE. } play with. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *boundleſs.*] Exemption from limits. *South.*

BO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined. *South.*

BO'UNTEOUS. *a.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind; generous. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generouſly. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality. *Pſalms.*

BO'UNTIFUL. *a.* [from *bounty* and *full.*] Liberal; generous; munificent. *Taylor.*

BO'UNTIFULLY. *a.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally. *Donne.*

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity. *Corinthians.*

BO'UNTIHEAD. } *ſ.* Goodneſs; virtue.
BO'UNTIHOOD. } *Spenſer.*

BO'UNTY. *ſ.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generoſity; liberality; munificence. *Hooker.*

To BO'URGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout; to ſhoot into branches. *Howel.*

BOURN. *ſ.* [*borne*, Fr.]
1. A bound; a limit. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A brook; a torrent. *Spenſer.*

To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dutch.] To drink laviſhly. *Spenſer.*

BO'USY. *a.* [from *bouſe*] Drunken. *King.*

BOUT. *ſ.* [*botta*, Italian.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney.*

BO'UTEFEU. *ſ.* [French.] An incendiary. *King Charles.*

BO'UTISALE. *ſ.* A ſale at a cheap rate. *Hayward.*

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The laſt words or rhimes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [bugen, Saxon.]
1. To bend, or inflect. *Locke.*
2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion. *Iſaiah.*
3. To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion. *Eccluſ.*
4. To depreſs; to cruſh. *Pope.*

To BOW. *v. n.*
1. To bend; to ſuffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſtoop. *Judges.*
4. To ſink under preſſure. *Iſaiah.*

BOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now, bow.*] An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion. *Swift.*

BOW. *ſ.* pronounced *bo.*
1. An inſtrument of war. *Alleyne.*
2. A rainbow. *Geneſis.*
3. The inſtrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck. *Dryden.*
4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip knot. *Wiſeman.*
5. A yoke. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Bow *of a ſhip.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle.

BOW-BENT. *a.* [from *bow* and *bent.*] Crooked. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND. *ſ.* [from *bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws the bow. *Spenſer.*

BOW-LEGGED. *a.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

To BO'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels. *Thomſon.*

BO'WELS. *ſ.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]
1. Inteſtines; the veſſels and organs within the body. *Samuel.*
2. The inner parts of any thing. *Shakeſp.*
3. Tenderneſs; compaſſion. *Clarendon.*

BO'WER. *ſ.* [from *bough.*]
1. An harbour. *Pope.*
2. It ſeems to ſignify, in *Spenſer*, a blow; a ſtroke;

a ſtroke: [*bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.] *Spenſer.*

BO'WER. *ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] Anchor ſo called.

To BO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'WERY. *a.* [from *bower.*] Full of bowers. *Tickell.*

BOWL. *ſ.* [*buelin*, Welch.]
1. A veſſel to hold liquids. *Felton.*
2. The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A baſin, or fountain. *Bacon.*

BOWL. *ſ.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round maſs rolled along the ground. *Herbert.*

To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To play at bowls.
2. To throw bowls at any thing. *Shakeſp.*

BO'WLDER STONES. *ſ.* Lumps or fragments of ſtones or marble, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

BO'WLER. *ſ.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE. *ſ.* A rope faſtened to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail.

BO'WLING-GREEN. *ſ.* [from *bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*

BO'WMAN. *ſ.* An archer. *Jeremiah.*

BO'WSPRIT. *ſ.* Boltſprit; which ſee.

To BO'WSSEN. *v. a.* To drench; to ſoak. *Carew.*

BO'WSTRING. *ſ.* The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

BO'WYER. *ſ.* [from *bow.*]
1. An archer. *Dryden.*
2. One whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX. *ſ.* [box, Saxon.] A tree.

BOX. *ſ.* [box, Saxon.]
1. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. *Pope.*
2. The caſe of the mariners compaſs.
3. The cheſt into which money given is put. *Spenſer.*
4. Seat in the playhouſe. *Pope.*

To BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a box. *Swift.*

BOX. *ſ.* [*bock*, a check, Welſh.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Bramhall.*

To BOX. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fiſt. *Spectator.*

BO'XEN. *a.* [from *box.*]
1. Made of box. *Gay.*
2. Reſembling box. *Dryden.*

BO'XER. *ſ.* [from *box.*] A man who fights with his fiſts.

BOY. *ſ.*
1. A male child; not a girl.
2. One in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant.
3. A word of contempt for young men. *Locke.*

To BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act apiſhly, or like a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'YHOOD. *ſ.* [from *boy.*] The ſtate of a boy. *Swift.*

BO'YISH. *a.* [from *boy.*]
1. Belonging to a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Childiſh; trifling. *Dryden.*

BO'YISHLY. *ad.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhly; triflingly.

BO'YISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhneſs; triflingneſs.

BO'YISM. *ſ.* [from *boy.*] Puerility; childiſhneſs. *Dryden.*

BP. An abbreviation of biſhop.

BRA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous conteſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To conteſt noiſily.

BRA'BBLER. *ſ.* A clamorous noiſy fellow.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]
1. To bind; to tie cloſe with bandages. *Locke.*
2. To intend; to ſtrain up. *Holder.*

BRACE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cincture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing tight. *Derham.*
3. BRACES *of a coach.* Thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.
4. BRACE. [in printing.] A crooked line incloſing a paſſage; as in a triplet.
5. Warlike preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Tenſion; tightneſs. *Holder.*

BRACE. *ſ.* A pair; a couple. *Dryden.*

BRA'CELET. *ſ.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. *Boyle.*

BRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *brace.*] A cincture; a bandage. *Wiſeman.*

BRACH. *ſ.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'CHIAL. *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHY'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [βραχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs. *Glanville.*

BRACK. *ſ.* A breach. *Digby.*

BRA'CKET. *ſ.* A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *a.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; ſomething ſalt. *Herbert.*

BRA'CKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs. *Cheyne.*

BRAD. *ſ.* A ſort of nail to floor rooms with. *Moxon.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boaſt; to diſplay oſtentatiouſly. *Sanderſon.*

BRAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A boaſt; a proud expreſſion. *Bacon.*
2. The thing boaſted. *Milton.*

BRAGGADO'CIO. *ſ.* A puffing, boaſting fellow. *Dryden.*

BRA'GGART. *a.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; vainly oſtentatious. *Donne.*

BRA'GGART. *ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'GGER. *ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter. *South.*

BRA'GLESS. *ad.* [from *brag.*] Without a boaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'GLY. *ad.* [from *brag.*] Finely. *Spenſer.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [bꝛæban, Saxon.] To weave together. *Milton.*

BRAID. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot. *Prior.*

BRAID. *a.* Deceitful. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRAILS. *ſ.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN. *ſ.* [bꝛæȝen, Saxon.]

1. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The underſtanding. *Hammond.*
3. The affections. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRAIN. *v. a.* To kill by beating out the brains. *Pope.*

BRA'INISH. *a.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded; furious. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'INLESS. *a.* [from *brain.*] Silly. *Hooker.*

BRA'IN-PAN. *ſ.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ſkull containing the brains. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK. *a.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] Addleheaded; giddy. *Knolles.*

BRA'INSICKLY. *ad.* [from *brainſick.*] Weakly; headily. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *brainſick.*] Indiſcretion; giddineſs.

BRAKE. The *preterite* of *break.* *Knolles.*

BRAKE. *ſ.* Fern; brambles. *Dryden.*

BRAKE. *ſ.*

1. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ſhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.

BRA'KY. *a.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BRA'MBLE. *ſ.* [bꝛemlæꝛ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

1. Blackberry buſh; dewberry buſh; raſpberry buſh. *Miller.*
2. Any rough prickly ſhrub. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING. *ſ.* A bird, called alſo a mountain chaffinch. *Dict.*

BRAN. *ſ.* [*brenna*, Italian.] The huſks of corn ground. *Wotton.*

BRANCH. *ſ.* [*branche*, French.]

1. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any diſtinct article. *Rogers.*
3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt. *Raleigh.*
4. A ſmaller river running into a larger. *Raleigh.*
5. Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line. *Carew.*
6. The offspring; the deſcendant. *Craſhaw.*
7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpread in branches. *Milton.*
2. To ſpread into ſeparate parts. *Locke.*
3. To ſpeak diffuſively. *Spectator.*
4. To have horns ſhooting out. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon.*
2. To adorn with needlework. *Spenſer.*

BRA'NCHER. *ſ.*

1. One that ſhoots out into branches. *Wotton.*
2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, French.]

BRA'NCHINESS. *ſ.* [from *branchy.*] Fulneſs of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *branch.*]

1. Without ſhoots or boughs.
2. Naked. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'NCHY. *a.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches ſpreading. *Watts.*

BRAND. *ſ.* [bꝛanꝺ, Saxon.]

1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Dryden.*
2. A ſword. *Milton.*
3. A thunderbolt. *Granville.*
4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a note of infamy. *Atterbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *ſ.* A kind of wild fowl.

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.]

1. To wave or ſhake. *Smith.*
2. To play with; to flouriſh. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *ſ.* A particular worm. *Walton.*

BRA'NDY. *ſ.* A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLE. *ſ.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* To wrangle; to ſquabble.

BRANK. *ſ.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *a.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'SIER. *ſ.* [from *braſs.*]

1. A manufacturer that works in braſs. *Moxon.*
2. A pan to hold coals. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'SIL, or BRAZIL. *ſ.* An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil.

BRASS. *ſ.* [bꝛaſ, Saxon.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. *Bacon.*
2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *braſſy.*] An appearance like braſs.

BRA'SSY. *a.* [from *braſs.*]

1. Partaking of braſs. *Woodward.*
2. Hard as braſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Im-

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *participle. a.* [from *burſt.*] Burſt; broken. *Spenſer.*

BRAT. *ſ.*
1. A child ſo called in contempt. *Roſcommon.*
2. The progeny; the offspring. *South.*

BRAVA'DO. *ſ.* A boaſt; a brag.

BRAVE. *a.* [*brave*, French.]
1. Couragious; daring; bold. *Bacon.*
2. Gallant; having a noble mien. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Magnificent; grand. *Denham.*
4. Excellent; noble. *Sidney. Digby.*

BRAVE. *ſ.* [*brave*, French.]
1. A hector; a man daring beyond prudence or fitneſs. *Dryden.*
2. A boaſt; a challenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To defy; to challenge. *Dryden.*
2. To carry a boaſting appearance. *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *brave.*] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY. *ſ.* [from *brave.*]
1. Courage; magnanimity. *Addiſon.*
2. Splendour; magnificence. *Spenſer.*
3. Show; oſtentation. *Bacon.*
4. Bravado; boaſt. *Sidney.*

BRA'VO. *ſ.* [*bravo*, Italian.] A man who murders for hire. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, French.]
1. To quarrel noiſily or indecently. *Shakeſpeare. Watts.*
2. To ſpeak loud and indecently. *Shakeſp.*
3. To make a noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRAWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility. *Hooker.*

BRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body. *Peacham.*
2. The arm ſo called from its being muſculous. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Bulk; muſcular ſtrength. *Dryden.*
4. The fleſh of a boar. *Mortimer.*
5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *brawn.*] A boar killed for the table. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *ſ.* [from *brawny.*] Strength; hardneſs. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *a.* [from *brawn.*] Muſculous; fleſhy; bulky. *Dryden.*

To BRAY. *v. a.* [bnacan, Saxon.] To pound; or grind ſmall. *Chapman.*

To BRAY. *v. n.* [*braire*, French.]
1. To make a noiſe as an aſs. *Dryden.*
2. To make an offenſive noiſe. *Congreve.*

BRAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Noiſe; ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *bray.*]
1. One that brays like an aſs. *Pope.*
2. With printers, an inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. To ſolder with braſs. *Moxon.*
2. To harden to impudence. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'ZEN. *a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. Made of braſs. *Peacham.*
2. Proceeding from braſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *ſ.* [from *brazen* and *face.*] An impudent wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *a.* [from *brazenface.*] Impudent; ſhameleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'ZENNESS. *ſ.* [from *brazen.*]
1. Appearing like braſs.
2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *ſ.* See BRASIER. *Swift.*

BREACH. *ſ.* [from *break*; *breche*, French.]
1. The act of breaking any thing. *Shakeſp.*
2. The ſtate of being broken. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Knolles.*
4. The violation of a law or contract. *South.*
5. An opening in a coaſt. *Spenſer.*
6. Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.*
7. Infraction; injury. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *ſ.* [bneoꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Food made of ground corn. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Food in general. *Philips.*
3. Support of life at large. *Pope.*

BREAD CHIPPER. *ſ.* [from *bread* and *chip.*] A baker's ſervent. *Shakeſpeare.*

BREAD-CORN. *ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*

BREADTH. *ſ.* [from bnaꝺ, Saxon.] The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide. *Addiſon.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. *I broke*; or *break*; part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken.* [bnecan, Sax.]
1. To part by violence. *Mark.*
2. To burſt, or open by force. *Burnet.*
3. To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.*
4. To deſtroy by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To overcome; to ſurmount. *Gay.*
6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body. *Tillotſon.*
8. To ſink or appal the ſpirit. *Philips.*
9. To ſubdue. *Addiſon.*
10. To cruſh; to diſable; to incapacitate. *Clarendon.*
11. To weaken the mind. *Felton.*
12. To tame; to train to obedience. *May's Virgil.*
13. To make bankrupt. *Davies.*
14. To crack or open the ſkin. *Dryden.*
15. To violate a contract or promiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

16. To

16. To infringe a law. *Dryden.*
17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of. *Dryden.*
18. To interrupt. *Dryden.*
19. To ſeparate company. *Atterbury.*
20. To diſſolve any union, *Collier.*
21. To reform. *Grew.*
22. To open ſomething new. *Bacon.*
23. *To break the back.* To diſable one's fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
24. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.
25. *To break faſt.* To eat the firſt time in the day.
26. *To break ground.* To open trenches.
27. *To break the heart.* To deſtroy with grief. *Dryden.*
28. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints. *Shakeſpeare.*
29. *To break off.* To put a ſudden ſtop.
30. *To break off.* To preclude by ſome obſtacle. *Addiſon.*
31. *To break up.* To diſſolve. *Arbuthnot.*
32. *To break up.* To open; to lay open. *Woodward.*
33. *To break up.* To ſeparate or diſband. *Knolles.*
34. *To break upon the wheel.* To puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
35. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK. *v. n.*
1. To part in two. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To burſt. *Dryden.*
3. To burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock. *Pope.*
4. To open and diſcharge matter. *Harvey.*
5. To open as the morning. *Donne.*
6. To burſt forth; to exclaim. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To become bankrupt. *Pope.*
8. To decline in health and ſtrength. *Swift.*
9. To iſſue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
10. To make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs. *Hooker. Samuel.*
11. To come to an explanation. *B. Johnſon.*
12. To fall out; to be friends no longer. *Ben. Johnſon. Prior.*
13. To diſcard. *Swift.*
14. *To break from.* To ſeparate from with ſome vehemence. *Roſcommon.*
15. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly. *Addiſon.*
16. *To break looſe.* To eſcape from captivity. *Milton.*
17. *To break off.* To deſiſt ſuddenly. *Taylor.*
18. *To break off from.* To part from with violence. *Shakeſpeare.*
19. *To break out.* To diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects. *South.*
20. *To break out,* To have eruptions from the body.
21. *To break out.* To become diſſolute. *Dryden.*
22. *To break up.* To ceaſe; to intermit. *Bacon.*
23. *To break up.* To diſſolve itſelf. *Watts.*
24. *To break up.* To begin holidays. *Shakeſpeare.*
25. *To break with.* To part friendſhip with any. *South.*

BREAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.*
2. A pauſe; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *break.*]
1. He that breaks any thing. *South.*
2. A wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *faſt.*] To eat the firſt meal in the day. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The firſt meal in the day. *Wotton.*
2. The thing eaten at the firſt meal. *Bacon.*
3. A meal in general. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKNECK. *ſ.* A ſteep place endangering the neck. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *ſ.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BREAM. *ſ.* [*brame*, French.] The name of a fiſh.

BREAST. *ſ.* [bneoſt, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.
2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk. *Job.*
3. The part of a breaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs.
4. The heart; the conſcience. *Dryden.*
5. The paſſions. *Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *bone.*] The bone of the breaſt; the ſternum. *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *a.* [from *breaſt* and *high.*] Up to the breaſt. *Sidney.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *hook.*] With ſhipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breaſt. *Addiſon.*

BREA'STPLATE. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *plate.*] Armour for the breaſt. *Cowley.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *ſ.* A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt. *Mortim.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *ſ.* [bꝛæðe, Saxon.]
1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Life. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtate or power of breathing freely. *Dryden.*
4. Reſpiration. *Milton.*
5. Reſpite; pauſe; relaxation. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Breeze; moving air. *Addiſon.*
7. A ſingle act; an inſtant. *Dryden.*

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath.*]
1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. *Pope.*
2. To live. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To reſt. *Roſcommon.*
4. To paſs by breathing. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*
1. To inſpire into one's own body, and expire out of it. *Dryden.*
2. To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To eject by breathing. *Spectator.*
4. To exerciſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To move or actuate by breath. *Prior.*
6. To utter privately. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER. *ſ.* [from *breathe.*]
1. One that breathes, or lives. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that utters any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Inſpirer; one that animates or infuſes by inſpiration. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *ſ.* [from *breathe.*]
1. Aſpiration; ſecret prayer. *Prior.*
2. Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *breath.*]
1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour. *Spenſer.*
2. Dead. *Prior.*

BRED. *participle paſſive.* [from *to breed.*] *Wiſdom.*

BREDE. *ſ.* See BRAID. *Addiſon.*

BREECH. *ſ.* [ſuppoſed from bꝛæcan, Sax.]
1. The lower part of the body. *Hayward.*
2. Breeches. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BRE'ECHES. *ſ.* [bꝛæc, Saxon.]
1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of the huſband. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. *I bred, I have bred.* [bꝛædan, Saxon.]
1. To procreate; to generate. *Roſcommon.*
2. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce. *Aſcham.*
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Shakeſp.*
4. To produce from one's ſelf. *Locke.*
5. To give birth to. *Hooker.*
6. To educate; to qualify by education. *Dryden.*
7. To bring up; to take care of. *Dryden.*

To BREED. *v. n.*
1. To bring young. *Spectator.*
2. To encreaſe by new production. *Raleigh.*
3. To be produced; to have birth. *Bentley.*
4. To raiſe a breed. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies. *Roſcommon.*
2. Progeny; offſpring. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE. *ſ.* [from *breed* and *bate.*] One that breeds quarrels. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *breed.*]
1. That which produces any thing. *Shakeſp.*
2. The perſon which brings up another. *Aſcham.*
3. A female that is prolifick. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *ſ.* [from *breed.*]
1. Education; inſtruction; qualifications. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. *Swift.*
3. Nurture. *Milton.*

BREESE. *ſ.* [bꝛıoꝛa, Saxon.] A ſtinging fly. *Dryden.*

BREEZE. *ſ.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale. *Dryden.*

BRE'EZY. *ad.* [from *breeze.*] Fanned with gales. *Pope.*

BREME. *a.* Cruel; ſharp; ſevere. *Spenſer.*

BRENT. *a.* Burnt. *Spenſer.*

BRET. *ſ.* A fiſh of the turbot kind.

BRE'THREN. *ſ.* [The *plural* of *brother.*] *Swift.*

BRE'VIARY. *ſ.* [*breviare*, French.]
1. An abridgment; an epitome. *Ayliffe.*
2. The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *ſ.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] A ſhort compendium. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE. *ſ.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVI'ER. *ſ.* A particular ſize of ſmall letter uſed in printing.

BRE'VITY. *ſ.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs. *Dryden.*

To BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch.]
1. To make liquors by mixing ſeveral ingredients. *Milton.*
2. To prepare by mixing things together. *Pope.*
3. To contrive; to plot. *Wotton.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakeſpeare.*

BREW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE. *ſ.* [from *brew.*] Mixture of various things. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRE'WER. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer. *Tillotſon.*

BRE'WHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *brew* and *houſe.*] A houſe appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WING. *ſ.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of liquor brewed.

BRE'WIS. *ſ.* A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRIBE. *ſ.* [*Bribe*, in French.] A reward given to pervert the judgment. *Waller.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes.

BRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *bribe.*] One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRI'BERY. *ſ.* The crime of taking rewards for bad practices. *Bacon.*

BRICK. *ſ.* [*brick*, Dutch.]
1. A maſs of burnt clay. *Addiſon.*
2. A loaf ſhaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks. *Swift.*

BRI'CKBAT. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat.*] A piece of brick. *Bacon.*

BRI'CKCLAY. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay.*] clay uſed for making brick. *Woodward.*

BRI'CKDUST. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt.*] Duſt made by pounding bricks. *Spectator.*

BRICK-KILN. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *kiln.*] A kiln; a place to burn bricks in. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *lay.*] A brick-maſon. *Donne.*

BRI'CKMAKER. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *make.*] One whoſe trade is to make bricks. *Woodward.*

BRIDAL. *a.* [from *bride.*] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. *Walſh. Pope.*

BRIDAL. *ſ.* The nuptial feſtival. *Herbert.*

BRIDE. *ſ.* [bryd, Saxon.] A woman new married. *Smith.*

BRI'DEBED. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed.*] Marriage-bed. *Pope.*

BRI'DECAKE. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake.*] A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at a wedding. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BRI'DEGROOM. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom.*] A new married man. *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN. } *ſ.* The attendants on
BRI'DEMAIDS. } the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *ſtake.*] A poſt ſet in the ground to dance round. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BRI'DEWELL. *ſ.* A houſe of correction. *Spectator.*

BRIDGE. *ſ.* [bpıc, Saxon.]
1. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage. *Dryden.*
2. The upper part of the noſe. *Bacon.*
3. The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe a bridge over any place. *Milton.*

BRI'DLE. *ſ.* [*bride*, Fr.]
1. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed. *Dryden.*
2. A reſtraint; a curb; a check. *Clarendon.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To guide by a bridle. *Addiſon.*
2. To reſtrain; to govern. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *ſ.* [from *bridle* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF. *a.* [*brevis*, Latin.]
1. Short; conciſe. *Collier.*
2. Contracted; narrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRIEF. *ſ.* [*brief*, Dutch.]
1. A writing of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſhort extract, or epitome. *Bacon.*
3. The writing given the pleaders, containing the caſe. *Swift.*
4. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection.
5. [In muſick.] A meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *brief.*] Conciſely; in a few words.

BRIEFNESS. *ſ.* [from *brief.*] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs. *Camden.*

BRI'ER. *ſ.* A plant. *Drayton.*

BRI'ERY. *a.* [from *brier.*] Rough; full of briers.

BRIGA'DE. *ſ.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A diviſion of forces; a body of men. *Philips.*

BRIGADI'ER *General.* An officer; next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *ſ.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber. *Bramhal.*

BRI'GANDINE. } *ſ.* [from *brigand.*]
BRI'GANTINE. }
1. A light veſſel; ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates. *Otway.*
2. A coat of mail. *Milton.*

BRIGHT. *a.* [beopt, Saxon.]
1. Shining; glittering; full of light. *Dryden.*
2. Clear; evident. *Watts.*
3. Illuſtrious; as, a *bright* reign.
4. Witty; acute; a *bright* genius.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright.*]
1. To make bright; to make to ſhine. *Dryden.*
2. To make luminous by light from without. *Philips.*
3. To make gay, or alert. *Milton.*
4. To make illuſtrious. *Swift.*
5. To make acute.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up.

BRI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *bright.*] Splendidly; with luſtre. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *bright.*]
1. Luſtre; ſplendour. *South.*
2. Acuteneſs. *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY. *ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Luſtre; ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT. *a.* [*brilliant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling. *Dorſet.*

BRI'LLIANT. *ſ.* A diamond of the fineſt cut. *Dryden.*

BRILLIANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; luſtre.

BRIM. *ſ.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.]
1. The edge of any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The upper edge of any veſſel. *Craſhaw.*
3. The top of any liquor. *Joſhua.*
4. The bank of a fountain. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRI'MFUL. *a.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top. *Addiſon.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *brimful.*] Fulneſs to the top. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *ſ.* Sulphur. *Spenſer.*

BRI'MSTONY. *a.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone.

BRI'NDED. *a.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby. *Milton.*

BRI'NDLE. *ſ.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded. *Clariſſa.*

BRI'NDLED. *a.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked. *Addiſon.*

BRINE. *ſ.*
1. Water impregnated with ſalt. *Bacon.*
2. The ſea. *Milton.*
3. Tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NEPIT. *ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of ſalt water. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bꝛingan. Sax. preter. *I brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bꝛoht, Saxon.]
1. To fetch from another place. *Temple.*
2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend. *Dryden.*
3. To produce; to procure.
4. To cauſe to come. *Stillingfleet.*
5. To introduce. *Tatler.*
6. To reduce; to recal. *Spectator.*
7. To attract; to draw along. *Newton.*
8. To put into any particular ſtate. *Swift.*
9. To conduct. *Locke.*
10. To recal; to ſummons. *Dryden.*
11. To induce; to prevail upon. *Locke.*
12. *To bring about.* To bring to paſs; to effect. *Addiſon.*
13. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce. *Milton.*
14. *To bring in.* To reduce. *Spenſer.*
15. *To bring in.* To afford gain. *South.*
16. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted. *Tillotſon.*
17. *To bring on.* To engage in action. *Bacon.*
18. *To bring over.* To draw to a new party. *Swift.*
19. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhew. *Shakeſpeare.*
20. *To bring under.* To ſubdue; to repreſs. *Bacon.*
21. *To bring up.* To educate; to inſtruct. *Sidney.*
22. *To bring up.* To bring into practice. *Spectator.*

BRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *bring.*] The perſon that brings any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NGER UP. Inſtructor; educator. *Aſcham.*

BRI'NISH. *a.* [from *brine.*] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *briniſh.*] Saltneſs.

BRI'NK. *ſ.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river. *Atterbury.*

BRI'NY. *a.* [from *brine.*] Salt. *Addiſon.*

BRISK. *a.* [*bruſque*, Fr.]
1. Lively; vivacious; gay. *Denham.*
2. Powerful; ſpirituous. *Philips.*
3. Vivid; bright. *Newton.*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

BRI'SKET. *ſ.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY. *ad.* [from *briſk.*] Actively; vigorouſly. *Boyle. Ray.*

BRI'SKNESS. *ſ.* [from *briſk.*]
1. Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs. *South.*
2. Gaiety. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLE. *ſ.* [bꝛuſtel, Sax.] The ſtiff hair of ſwine. *Grew.*

To BRISTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in briſtles. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLY. *a.* [from *briſtle.*] Thick ſet with briſtles. *Bentley.*

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol. *Woodward.*

BRI'T. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Carew.*

BRI'TTLE. *a.* [bꝛittan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break. *Bacon.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *ſ.* [from *brittle.*] Aptneſs to break. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *ſ.* The gadfly. *Spenſer.*

BROACH. *ſ.* [*broach*, Fr.] A ſpit. *Dryden.*

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſplit; to pierce as with a ſpit. *Hakewell.*
2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor.

3. To

3. To open any ſtore. *Knolles.*
4. To give out, or utter any thing. *Swift.*
5. To let out any thing. *Hudibras.*

BRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *broach.*]
1. A ſpit. *Dryden.*
2. An opener, or utterer of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*

BROAD. *a.* [bnaꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Wide; extended in breadth. *Temple.*
2. Large. *Locke.*
3. Clear; open. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Groſs; coarſe. *Dryden.*
5. Obſcene; fulſom. *Dryden.*
6. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved. *Shakeſpeare.*

BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole. *L'Eſtrange.*

BROAD CLOTH. *ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth.*] A fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad.*] To grow broad. *Thomſon.*

BRO'ADLY. *ad.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *ſ.* [from *broad.*]
1. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.
2. Coarſeneſs; fulſomneſs. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſide.*]
1. The ſide of a ſhip. *Waller.*
2. The volly of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

BRO'ADSWORD. *ſ.* A cutting ſword, with a broad blade. *Wiſeman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *ad.* [from *broad* and *wiſe.*] According to the direction of the breadth. *Boyle.*

BRO'CADE. *ſ.* [*brocado*, Span.] A ſilken ſtuff, variegated. *Pope.*

BRO'CADED. *a.* [from *brocade.*]
1. Dreſt in brocade.
2. Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *ſ.* [from *broke.*]
1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains. *Spenſer.*
2. The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bacon.*
3. The trade of dealing in old things. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BRO'CCOLI. ſ. A ſpecies of cabbage. *Pope.*

BROCK. *ſ.* [bnoc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. *ſ.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *ſ.* [*brog*, Iriſh.]
1. A kind of ſhoe. *Swift.*
2. A corrupt dialect.

To BRO'IDER *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work. *Exodus.*

BRO'IDERY. *ſ.* [from *broider.*] Embroidery; flower-work. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *ſ.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Wake.*

To BROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat. *Shak.*

To BROKE. *v. n.* To contract buſineſs for others. *Bacon.*

BRO'KEN. [*particip. paſſ.* of *break.*] *Hooker.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *a.* [from *broken* and *heart.*] Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear. *Iſaiah.*

BRO'KENLY. *a.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ſeries. *Hakewell.*

BRO'KER. *ſ.* [from *to broke.*]
1. A factor; one that does buſineſs for another. *Temple.*
2. One who deals in old houſhold goods.
3. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'KERAGE. *ſ.* [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker.

BRO'NCHOCELE. *ſ.* [βρογχοκήλη] A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria, called the *bronchos.*

BRO'NCHIAL. } *a.* [βρόγχος.] Belonging
BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat. *Arbuthnot.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [βρογχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation. *Sharp.*

BROND. *ſ.* See BRAND. *Spenſer.*

BRONZE. *ſ.* [*bronze*, Fr.]
1. Braſs. *Pope.*
2. A medal. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *ſ.* [*broke*, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [bnædan, Saxon.]
1. To ſit on eggs; to hatch them. *Milton.*
1. To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryd.*
3. To watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly. *Dryden.*
4. To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*

To BROOD. *v. a.* To cheriſh by care; to hatch. *Dryden.*

BROOD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
2. Generation. *Addiſon.*
3. A hatch; the number hatched at once. *Spectators.*
4. Something brought forth; a production. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'ODY. *a.* [from *brood.*] In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs. *Ray.*

BROOK. *ſ.* [bnoc, Saxon.] A running water; a rivulet. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bnocan, Saxon.] To bear; to endure. *South.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME. *ſ.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A ſort of water-ſpeedwel. *Speedwell.*

BROOM. *ſ.* [bnom, Saxon.] A ſhrub; a beſom ſo called from the matter of which it is made. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'OMLAND. *ſ.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *ſ.*, The ſtaff to which the *broom* is bound.

BRO'OMY. *a.* [from *broom.*] Full of broom. *Mortimer.*

BROTH. *ſ.* [broð, Sax.] Liquor in which fleſh is boiled. *Southern.*

BRO'THEL. } *ſ.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A
BRO'THELHOUSE. } bawdyhouſe. *Rogers.*

BRO'THER. *ſ.* [broðer, Saxon.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren.*

1. One born of the ſame father or mother. *Daniel.*
2. Any one cloſe united. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion. *Proverbs.*
4. Brother is uſed, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *brother* and *hood.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being a brother. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An aſſociation of men for any purpoſe; a fraternity. *Davies.*
3. A claſs of men of the ſame kind. *Addiſon.*

BRO'THERLY. *a* [from *brother.*] Natural to brothers; ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother. *Denham.*

BRO'THERLY. *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

BROUGHT. [*particip. paſſive* of *bring.*] *Knolles.*

BROW. *ſ.* [bropa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.*
2. The forehead. *Waller.*
3. The general air of the countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The edge of any high place. *Wotton.*

To BROW. *v. a.* To be at the edge of.

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat.*] To depreſs with ſtern looks. *Southern.*

BRO'WBOUND. *a.* Crowned. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'WSICK. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *a.* [brun, Saxon.] The name of a colour. *Peacham.*

BROWNBILL. *ſ.* The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNNESS. *ſ.* [from *brown.*] A brown colour. *Sidney.*

BRO'WNSTUDY. *ſ.* [from *brown* and *ſtudy.*] Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouſer*, Fr.] To eat branches, or ſhrubs. *Spenſer.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed. *Shakeſpeare. Blackmore.*

BROWSE. *ſ.* Branches, fit for the food of goats. *Philips.*

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briſer*, Fr.] To cruſh or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton.*

BRUISE, *ſ.* A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy. *Dryden.*

BRU'ISEWORT. *ſ.* Comfrey.

BRUIT. *ſ.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noiſe; report. *Sidney.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noiſe abroad. *Raleigh.*

BRU'MAL. *a.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

BRUNE'TT. *ſ.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addiſon.*

BRUNT. *ſ.* [*brunſt*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence. *South.*
2. Blow; ſtroke. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *ſ.* [*broſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Lat.]

1. An inſtrument for rubbing. *Stillingfleet.*
2. A rude aſſault; a ſhock. *Clarendon.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh. *Shak.*
2. To ſtrike with quickneſs. *Spenſer. Pope.*
3. To paint with a bruſh. *Pope.*

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haſte. *Prior.*
2. To fly over; to ſkim lightly. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHER. *ſ.* [from *bruſh.*] He that uſes a bruſh. *Bacon.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *ſ.* [from *bruſh* and *wood.*] Rough, ſhrubby thickets. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHY. *a.* [from *bruſh.*] Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh. *Boyle.*

To BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [bpaſtlian, Saxon.] To crackle. *Skinner.*

BRU'TAL. *a.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute.*]

1. That which belongs to a brute, *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. *Dryden.*

BRUTA'LITY. *ſ.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; churliſhneſs. *Locke.*

To BRUTA'LIZE. *v. n.* [*brutalizer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or ſavage. *Addiſon.*

To BRUTA'LIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

BRU'TALLY. *ad.* [from *brutal.*] Churliſhly; inhumanly. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *a.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senſeleſs; unconſcious. *Bentley.*
2. Savage; irrational. *Holder.*
3. Rough; ferocious. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *ſ.* A creature without reaſon. *Milton.*

BRU'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *brute.*] Brutality. *Spenſer.*

To BRU'TIFY. *v. a.* To make a man a brute. *Congreve.*

BRU'TISH. *a.* [from *brute.*]

1. Beſtial; reſembling a beaſt.
2. Rough; ſavage; ferocious. *Grew.*
3. Groſs; carnal. *South.*
4. Ignorant; untaught. *Hooker.*

BRU'TISHLY. *ad.* [from *brutiſh.*] In the manner of a brute. *K. Charles.*

BRU'TISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *brutiſh.*] Brutality; ſavageneſs. *Sprat.*

BRY'ONY. *ſ.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.

BUB. *ſ.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquour. *Prior.*

BU'BBLE. *ſ.* [*bobble*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall bladder of water. *Newton.*
2. Any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs. *Bacon.*
3. A cheat; a falſe ſhow. *Swift.*
4. The perſon cheated. *Prior.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bubbles. To run with a gentle noiſe. *Dryden.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat. *Addiſon.*

BU'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat. *Digby.*

BU'BBY. *ſ.* A woman's breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'BO. *ſ.* [βουβών.] The groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum; all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Wiſeman.*

BUBONOCE'LE. *ſ.* [βουβών, and κήλη.] A particular kind of rupture, when the inteſtines break down into the groin. *Sharp.*

BUCANI'ERS. *ſ.* A cant word for the privateers, or pyrates of America.

BUCK. *ſ.* [*bauche*, German, ſuds.]
1. The liquour in which cloaths are waſhed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The cloaths waſhed in the liquour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUCK. *ſ.* [*bwch*, Welch.] The male of the fallow-deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals. *Peacham.*

To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſh cloaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*

BU'CKBASKET. *ſ.* The baſket in which cloaths are carried to the waſh. *Shakeſp.*

BU'CKBEAN. *ſ.* A plant; a ſort of *trefoil*. *Floyer.*

BU'CKET. *ſ.* [*baquet*, French.]
1. The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The veſſels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire. *Dryden.*

BU'CKLE. *ſ.* [*bwcl*, Welch.]
1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten one thing to another. *Pope.*
2. The ſtate of the hair criſped and curled. *Spectator.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. a.*
1. To faſten with a buckle. *Philips.*
2. To prepare to do any thing. *Spenſer.*
3. To join in battle. *Hayward.*
4. To confine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, German.]
1. To bend; to bow. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *To buckle to.* To apply to. *Locke.*
3. *To buckle with.* To engage with. *Dryden.*

BU'CKLER. *ſ.* [*bwccled*, Welch.] A ſhield. *Addiſon.*

To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport; to defend. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'CKMAST. *ſ.* The fruit or maſt of the beech-tree.

BU'CKRAM. *ſ.* [*bougran*, French.] A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'CKSHORN-PLANTAIN. *ſ.* A plant.

BU'CKTHORN. *ſ.* A tree.

BUCO'LICK. *a.* Paſtoral.

BUD. *ſ.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The firſt ſhoot of a plant; a gem. *Prior.*

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To put forth young ſhoots, or gems. *Clarendon.*
2. To be in the bloom. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To ſtir. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUDGE. *a.* Stiff; formal. *Milton.*

BUDGE. *ſ.* The dreſſed ſkin or fur of lambs.

BUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One that moves or ſtirs.

BU'DGET. *ſ.* [*bogette*, French.]
1. A bag, ſuch as may be eaſily carried. *Bac.*
2. A ſtore, or ſtock. *L'Eſtrange.*

BUFF. *ſ.* [from *buffalo*.]
1. Leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for waiſt-belts, pouches, &c. *Dryden.*
2. A military coat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, French.] To ſtrike. *Johnſon.*

BU'FFALO. ſ. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox. *Dryden.*

BU'FFET. *ſ.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fiſt. *Dryden.*

BUFFE'T. *ſ.* A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To box; to beat. *Otway.*

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'FFETER. *ſ.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer.

BU'FFLE. *ſ.* [*beuffe*, Fr.] The ſame with buffalo.

To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED. *a.* Dull; ſtupid.

BUFFO'ON. *ſ.* [*buffon*, French.]
1. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures; a jack-pudding. *Watts.*
2. A man that practiſes indecent raillery. *Garth.*

BUFFO'ONERY. *ſ.* [from *buffoon*.]
1. The practice of a buffoon. *Locke.*
2. Low jeſts; ſcurrile mirth. *Dryden.*

BUG. *ſ.* A ſtinking inſect bred in old houſhold ſtuff. *Pope.*

BUG. } [*bug*, Welch.] A frightful
BU'GBEAR. } object; a falſe terrour. *Pope.*

BU'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *buggy*.] The ſtate of being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY.

BU'GGY. *a.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *ſ.* [from bugen, Saxon.]
BU'GLEHORN. } A hunting horn. *Tickell.*

BU'GLE. *ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'GLE. *ſ.* A plant.

BU'GLOSS. The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. *I built, I have built.* [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To make a fabrick, or an edifice. *Hooker.*

2. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.* To depend on; to reſt on. *Hooker.*

BUI'LDER. *ſ.* [from *build.*] He that builds; an architect. *Denham.*

BUI'LDING. *ſ.* [from *build.*] A fabrick; an edifice. *Prior.*

BUILT. *ſ.* The form; the ſtructure. *Temple.*

BULB. *ſ.* [*bulbus*, Latin.] A round body, or root. *Evelyn.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Latin.] The ſame with *bulbous.*

BU'LBOUS. *a.* [from *bulb.*] Containing bulbs. *Evelyn.*

To BULGE. *v. n.*

1. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out. *Moxon.*

BU'LIMY. *ſ.* An enormous appetite.

BULK. *ſ.* [*bulke*, Dutch.]

1. Magnitude; ſize; quantity. *Raleigh.*

2. The groſs; the majority. *Swift.*

3. Main fabrick. *Shakeſpeare.*

BULK. *ſ.* A part of a building jutting out. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'LKHEAD. *ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip with boards. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS. *ſ.* [from *bulky.*] Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize. *Locke.*

BU'LKY. *a.* [from *bulk.*] Of great ſize or ſtature. *Dryden.*

BULL. *ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle. *May.*

2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, and violent. *Pſalms.*

3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Thomſon.*

4. A letter publiſhed by the pope. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder. *Pope.*

BULL, in compoſition, generally notes large ſize.

BULL-BAITING. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait.*] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR. *ſ.* Something terrible. *Ayliffe.*

BULL-DOG. *ſ.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addiſon.*

BULL-HEAD. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *head.*]

1. A ſtupid fellow.

2. The name of a fiſh. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED. *ſ.* Knapweed.

BULL-WORT. Biſhops-weed.

BU'LLACE. A wild ſour plum. *Bacon.*

BU'LLET. *ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Knolles.*

BU'LLION. *ſ.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump unwrought. *Locke.*

BULLI'TION. *ſ.* [from *bullio*, Latin.] The act or ſtate of boiling. *Bacon.*

BU'LLOCK. *ſ.* [from *bull.*] A young bull. *Temple.*

BU'LLY. *ſ.* A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow. *Addiſon.*

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces. *King.*

BU'LRUSH. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *ruſh.*] A large ruſh. *Dryden.*

BU'LWARK. *ſ.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch.]

1. A fortification; a citadel. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BU'LWA'RK. To fortify. *Addiſon.*

BUM. *ſ.* [*bomme*, Dutch.]

1. The part on which we ſit. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It is uſed, in compoſition, for any thing mean or low, as *bumbailiff.*]

BUMBA'ILIFF. *ſ.* [from *bum* and *bailiff.*] A bailiff of the meaneſt kind; one that is employed in arreſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUMBA'RD. *ſ.* [*bombard.*]

BUMBA'ST. *ſ.* [*bombaſt.*]

BUMP. *ſ.* A ſwelling; a protuberance. *Dryden.*

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Latin.] To make a loud noiſe. *Dryden.*

BU'MPER. *ſ.* A cup filled. *Dryden.*

BU'MPKIN. *ſ.* An awkward heavy ruſtick. *L'Eſtrange.*

BU'MPKINLY. *a.* [from *bumkin.*] Having the manner or appearance of a clown. *Clariſſa.*

BUNCH. *ſ.* [*buncker*, Daniſh.]

1. A hard lump; a knob. *Boyle.*

2. A cluſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A number of things tied together. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenſer.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* To grow out in protuberances. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* Having bunches on the back.

BU'NCHY. *a.* Growing into bunches. *Grew.*

BU'NDLE. *ſ.* [bynole, Saxon.]

1. A number of things bound together. *Hale.*

2. Any thing rolled up cylindrically. *Spectator.*

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* To tie in a bundle. *Locke.*

BUNG. *ſ.* [*bing*, Welch.] A ſtopple for a barrel. *Mortimer.*

To BUNG. To ſtop.

BU'NGHOLE. *ſ.* The hole at which the barrel is filled. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. n.* To perform clumſily. *Dryden.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumſily. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardneſs. *Ray.*

BU'NGLER. *ſ.* [*bwngler*, Welſh.] A bad workman. *Peacham.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *ad.* Clumſily; awkwardly. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *ſ.* A kind of ſweet bread. *Gay.*

BUNT. *ſ.* An increaſing cavity. *Carew.*

To BUNT. To ſwell out.

BU'NTER. *ſ.* Any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUOY. *ſ.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, French.] A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight. *Pope.*

To BUOY. *v. a.* To keep aſloat. *K. Charles.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float. *Pope.*

BUO'YANCY. *ſ.* [from *buoyant.*] The quality of floating. *Derham.*

BUO'YANT. *a.* Which will not ſink. *Dryden.*

BUR. *ſ.* [*bourre*, French.] A rough head of a plant. *Wotton.*

BU'RBOT. *ſ.* A fiſh full of prickles.

BU'RDELAIS. *ſ.* A ſort of grape.

BU'RDEN. *ſ.* [byrðen, Saxon.]

1. A load. *Bacon.*
2. Something grievous. *Locke.*
3. A birth. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The verſe repeated in a ſong. *Dryden.*

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* To load; to incumber. *Cor.* viii.

BU'RDENER. *ſ.* [from *burden.*] A loader; an oppreſſour.

BU'RDENOUS. *a.* [from *burden.*]

1. Grievous; oppreſſive. *Sidney.*
2. Uſeleſs. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOME. *a.* Grievous; troubleſome. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *ſ.* Weight; uneaſineſs.

BU'RDOCK. *ſ.* See DOCK.

BUREAU'. *ſ.* [*bureau*, French.] A cheſt of drawers. *Swift.*

BURG. *ſ.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE. *ſ.* [from *burg.*] A tenure proper to cities and towns. *Hale.*

BU'RGAMOT. *ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A ſpecies of pear.

BU'RGANET, or BURGONET. [from *bourginote*, French.] A kind of helmet. *Shakeſpeare.*

BURGEO'IS. ſ. [*bourgeois*, French.]

1. A citizen; a burgeſs. *Addiſon.*
2. A type of a particular ſize.

BU'RGESS. *ſ.* [*bourgeois*, French.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city.
2. A repreſentative of a town corporate. *Wotton.*

BURGH. A corporate town or burrow. *Graunt.*

BU'RGHER. *ſ.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Knolles. Locke.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *burgher.*] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGLARY. *ſ.* Robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob. *Cowel.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *ſ.* [from *burg* and *maſter.*] One employed in the government of a city. *Addiſon.*

BU'RIAL. *ſ.* [from *to bury.*]

1. The act of burying; ſepulture; interment. *Dryden.*
2. The act of placing any thing under earth. *Bacon.*
3. The church ſervice for funerals. *Ayliffe.*

BU'RIER. *ſ.* [from *bury.*] He that buries. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'RINE. ſ. [French.] A graving tool. *Government of the Tongue.*

BU'RLACE. *ſ.* [for *burdelais.*] A ſort of grape.

To BURL. *v. a.* To dreſs cloth as fullers do.

BURLE'SQUE. *a.* [*burlare*, Italian, to jeſt.] Jocular; tending to raiſe laughter. *Addiſon.*

BURLE'SQUE. *ſ.* Ludicrous language. *Addiſon.*

To BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule. *Broome.*

BU'RLINESS. *ſ.* Bulk; bluſter.

BU'RLY. *a.* Great of ſtature. *Cowley.*

To BURN. *v. a.* [bernan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume with fire. *Sharp.*
2. To wound with fire. *Exodus.*

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire. *Rowe.*
2. To be inflamed with paſſion. *Shakeſp.*
3. To act as fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BURN. *ſ.* A hurt cauſed by fire. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *ſ.* [from *burn.*] A perſon that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BU'RNING. *ſ.* State of inflammation. *South.*

BU'RNING-GLASS. *ſ.* A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo encreaſes their force. *Suckling.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, French.] To poliſh. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow. *Dryden. Congreve.*

BU'RNISHER. *ſ.* [from *burniſh.*]

1. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.
2. The

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

BURNT. [*participle paſſive* of *burn*.]

BURR. *ſ.* The lobe or lap of the ear.

BU'RREL. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

BU'RREL *Fly*. Oxfly; gadbee; breeze.

BU'RREL *Shot*. Small bullets, nails, ſtones, diſcharged out of the ordnance. *Harris*.

BU'RROW. *ſ.* [burȝ, Saxon.]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament. A place fenced or fortified. *Temple*.

2. The holes made in the ground by conies. *Shakeſpeare*.

To BU'RROW. *v. n.* To mine, as conies or rabbits. *Mortimer*.

BU'RSAR. *ſ.* [*burſarius*, Latin.] The treaſurer of a college.

BURSE. *ſ.* [*bourſe*, French.] An exchange where merchants meet. *Philips*.

To BURST. *v. n.* *I burſt*; *I have burſt*, or *burſten*. [burȝtan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open. *Proverbs*.

2. To fly aſunder. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. To break away; to ſpring. *Pope*.

4. To come ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. To begin an action violently. *Arbuthnot*.

To BURST. *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption. *Burnet*.

BURST. *ſ.* A ſudden diſruption. *Milton*.

BURST. } *participle a.* Diſeaſed with a
BU'RSTEN. } hernia or rupture.

BU'RSTNESS. *ſ.* A rupture.

BU'RSTWORT. *ſ.* An herb good againſt ruptures.

BURT. *ſ.* A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

BU'RTHEN. *ſ.* See BURDEN.

BU'RY. *ſ.* [from burȝ, Sax.] A dwelling-place. *Philips*.

To BU'RY. *v. a.* [byrȝeon, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave. *Shakeſp*.

2. To inter with rites and ceremonies. *Waller*.

3. To conceal; to hide. *Shakeſpeare*.

BUSH. *ſ.* [*bois*, French.]

1. A thick ſhrub. *Spenſer*.

2. A bough of a tree fixed up to a door, to ſhew that liquors are ſold there. *Shakeſp*.

To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick. *Milton*.

BU'SHEL. *ſ.* [*boiſſeau*, French.]

1. A meaſure containing eight gallons; a ſtrike. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. A large quantity. *Dryden*.

BU'SHINESS. *ſ.* [from *buſhy*.] The quality of being buſhy.

BU'SHMENT. *ſ.* [from *buſh*.] A thicket. *Raleigh*.

BU'SHY. *a.* [from *buſh*.]

1. Thick; full of ſmall branches. *Bacon*.

2. Full of buſhes. *Dryden*.

BU'SILESS, *a.* [from *buſy*.] At leiſure. *Shakeſpeare*.

BU'SILY. *ad.* [from *buſy*.] With hurry; actively. *Dryden*.

BU'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *buſy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs. *Donne*.

2. An affair. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. The ſubject of action. *Locke*.

4. Serious engagement. *Prior*.

5. Right of action. *L'Eſtrange*.

6. A matter of queſtion. *Bacon*.

7. *To do one's buſineſs*. To kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. *ſ.* [*buſque*, Fr.] A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays. *Donne*.

BU'SKIN. *ſ.* [*broſeken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half-boot; a ſhoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney*.

2. A kind of high ſhoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith*.

BU'SKINED. *a.* Dreſſed in buſkins. *Milton*.

BU'SKY. *a.* Woody. *Shakeſpeare*.

BUSS. *ſ.* [*bus*, the mouth, Iriſh.]

1. A kiſs; a ſalute with the lips. *Pope*.

2. A boat for fiſhing. [*buſſo*, German.] *Temple*.

To BUSS. *v. a.* To kiſs. *Shakeſpeare*.

BUST. *ſ.* [*buſto*, Ital.] A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt. *Addiſon*.

BU'STARD. *ſ.* [*biſtarde*, French.] A wild turkey. *Hakewell*.

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* To be buſy; to ſtir. *Clarendon*.

BU'STLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry.

BU'STLER. *ſ.* [from *buſtle*.] An active ſtirring man.

BU'SY. *a.* [byrȝian, Saxon.]

1. Employed with earneſtneſs. *Knolles*.

2. Buſtling; active; meddling. *Davies*.

To BU'SY. *v. a.* To employ; to engage. *Decay of Piety*.

BU'SYBODY. *ſ.* A vain meddling, fantaſtical perſon. *Taylor*.

BUT. *conjunct.* [butȝe, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except. *Bacon*.

2. Yet; nevertheleſs. *Bacon*.

3. The particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm; now. *Bramhall*.

4. Only; nothing more than. *B. Johnſon*.

5. Than. *Guardian*.

6. But that. *Dryden*.

7. Otherwiſe than that. *Hooker*.

8. Not otherwiſe than. *Dryden*.

9. By any other means than. *Shakeſpeare*.

10. If it were not for this. *Shakeſpeare*.

11. However; howbeit. *Dryden*.

12. Otherwiſe than. *Shakeſpeare*.

13. Even; not longer ago than. *Locke*.

14. Yet it may be objected. *Bentley*.

15. But

15. But for; had not this been. *Waller.*

BUT. *ſ.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary. *Holder.*

BUT. *ſ.* [In ſea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another. *Harris.*

BUT-END. *ſ.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon.*

BU'TCHER. *ſ.* [*boucher*, Fr.]
1. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.
2. One that is delighted with blood. *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER. *v. a.* To kill; to murder. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'TCHER's BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY.

BU'TCHERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *butcherly.*] A butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY. *a.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; bloody; barbarous. *Aſcham.*

BU'TCHERY. *ſ.*
1. The trade of a butcher. *Pope.*
2. Murder; cruelty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The place where blood is ſhed. *Shakeſ.*

BU'TLER. *ſ.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A ſervant employed in furniſhing the table. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *ſ.* The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bacon.*

BU'TMENT. *ſ.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier. *Wotton.*

BUTT. *ſ.* [*but*, Fr.]
1. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed. *Dryden.*
2. The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A man upon whom the company break their jeſts. *Spectator.*
4. A ſtroke given in fencing. *Prior.*

BU'TT. *ſ.* A veſſel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BU'TT. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the head. *Wotton.*

BU'TTER. *ſ.* [butteno, Saxon.] An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

To BU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear, or oil with butter. *Shakeſp.*
2. To encreaſe the ſtakes every throw. *Addiſon.*

BU'TTERBUMP. *ſ.* A fowl; the bittern.

BU'TTERBUR. *ſ.* A plant.

BU'TTERFLOWER. *ſ.* A yellow flower of May. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY. *ſ.* [butteppleze, Saxon.] A beautiful inſect. *Spenſer.*

BU'TTERIS. *ſ.* An inſtrument of ſteel uſed in paring the foot of a horſe.

BU'TTERMILK. *ſ.* The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made. *Harvey.*

BU'TTERPRINT. *ſ.* A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH. *ſ.* The great broad foretooth.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *ſ.* A woman that ſells butter.

BU'TTERWORT. *ſ.* A plant; ſanicle.

BU'TTERY. *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY. *ſ.* [from *butter.*] The room where proviſions are laid up. *Brampſton.*

BU'TTOCK. *ſ.* The rump; the part near the tail. *Knolles.*

BU'TTON. *ſ.* [*botzwn*, Welch.]
1. Any knob or ball. *Boyle.*
2. The bud of a plant. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'TTON. *ſ.* The ſea-urchin. *Ainſworth.*

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs; to clothe. *Wotton.*
2. To faſten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. *ſ.* The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught. *Brampſton.*

BU'TTRESS. *ſ.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]
1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another. *Bacon.*
2. A prop; a ſupport. *South.*

To BU'TTRESS. *v. n.* To prop.

BU'TWINK. *ſ.* The name of a bird.

BUTYRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

BU'TYROUS. *a.* Having the properties of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. *a.*
1. Obedient; obſequious. *Milton.*
2. Gay; lively; briſk. *Craſhaw.*
3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY. *ad.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonly; amorouſly.

BU'XOMNESS. *ſ.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonneſs; amorouſneſs.

To BUY. *v. a.* preter. *I bought*; *I have bought.* [bicgean, Saxon.]
1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price. *Addiſon.*
2. To manage by money. *South.*

To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'YER. *ſ.* He that buys; a purchaſer. *Wotton.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut.]
1. To hum; to make a noiſe like bees. *Suckling.*
2. To whiſper; to prate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUZZ. *v. a.* To ſpread ſecretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ. *ſ.* A hum; a whiſper; a talk. *Addiſon.*

BU'ZZARD. *ſ.* [*buſard*, Fr.]
1. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk. *Dryden.*
2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Aſcham.*

BU'ZZER. *ſ.* [from *buzz.*] A ſecret whiſperer. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY. *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon.]
1. It notes the agent. *Locke.*
2. It

2. It notes the inſtrument. *Dryden.*
3. It notes the cauſe. *Addiſon.*
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. It ſhews the manner of an action. *Dryden.*
6. It has a ſignification, noting the method in which any ſucceſſive action is performed. *Hooker. Knolles.*
7. It notes the quantity had at one time. *Locke.*
8. At, or in; noting place. *Bacon.*
9. According to. *Bacon.*
10. According to; noting proof. *Bentley.*
11. After; noting imitation or conformity. *Tillotſon.*
12. From; noting judgment or token. *Waller.*
13. It notes the ſum or the difference between two things compared. *Locke.*
14. Not later than; noting time. *Spenſer.*
15. Beſide; noting paſſage. *Addiſon.*
16. Beſide; near to; in preſence; noting proximity. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. Before *himſelf*; it notes the abſence of all others. *Aſcham.*
18. It is the ſolemn form of ſwearing. *Dryden.*
19. At hand. *Boyle.*
20. It is uſed in forms of obteſting. *Smith.*
21. By proxy of; noting ſubſtitution. *Broome.*
22. In the ſame direction with. *Grew.*

BY. *ad.*

1. Near; at a ſmall diſtance. *Dryden.*
2. Beſide; paſſing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. In preſence. *Sidney.*

BY AND BY. In a ſhort time. *Sidney.*

BY. *ſ.* [from the prepoſition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard. *Bacon. Boyle. Dryden.*

BY, in compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *ſ.* An affair which is not the main buſineſs.

BY-END. *ſ.* Private intereſt; ſecret advantage. *L'Eſtrange.*

BY-GONE. *a.* [a Scotch word.] Paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY-LAW. *ſ.* *By-laws* are orders made for the good of thoſe that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

BY-NAME. *ſ.* A nickname. *Camden.*

BY-PATH. *ſ.* A private or obſcure path. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY-RESPECT. *ſ.* Private end or view. *Dryden.*

BY-ROOM. *ſ.* A private room within. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY-SPEECH. *ſ.* An incidental or caſual ſpeech. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER. *ſ.* A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *ſ.* An obſcure ſtreet. *Gay.*

BY-VIEW. *ſ.* Private ſelf-intereſted purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *ſ.* A private walk; not the main road. *Broome.*

BY-WAY. *ſ.* A private and obſcure way. *Spenſer. Herbert.*

BY-WEST. Weſtward; to the weſt of. *Daviet.*

BY-WORD. *ſ.* A ſaying; a proverb. *Atterbury.*

BYE. *ſ.* Dwelling. *Gibſon.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

C, Has two ſounds; one like *k*, as, *call*, *clock*; the other as *s*, as, *ceſſation*, *cinder*. It ſounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a conſonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB. *ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh.

CABA'L. *ſ.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabins.
2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. *Addiſon.*
3. Intrigue. *Dryden.*

To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues. *Dryden.*

CA'BALIST. *ſ.* One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Swift.*

CABALI'STICAL. } *a.* Something that
CABALI'STICK. } has an occult meaning. *Spectator.*

CABA'LLER. *ſ.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages

engages in close designs; an intriguer. *Dryd.*

CA'BALLINE. *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse.

CABARET. f. [French.] A tavern. *Bramhall.*

CA'BBAGE. *f.* [*cabus*, Fr. *braſſica*, Lat.] A plant.

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* To ſteal in cutting clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAGE TREE. *f.* A ſpecies of *palm-tree.*

CA'BBAGE WORM. *f.* An inſect.

CA'BIN. *f.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A ſmall room. *Spenſer.*
2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip. *Raleigh.*
3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe. *Sidney.*
4. A tent. *Fairfax.*

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'BINED. *a.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *f.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities. *Ben. Johnſon. Swift.*
2. Any place in which things of value are hidden. *Taylor.*
3. A private room in which conſultations are held. *Dryden.*
4. A hut, or houſe. *Spenſer.*

CA'BINET COUNCIL. *f.* A council held in a private manner. *Bacon.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *f.* [from *cabinet* and *make.*] One that makes ſmall nice work in wood. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *f.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened. *Raleigh.*

CACHE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *cachexy.*]
CACHE'CTICK. } Having an ill habit of body. *Floyer.*

CACHE'XY. *f.* [καχεξία.] Such a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arbuthnot.*

CACHINNA'TION. *f.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter.

CA'CKEREL. *f.* A fiſh.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kacckelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noiſe as a gooſe. *Pope.*
2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen.
3. To laugh; to giggle. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'CKLE. *f.* [from the verb.] The voice of a gooſe or fowl. *Dryden.*

CA'CKLER. *f.* [from *cackle.*]

1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A teltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. } *a.* [from *cacochy-*
CACOCHY'MICK. } *my.*] Having the humours corrupted. *Floyer.*

CACOCHY'MY. *f.* [καχοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

CACO'PHONY. *f.* [καχοφωνία.] A bad ſound of words.

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make ſharp or pyramidal.

CADA'VEROUS. *a.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs.

CA'DDIS. *f.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walton.*

CADE. *f.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; ſoft; as a *cade* lamb.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in ſoftneſs.

CADE. *f.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Philips.*

CA'DENCE. }
CA'DENCY. } *f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

1. Fall; ſtate of ſinking; decline. *Milton.*
2. The fall of the voice. *Craſhaw.*
3. The flow of verſes, or periods. *Dryden.*
4. The tone or ſound. *Swift.*
5. In horſemanſhip, *cadence* is an equal meaſure or proportion, which a horſe obſerves in all his motions. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT. *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CA'DET. *f.* [*cadet*, Fr.]

1. The younger brother.
2. The youngeſt brother. *Brown.*
3. A voluntier in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CA'DEW. *f.* A ſtraw worm.

CA'DGER. *f.* A huckſter.

CA'DI. f. A magiſtrate among the Turks.

CADI'LLACK. *f.* A ſort of pear.

CÆ'CIAS. f. [Latin.] A wind from the north. *Milton.*

CÆSU'RA. f. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long.

CA'FTAN. f. [Perſick.] A Perſian veſt or garment.

CAG. *f.* A barrel or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE. *f.* [*cage*, Fr.]

1. An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept. *Sidney. Swift.*
2. A place for wild beaſts.
3. A priſon for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cage. *Donne.*

CAIMAN. f. The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to ſooth. *Hudibras.*

CAJO'LER. *f.* [from *cajole.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY. *f.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISSON. f. [French.] A cheſt of bombs or powder.

CA'ITIFF. *f.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave.] A mean villain; a deſpicable knave. *Spenſer.*

CAKE. *ſ.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]
1. A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven. *Addiſon.*

CALABA'SH *Tree.* A tree of which the ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for inſtruments of muſick. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO. *ſ.* [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen ſtuff. *Tatler.*

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris. ſ.* A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT. *ſ.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS. *a.* [*calamitoſus*, Latin.] Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; unhappy; wretched. *Milton. South.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *calamitous.*] Miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY. *ſ.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cauſe of miſery. *Bacon.*

CA'LAMUS. ſ. [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet-ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture. *Exodus.*

CALA'SH. *ſ.* [*calèche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure. *King.*

CA'LCEATED. *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. ſ. [Latin.] A kind of precious ſtone. *Woodward.*

CALCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle.*

CALCI'NATORY. *ſ.* [from *calcinate.*] A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To CALCI'NE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]
1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To burn up. *Denham.*

To CALCI'NE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat. *Newton.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr.]
1. To compute; to reckon.
2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time. *Bentley.*
3. To adjuſt; to project for any certain end. *Tillotſon.*

CALCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calculate.*]
1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. *Holder.*
2. The reſult of arithmetical operation. *Hooker.*

CALCULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *calculate.*] A computer.

CA'LCULATORY. *a.* [from *culculate.*] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE. *ſ.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. *Howel.*

CA'LCULOSE. } *a.* [from *calculus*, Lat.]
CA'LCULOUS. } Stony; gritty. *Brown. Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS. ſ. [Latin.] The ſtone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON. *ſ.* [*chauldron*, Fr.] A pot; boiler; a kettle. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*

CALEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]
1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The ſtate of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Latin.] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*

CA'LENDAR. *ſ.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A regiſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals and holidays. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] To dreſs cloth.

CA'LENDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A hot preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER. *ſ.* [from *calender.*] The perſon who calenders.

CA'LENDS. *ſ.* [*calendæ*, Lat.] The firſt day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *ſ.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A diſtemper in hot climates; wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields. *Swift.*

CALF. *ſ.* *calves* in the *plural.* [cealf, Sax.]
1. The young of a cow, *Wilkins.*
2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hoſea, ſignifying ſacrifices of praiſe and prayers. *Hoſea.*
3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. *Suckling.*

CA'LIBER. *ſ.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CA'LICE. *ſ.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

CA'LICO. *ſ.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian ſtuff made of cotton. *Addiſon.*

CA'LID. *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning.

CALI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *calid.*] Heat. *Brown.*

CA'LIF. } *ſ.* [*khaliſa*, Arab.] A title
CA'LIPH. } aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *caligo*, Latin.] Darkneſs; cloudineſs. *Brown.*

CALI'GINOUS. *a.* [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] Obſcure; dim.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkneſs.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *ſ.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*

CA'LIVER. *ſ.* [from *caliber.*] A hand gun; a harquebuſe; an old muſket. *Shakeſp.*

CA'LIX. ſ. [Latin.] A cup.

To

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

CA'LKER. *ſ.* [from *calk.*] The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip. *Ezekiel.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Latin.]
1. To name; to denominate. *Geneſis.*
2. To ſummon or invite. *Knolles.*
3. To convoke; to ſummon together. *Clarendon.*
4. To ſummon judicially. *Watts.*
5. To ſummon by command. *Iſaiah.*
6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety. *Romans.*
7. To invoke; to appeal to. *Clarendon.*
8. To proclaim; to publiſh. *Gay.*
9. To make a ſhort viſit. *Ben. Johnſon. Addiſon.*
10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. *Cowley.*
11. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination. *Swift.*
12. *To call back.* To revoke. *Iſaiah.*
13. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt. *Addiſon.*
14. *To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.
15. *To call out.* To challenge.

CALL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A vocal addreſs. *Pope.*
2. Requiſition. *Hooker.*
3. Divine vocation; ſummons to true religion. *Locke.*
4. An impulſe. *Roſcommon.*
5. Authority; command. *Denham.*
6. A demand; a claim. *Addiſon.*
7. An inſtrument to call birds. *Wilkins.*
8. Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden.*
9. A nomination. *Bacon.*

CA'LLAT. } *ſ.* A trull. *Shakeſpeare.*
CA'LLET. }

CA'LLING. *ſ.* [from *call.*]
1. Vocation; profeſſion; trade. *Rogers.*
2. Proper ſtation, or employment. *Swift.*
3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion. *Hammond.*
4. Divine vocation; invitation to the true religion. *Hakewell.*

CA'LLIPERS. *ſ.* Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY. *ſ.* [*calloſité*, French.] A kind of ſwelling without pain. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

CA'LLOUS. *a.* [*callus*, Latin.]
1. Indurated; hardened. *Wiſeman.*
2. Hardened; inſenſible. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *callous.*]
1. Induration of the fibres. *Cheyne.*
2. Inſenſibility. *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW. *a.* Unfledged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton.*

CA'LLUS. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *a.* [*calme*, Dutch.]
1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; nor tempeſtuous. *Spenſer.*
2. Undiſturbed; unruffled. *Atterbury.*

CALM. *ſ.*
1. Serenity; ſtillneſs. *Raleigh.*
2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a.*
1. To ſtill; to quiet. *Dryden.*
2. To pacify; to appeaſe. *Atterbury.*

CA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *calm.*] The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *ad.* [from *calm.*]
1. Without ſtorms, or violence.
2. Without paſſions; quietly. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. *ſ.* [from *calm.*]
1. Tranquillity; ſerenity. *Denham.*
2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion. *Shakeſp.*

CA'LMLY. *a.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful. *Spenſer.*

CA'LOMEL. *ſ.* [*calomelas*, Latin.] Mercury ſix times ſublimed. *Wiſeman.*

CALORI'FICK. *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat. *Grew.*

CALO'TTE. *ſ.* [French.] A cap or coif.

CALO'YERS. *ſ.* [καλόγερος.] Monks of the Greek church.

CA'LTROPS. *ſ.* [colutpæppe, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument made with four ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. *Dr. Addiſon.*
2. A plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus.* *Milton.*

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf.*] To bring a calf; ſpoken of a cow. *Dryden.*

CALVI'LLE. *ſ.* [French.] A ſort of apple.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuſe falſely. *Dryden.*

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* To ſlander. *Sprat.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A malicious and falſe repreſentation of words or actions. *Ayliffe.*

CALU'MNIATOR. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accuſation; a ſlanderer. *Addiſon.*

CALU'MNIOUS. *a.* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falſely reproachful. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'LUMNY. *ſ.* [*calumnia*, Latin.] Slander; falſe charge. *Temple.*

CALX. *ſ.* [Latin.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning. *Digby.*

CA'LYCLE. *ſ.* [*calyculus*, Latin.] A ſmall bud of a plant.

CAMA'IEU. *ſ.* A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.

CA'MBER,

CA'MBER. *ſ.* A piece of timber cut arching. *Moxon.*

CA'MBRICK. *ſ.* [from *Cambray.*] A kind of fine linen. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAME. The preterite of *to come.* *Addiſon.*

CA'MEL. *ſ.* [*camelus*, Latin.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One ſort is large, fit to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, fit for men to ride on. A third kind is ſmaller, called dromedaries, becauſe of their ſwiftneſs. *Camels* will continue ten days without drinking. *Calmet.*

CAME'LOPARD. *ſ.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Latin.] An animal taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick.

CA'MELOT. } *ſ.* [from *camel.*] A kind of
CA'MLET. } ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk. *Brown.*

CAME'RA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects oppoſite are repreſented inverted. *Martin.*

CA'MERADE. *ſ.* [from *camera*, Latin.] A boſom companion. *Rymer.*

CA'MERATED. *a.* [*cameratus*, Latin.] Arched.

CAMERA'TION. *a.* [*cameratio*, Latin.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *ſ.* [*camiſa*, a ſhirt, Italian.] An attack made in the dark; on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward. *Hayward.*

CA'MISATED. *a.* Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.

CA'MMOCK. *ſ.* [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb; petty whin, or reſtharrow.

CAMO'YS. *a.* [*camus*, French.] Flat of the noſe. *Brown.*

CAMP. *ſ.* [*camp*, Fr.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lodge in tents. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAMP-FIGHT. *ſ.* An old word for *combat.* *Hakewell.*

CAMPA'IGN. *ſ.* [*campaigne*, French.]
1. A large, open, level tract of ground. *Temple.*
2. The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*

CAMPA'NIFORM. *a.* [of *campana* and *forma.*] A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NULATE. *a.* Campaniform.

CAMPE'STRAL. *a.* [*campeſtris*, Latin.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*

CA'MPHIRE TREE. *ſ.* [*camphora*, Latin.] There are two ſorts of this tree; one of Borneo, from which the beſt *camphire* is taken, which is a natural exudation from the tree, where the bark has been wounded. The other ſort is a native of Japan.

CA'MPHORATE. *a.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire. *Boyle.*

CA'MPION. *ſ.* [*lychnis*, Latin.] A plant.

CA'MUS. *ſ.* A thin dreſs. *Spenſer.*

CAN. *ſ.* [canne, Sax.] A cup. *Shakeſp. Dryden.*

CAN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.]
1. To be able; to have power. *Locke.*
2. It expreſſes the potential mood; as, *I can* do it. *Dryden.*

CANAILLE. ſ. [French.] The loweſt people.

CANA'L. *ſ.* [*canalis*, Latin.]
1. A baſon of water in a garden. *Pope.*
2. Any courſe of water made by art.
3. A paſſage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. *ſ.* A fine kind of coal. *Woodward.*

CANALI'CULATED. *a.* [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RY. *ſ.* [from the *Canary* iſlands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; ſack. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CANA'RY. *ſ. v. a.* To frolick. *Shakeſp.*

CANA'RY-BIRD. An excellent ſinging bird. *Carew.*

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, French.]
1. To croſs a writing.
2. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Roſcommon. Southerne.*

CANCELLA'TED. *a.* [from *cancel.*] Croſs-barred. *Grew.*

CANCELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cancel.*] An expunging or wiping out of an inſtrument. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NCER. *ſ.* [*cancer*, Latin.]
1. A crabfiſh.
2. The ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice. *Thomſon.*
3. A virulent ſwelling, or ſore, not to be cured. *Wiſeman.*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To become a cancer. *L'Eſtrange.*

CANCERA'TION. *ſ.* A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *a.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wiſeman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *a.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot. *Brown.*

CA'NDICANT. *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white. *Dict.*

CA'NDID. *a.* [*candidus*, Latin.]
1. White. *Dryden.*
2. Fair; open; ingenuous. *Locke.*

CA'NDIDATE. *ſ.* [*candidatus*, Latin.] A com-

competitor; one that ſolicits advancement. *Addiſon.*

CA'NDIDLY. *ad.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; ingenuouſly. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openneſs of temper. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Latin.] To make white. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE. *ſ.* [*candela*, Latin.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.*
2. Light, or luminary. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.
2. He that remotely aſſiſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *light.*]

1. The light of a candle. *Swift.*
2. The neceſſary candles for uſe. *Molineaux.*

CA'NDLEMAS. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Brown. Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtick.*] The inſtrument that holds candles. *Addiſon.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtuff.*] Greaſe; tallow. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWA'STER. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *waſte.*] A ſpendthrift. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDOCK. *ſ.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR. *ſ.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetneſs of temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.*

1. To conſerve with ſugar. *Bacon.*
2. To form into congelations. *Shakeſp.*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *ſ.* [*canna*, Latin.]

1. A kind of ſtrong reed. *Harvey.*
2. The plant which yields the ſugar. Other reeds have their ſkin hard; but the ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the pith very juicy. It uſually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch diameter. The ſtem is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. They uſually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months. *Blackmore.*
3. A lance. *Dryden.*
4. A reed. *Mortimer.*

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat.

CANI'CULAR. *a.* [*canicularis*, Latin.] Belonging to the dog ſtar. *Brown.*

CANI'NE. *a.* [*caninus*, Lat.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addiſon.*

CA'NISTER. *ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall baſket. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing is laid up.

CA'NKER. *ſ.* [*cancer*, Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits. *Spenſer.*
2. A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton.*
3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes. *Bacon.*
4. A wind of wild worthleſs roſes. *Peacham.*
5. An eating or corroding humour. *Shakeſp.*
6. Corroſion; virulence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A diſeaſe in trees.

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt. *Spenſer. Prior.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.*
2. To infect; to pollute. *Addiſon.*

CA'NKERBIT. *part. ad.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakſp.*

CA'NNABINE. *a.* [*cannabinus*, Latin.] Hempen.

CA'NNIBAL. *ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater. *Davies. Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NNIPERS. *ſ.* Callipers.

CA'NNON. *ſ.* [*cannon*, Fr.] A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CA'NNON-BALL. } *ſ.* The balls which
CA'NNON-SHOT. } are ſhot from great guns,

To CANNONA'DE. *v. n.* [from *cannon.*] To play the great guns.

CANNONI'ER. *ſ.* [from *cannon.*] The engineer that manages the cannon. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. Of *can* and *not.* *Locke.*

CANO'A. } *ſ.* A boat made by cutting the
CA'NOE. } trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

CA'NON. *ſ.* [κάνων.]

1. A rule; a law. *Hooker.*
2. Law made by eccleſiaſtical councils. *Stillingfleet.*
3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule. *Ayliffe.*
4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon.*
5. A large ſort of printing letter.

CA'NON-BIT. *ſ.* That part of the bit let into the horſe's mouth. *Spenſer.*

CA'NONESS. *ſ.* [*canoniſſa*, low Latin.] In popiſh countries, women living after the example of ſecular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL. *a.* [*canonicus*, low Latin.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Conſtituting the canon. *Raleigh.*
3. Regular; ſtated; fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws. *Taylor.*
4. Spiritual; eccleſiaſtical. *Raleigh.*

CANO-

CANO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *canonical.*] In a manner agreeable to the canon. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *ſ.* [from *canon.*] A profeſſour of the canon law. *Camden. Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *canonize.*] The act of declaring a ſaint. *Addiſon.*

To CA'NONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon.*] To declare any man a ſaint. *Bacon.*

CA'NONRY. } *ſ.* [from *canon.*] An
CA'NONSHIP. } eccleſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NOPIED. *a.* [from *canopy.*] Covered with a canopy.

CA'NOPY. *ſ.* [*conopeum*, low Latin.] A covering ſpread over the head. *Fairfax.*

To CA'NOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *a.* [*canorus*, Latin.] Muſical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CANT. *ſ.* [*cantus*, Latin.]

1. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men. *Dryden.*
3. A whining pretenſion to goodneſs. *Dryd.*
4. Barbarous jargon. *Swift.*
5. Auction. *Swift.*

To CANT. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions. *Glanville.*

CANTATA. ſ. [Italian.] A ſong.

CANTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of ſinging.

CA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *cant.*] Hypocrite.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS. Belflower.

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP. The gallop of an ambling horſe commonly called a canter.

CANTHA'RIDES. ſ. [Lat.] Spaniſh flies uſed to raiſe bliſters. *Bacon.*

CA'NTHUS. ſ. Latin.] The corner of the eye. *Wiſeman.*

CA'NTICLE. *ſ.* [*canto*, Latin.]

1. A ſong.
2. The ſong of Solomon. *Bacon.*

CA'NTILIVERS. *ſ.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſides of the houſe, to ſuſtain the eaves over it. *Moxon.*

CA'NTLE. *ſ.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET. *ſ.* [from *cantle.*] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO. ſ. [Italian.] A book, or ſection of a poem. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NTON. *ſ.*

1. A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land.
2. A ſmall community, or clan. *Bacon.*

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* To parcel out into ſmall diviſions. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *ſ.* An hundred. *Cowel.*

CA'NVASS. *ſ.* [*canevas*, Fr.] A kind of cloth woven for ſeveral uſes. *Sidney. Waller.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.* [*cannabaſſer*, French.]

1. To ſift; to examine. *Woodward.*
2. To debate; to controvert. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To ſolicit. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NY. *a.* [from *cane.*]

1. Full of canes.
2. Conſiſting of canes. *Milton.*

CA'NZONET. *ſ.* [*canzonetta*, Italian.] A little ſong. *Peacham.*

CAP. *ſ.* [*cap*, Welch.]

1. The garment that covers the head. *Swift.*
2. The enſign of the cardinalate. *Shakeſp.*
3. The topmoſt; the higheſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top. *Derham.*
2. To ſnatch off the cap. *Spenſer.*
3. *To cap verſes.* To name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter.

CAP *à pè.* } From head to foot. *Shakeſp.*
CAP *à piè* } *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *capable.*] Capacity.

CA'PABLE. *a.* [*capable*, French.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing. *Watts.*
2. Intelligent; able to underſtand. *Shakeſp.*
3. Capacious; able to receive. *Digby.*
4. Suſceptible. *Prior.*
5. Qualified for. *Tillotſon.*
6. Hollow. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'PABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *capable.*] The quality or ſtate of being capable.

CAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*capax*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much. *Thomſon.*
2. Extenſive; equal to great deſign. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *capacious.*] The power of holding; largeneſs. *Holder.*

To CAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity.*] To enable; to qualify. *Dryden.*

CAPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*capacité*, French.]

1. The power of containing. *Davies.*
2. The force or power of the mind. *South.*
3. Power; ability. *Blackmore.*
4. Room; ſpace. *Boyle.*
5. State; condition; character. *South.*

CAPA'RISON. *ſ.* [*caparazon*, Spaniſh.] A ſort of cover for a horſe. *Milton.*

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in capariſons. *Dryden.*

2. To

2. To dreſs pompouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAPE. *ſ.* [*cape*, Fr.]
1. Headland; promontory. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The neck-piece of a cloke. *Bacon.*

CA'PER. *ſ.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump. *Swift.*

CA'PER. *ſ.* [*capparis*, Latin.] An acid pickle. *Floyer.*

CA'PER BUSH. *ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.] This plant grows in the ſouth of France; the buds are pickled for eating.

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance frolickſomely. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſkip for merriment. *Craſhaw.*
3. To dance. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER. *ſ.* [from *caper*.] A dancer. *Dryden.*

CA'PIAS. *ſ.* [Lat.] A writ of execution. *Cowel.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *a.* The ſame with capillary.

CAPI'LLAMENT. *ſ.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY. *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] Reſembling hairs; ſmall; minute. *Brown.*

CAPILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*capillus*, Latin.] A ſmall ramification of veſſels. *Brown.*

CA'PITAL. *a.* [*capitalis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the head. *Milton.*
2. Criminal in the higheſt degree. *Swift.*
3. That which affects life. *Bacon.*
4. Chief; principal. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
5. Chief; metropolitan. *Milton.*
6. Applied to letters, large; ſuch as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. *Taylor. Grew.*
7. *Capital Stock.* The principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

CA'PITAL. *ſ.*
1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addiſon.*
2. The chief city of a nation.

CA'PITALLY. *ad.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *caput*, Latin.] Numeration by heads. *Brown.*

CAPI'TULAR. *ſ.* [from *capitulum*, Latin.]
1. The body of the ſtatutes of a chapter. *Taylor.*
2. A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*

To CAPI'TULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Latin.]
1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To yield, or ſurrender on certain ſtipulations. *Hayward.*

CAPITULA'TION. *ſ.* Stipulation; terms; conditions. *Hale.*

CAPI'VI TREE. *ſ.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. Some of them do not yield any of the balſam; thoſe that do are diſtinguiſhed by a ridge. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Miller.*

CA'PON. *ſ.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caſtrated cock. *Gay.*

CAPONNIERE. *ſ.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

CAPOT. *ſ.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPOU'CH. *ſ.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.

CA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or ſells caps.

CAPPRE'OLATE. *a.* [from *capreolus*, Lat.] Such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate*. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. } *ſ.* [*caprice*, Fr.] Freak;
CAPRI'CHIO. } fancy; whim. *Glanville. Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *a.* [*capricieux*, French.] Whimſical; fanciful.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *capricious*.] Whimſically.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *capricious*.] Humour, whimſicalneſs. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *ſ.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the ſigns of the zodiack; the winter ſolſtice. *Creech.*

CAPRIO'LE. *ſ.* [French.] *Caprioles* are leaps, ſuch as horſes make in one and the ſame place, without advancing forward. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *ſ.* [*cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*

CA'PSULAR. } *a.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Hol-
CAP'SULARY. } low like a cheſt. *Brown.*

CA'PSULATE. } *a.* [*capſula*, Lat.] In
CA'PSULATED. } cloſed, or in a box. *Derham.*

CA'PTAIN. *ſ.* [*capitain*, Fr.]
1. A chief commander. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*
3. The chief commander of a ſhip. *Arbuthnot.*
4. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

CA'PTAINRY. *ſ.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain diſtrict; the chieftainſhip. *Spenſer.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *captain*.]
1. The rank or poſt of a captain. *Wotton.*
2. The condition or poſt of a chief commander. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The chieftainſhip of a clan. *Davies.*

CAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION. *ſ.* [*capio*, Lat.] The act of taking any perſon.

CA'PTIOUS. *a.* [*captieux*, Fr.]
1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.*
2. Inſidious; enſnaring. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *captious.*] With an inclination to object. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to object; peeviſhneſs. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr.]
1. To take priſoner; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*
2. To charm; to ſubdue. *Addiſon.*

CAPTIVA'TION. *ſ.* The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *ſ.* [*captif*, Fr.]
1. One taken in war. *Rogers.*
2. One charmed by beauty. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'PTIVE. *a.* [*captivus*, Latin.] Made priſoner in war. *Dryden.*

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* To take priſoner. *Spenſer.*

CAPTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*captivité*, Fr.]
1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. *Dryden.*
2. Slavery; ſervitude. *Addiſon.*

CA'PTOR. *ſ.* [from *capio*, Lat.] He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *ſ.* [*capture*, Fr.]
1. The act or practice of taking any thing. *Derham.*
2. A prize.

CAPU'CHED. *a.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. *Brown.*

CAPUCHI'N. *ſ.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks.

CAR. *ſ.* [*car*, Welch.]
1. A ſmall carriage of burden. *Swift.*
2. A chariot of war. *Milton.*
3. The Charles's wain. *Dryden.*

CA'RABINE, or CARBINE. *ſ.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of fire arms.

CARABINI'ER. *ſ.* [from *carabine.*] A ſort of light horſe-man. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *ſ.* [*caraca*, Spaniſh.] A large ſhip of burden; a galleon. *Raleigh. Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *ſ.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } *ſ.* [*carat*, Fr.]
CA'RACT. }
1. A weight of four grains.
2. A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold. *Cocker.*

CA'RAVAN. *ſ.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims. *Milton. Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *ſ.* A houſe built for the reception of travellers. *Spectator.*

CA'RAVEL. } *ſ.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light,
CA'RVEL. } round, old-faſhioned ſhip.

CA'RAWAY. *ſ.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

CARBONA'DO. *ſ.* [*carbonnade*, Fr.] Meat cut acroſs, to be broiled. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *ſ.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.]
1. A jewel ſhining in the dark. *Milton.*
2. Red ſpot or pimple. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *a.*
1. Set with carbuncles. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Spotted; deformed with pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR. *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blaſting of young buds by heat or cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *ſ.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakeſpeare. Hakewell.*

CA'RCASS. *ſ.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.]
1. A dead body of any animal. *Taylor.*
2. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The main parts without completion or ornament. *Hale.*
4. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb uſually oblong, conſiſting of a ſhell or caſe, with holes, filled with combuſtibles. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *ſ.* [from *carcer.*] Priſon fees.

CARCINO'MA. ſ. [from καρκῖνος, a crab.] A cancer. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *carcinoma.*] Cancerous.

CARD. *ſ.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]
1. A paper painted with figures, uſed in games. *Pope.*
2. The papers on which the winds are marked. *Spenſer. Pope.*
3. The inſtrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb wool. *May.*

To CARD *v. n.* To game.

CARDAMO'MUM. ſ. [Latin.] A medicinal ſeed. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER. *ſ.* [from *card*]
1. One that cards wool. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIA'CAL. } *a.* [καρδία, the heart.]
CA'RDIACK. } Cordial; having the quality of invigorating.

CAR'DIALGY. *ſ.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart burn. *Quincy.*

CA'RDINAL. *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Brown. Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL. *ſ.* One of the chief governours of the Romiſh church. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'DINALATE. } *ſ.* [from *cardinal.*]
CA'RDINALSHIP. } The office and rank of a cardinal. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RDMATCH. *ſ.* A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted ſulphur. *Addiſon.*

CARE. *ſ.* [cape, Saxon.]
1. Solicitude; anxiety; concern. *Dryden.*
2. Caution. *Tillotſon.*
3. Regard; charge; heed in order to preſervation. *Dryden.*
4. The object of care, or of love. *Dryden.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be anxious or ſolicitous. *Knolles.*
2. To be inclined; to be diſpoſed. *Waller.*
3. To be affected with. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *a.* [from *care* and *craze.*] Broken with care and ſolicitude. *Shakeſp.*

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr.] To caulk, ſtop up leaks.

CARE'ER. *ſ.* [*carriere*, Fr.]
1. The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney.*
2. A courſe; a race. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Full ſpeed; ſwift motion. *Prior.*
4. Courſe of action. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CARE'ER. *v. n.* To run with ſwift motion. *Milton.*

CA'REFUL. *a.* [from *care* and *full.*]
1. Anxious; ſolicitous; full of concern. *Luke* x. 41. *Denham.*
2. Provident; diligent; cautious. *Dryden.*
3. Watchful. *Ray.*

CA'REFULLY. *ad.* [from *careful.*]
1. In a manner that ſhews care. *Collier.*
2. Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS. *ſ.* Vigilance; needfulneſs; caution. *Knolles.*

CA'RELESLY. *ad.* [from *careleſs.*] Negligently; heedleſly. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *ſ.* Heedleſneſs; inattention. *Shakeſpeare. Taylor.*

CA'RELESS. *a.* [from *care.*]
1. Without care; without ſolicitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedleſs; unmindful. *Locke.*
2. Cheerful; undiſturbed. *Pope.*
3. Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Granville.*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South.*

CARE'SS. *ſ.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*

CA'RET. *ſ.* A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read; as, ʌ.

CA'RGASON. *ſ.* [*cargacon*, Spaniſh.] A cargo. *Howel.*

CA'RGO. *ſ.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip. *Burnet.*

CA'RICOUS *Tumour.* [*carica*, Lat. a fig.] A ſwelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RIES. *ſ.* Rottenneſs. *Wiſeman.*

CARIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *carious.*] Rottenneſs. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RIOUS. *a.* [*carioſus*, Latin.] Rotten. *Wiſeman.*

CARK. *ſ.* [ceapc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety. *Sidney.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney. Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. *ſ.* [ceopl, Saxon.] A rude, brutal man; churl. *Spenſer. Bentley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant.

CA'RLINGS. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *ſ.* A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars. *Gay.*

CA'RMELITE. *ſ.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE. *a.* *Carminatives* are ſuch things as dilute and relax at the ſame time. Whatever promotes inſenſible perſpiration, is *carminative.* *Arbuthnot. Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *ſ.* A bright red or crimſon colour. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *ſ.* [*carnage*, Fr.]
1. Slaughter; havock. *Hayward.*
2. Heaps of fleſh. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *a.* [*carnal*, Fr.]
1. Fleſhy; not ſpiritual. *K. Charles. Atterbury.*
2. Luſtful; lecherous. *Shakeſpeare.*

CARNA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *carnal.*]
1. Fleſhly luſt. *South.*
2. Groſſneſs of mind. *Tillotſon.*

CA'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually. *Hooker. Taylor.*

CA'RNALNESS. *ſ.* Carnality.

CARNA'TION. *ſ.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named.

CARNE'LION. *ſ.* A precious ſtone. *Woodward.*

CARNE'OUS. *a.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleſhy. *Ray.*

To CA'RNIFY. *v. n.* [*carnis*, Latin.] To breed fleſh. *Hale.*

CA'RNIVAL. *ſ.* The feaſt held in popiſh countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *a.* [from *carnis* and *voro*, Lat.] Fleſh eating. *Ray.*

CARNO'SITY. *ſ.* [*carnoſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcence. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RNOUS. *a.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] Fleſhy. *Brown. Ray.*

CA'ROB. A plant.

CARO'CHE. *ſ.* [from *caroſſe*, Fr.] A coach.

CA'ROL. *ſ.* [*caro'a*, Ital.]
1. A ſong of joy and exultation. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. A ſong of devotion. *Milton.*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* To ſing; to warble. *Spenſer. Prior.*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praiſe; to celebrate. *Milton.*

CA'ROTID. *a.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries

teries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*

CARO'USAL. *ſ.* [from *carouſe.*] A feſtival. *Dryden.*

To CARO'USE. *v. n.* [*carouſſer*, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. *Suckling.*

To CARO'USE. *v. a.* To drink. *Denham.*

CARO'USE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match. *Pope.*
2. A heavy doſe of liquor. *Davies.*

CARO'USER. *ſ.* A drinker; a toper. *Granville.*

CARP. *ſ.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fiſh. *Hale.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To cenſure; to cavil. *Herbert.*

CA'RPENTER. *ſ.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood. *Fairfax.*

CA'RPENTRY. *ſ.* [from *carpenter.*] The trade of a carpenter. *Moxon.*

CA'RPER. *ſ.* A caviller. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RPET. *ſ.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours. *Bacon.*
2. Ground variegated with flowers. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtate of eaſe and luxury. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To be on the *carpet*, is to be the ſubject of conſideration.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſpread with carpets. *Bacon.*

CA'RPING. *part. a.* Captious; cenſorious. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY. *a.* Captiouſly; cenſoriouſly. *Camden.*

CA'RPUS. ſ. [Latin.] The wriſt. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*cariage*, Fr.]

1. The act of carrying or tranſporting. *Wilkins.*
2. Conqueſt; acquiſition. *Knolles.*
3. Vehicle. *Watts.*
4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles.*
5. Behaviour; perſonal manners. *Bacon. Dryden.*
6. Conduct; meaſures; practices. *Clarendon.*
7. Management; manner of tranſacting. *Bacon.*

CA'RRIER. *ſ.* [from *to carry.*]

1. One who carries ſomething. *Bacon.*
2. One whoſe trade is to carry goods. *Swift.*
3. A meſſenger. *Dryden.*
4. A ſpecies of pigeons. *Walton.*

CA'RRION. *ſ.* [*charonge*, Fr.]

1. The carcaſe of ſomething not proper for food. *Spenſer. Temple.*
2. A name of reproach for a worthleſs woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.*

CA'RRION. *a.* [from the ſubſt.] Relating to carcaſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RROT. *ſ.* [*carote*, Fr.] A Garden root. *Mortimer.*

CA'RROTINESS. *ſ.* [from *carroty.*] Redneſs of hair.

CA'RROTY. *a.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair.

To CA'RRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr.]

1. To convey *from* a place. *Dryden.*
2. To tranſport. *Bacon.*
3. To bear; to have about one. *Wiſeman.*
4. To convey by force. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To effect any thing. *Ben. Johnſon.*
6. To gain in competition. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To gain after reſiſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To manage; to tranſact. *Addiſon.*
9. To behave; to conduct. *Clarendon.*
10. To bring forward. *Locke.*
11. To urge; to bear. *Hammond.*
12. To have; to obtain. *Hale.*
13. To diſplay on the outſide. *Addiſon.*
14. To imply; to import. *Locke.*
15. To have annexed. *South.*
16. To move any thing. *Addiſon.*
17. To puſh on ideas in a train. *Hale.*
18. To receive; to endure. *Bacon.*
19. To ſupport; to ſuſtain. *Bacon.*
20. To bear, as trees. *Bacon.*
21. To fetch and bring, as dogs. *Aſcham.*
22. *To carry off.* To kill. *Temple.*
23. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward. *Addiſon.*
24. *To carry through.* To keep from failing. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and holds his head high.

CA'RRY-TALE. *ſ.* A talebearer. *Shakeſp.*

CART. *ſ.* [cpæt, cpat, Saxon.]

1. A carriage in general. *Temple.*
2. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage. *Dryden.*
3. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. a.* To expoſe in a cart. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *ſ.* A coarſe unwieldy horſe. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *ſ.* A vile horſe. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *ſ.*

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart. *Boyle.*
2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. *ſ.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr.] A writing containing ſtipulations. *Addiſon.*

CARTER,

CA'RTER. *ſ.* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden.*

CA'RTILAGE. *ſ.* [from *cartilago.*] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbuthnot.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS. } *a.* [from *cartil-*
CARTILA'GINOUS. } *age.*] Conſiſting of cartilages. *Holder.*

CARTO'ON. *ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*

CARTO'UCH. *ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RTAGE. } *ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A
CA'RTRIDGE. } caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT. *ſ.* [from *cart* and *route.*] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *ſ.* [from *charta*, Lat.] A place where papers are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *ſ.* [from *cart* and *wright.*] A maker of carts. *Camden.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceorpan, Saxon.]

1. To cut wood or ſtone. *Wiſdom.*
2. To cut meat at the table.
3. To make any thing by cutting.
4. To engrave. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To chuſe one's own part. *South.*

To CARVE. *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of ſupplying the company. *Prior.*

CA'RVER. *ſ.* [from *carve.*]

1. A ſculptor. *Dryden.*
2. He that cuts up the meat at the table. *Dryden.*
3. He that chooſes for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RVING. *ſ.* Sculpture; figures carved. *Temple.*

CARU'NCLE. *ſ.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A ſmall protuberance of fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

CARYA'TES. } *ſ.* [from *Carya*, a city.]
CARYA'TIDES. } Columns or pilaſters under the figures of women, dreſſed in long robes. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE. *ſ.* [*caſcade*, Fr.] A cataract; a water-fall. *Prior.*

CASE. *ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr.] a box.

1. A covering; a box; a ſheath. *Ray. Broome.*
2. The outer part of a houſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A building unfurniſhed. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE. *ſ.* A large kitchen knife. *Addiſon.*

CASE-SHOT. *ſ.* Bullets incloſed in a caſe. *Clarendon.*

CASE. *ſ.* [*caſus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumſtances. *Atterbury.*
2. State of things, *Bacon.*
3. In phyſick; ſtate of the body. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Condition with regard to leanneſs, or health. *Swift.*
5. Contingence. *Tillotſon.*
6. Queſtion relating to particular perſons or things. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*
7. Repreſentation of any queſtion. *Bacon.*
8. The variation of nouns. *Clarke.*
9. *In caſe.* If it ſhould happen. *Hooker.*

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a caſe or cover. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cover as a caſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrip off the covering. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CASE. *v. n.* To put caſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CASEHA'RDEN. *v. n.* To harden on the outſide. *Moxon.*

CA'SEMATE. *ſ.* [*caſamata*, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone work.

CA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *South.*

CA'SEOUS. *a.* [*caſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy. *Floyer.*

CA'SERN. *ſ.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houſes. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM. *ſ.* A grub that makes itſelf a caſe. *Floyer.*

CASH. *ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money; at hand. *Milton. Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER. *ſ.* A man entruſted with the money. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'SHEWNUT. *ſ.* A tree. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER. *ſ.* [from *caſh.*] He that has charge of the money. *South.*

To CASHI'ER. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt. *Bacon. Swift.*

CASK. *ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*

CASK. } *ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr.] A helmet;
CASQUE. } armour for the head. *Addiſon.*

CA'SKET. *ſ.* [*caiſſe*, *caſſette.*] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels. *Davies. Pope.*

To CA'SKET. *v. a.* To put in a caſket. *Shakeſpeare.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *ſ.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal.* *Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*

CASSA'TION. *ſ.* [*caſſatio*, Lat.] A making null or void.

CA'SSAVI. } An American plant.
CA'SSADA. }

CA'SSIA. *ſ.* A ſweet ſpice mentioned by *Moſes.* *Exod.* xxx.

CA'SSIDONY *Stickodore.* A plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *ſ.* A large bird of prey. *Locke.*

CA'SSOCK. *ſ.* [*caſaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'SSWEED. *ſ.* Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST. *v. a*, *caſt*; paſſ. *caſt.* [*kaſter*, Daniſh.]

1. To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.*

2. To

2. To throw away as uſeleſs or noxious. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To throw dice, or lots. *Joſhua.*
4. To throw from a high place. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To throw in wreſtling. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To throw a net or ſnare. *1 Cor.*
7. To drop; to let fall. *Acts.*
8. To expoſe. *Pope.*
9. To drive by violence of weather. *Dryden.*
10. To build by throwing up earth. *Spenſer. Knolles.*
11. To put into any certain ſtate. *Pſalm* lxxvi. 6.
12. To condemn in a trial. *Donne.*
13. To condemn in a law-ſuit. *Decay of Piety.*
14. To defeat. *Hudibras.*
15. To caſhier. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To leave behind in race. *Dryden.*
17. To ſhed; to let fall; to moult. *Fairfax.*
18. To lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer. *Addiſon.*
19. To have abortions. *Geneſis.*
20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing. *South. Prior.*
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
22. To contrive; to plan out. *Temple.*
23. To judge; to conſider. *Milton.*
24. To fix the parts in a play. *Addiſon.*
25. To direct the eye. *Pope.*
26. To form a mould. *Boyle. Waller.*
27. To model; to form. *Watts.*
28. To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden.*
29. To yield, or give up. *South.*
30. To inflict. *Locke.*
31. *To caſt away.* To ſhipwreck. *Raleigh. Knolles.*
32. *To caſt away.* To waſte in profuſion. *Ben. Johnſon.*
33. *To caſt away.* To ruin. *Hooker.*
34. *To caſt down.* To deject; to depreſs the mind. *Addiſon.*
35. *To caſt off.* To diſcard. *Milton.*
36. *To caſt off.* To diſburden one's ſelf of. *Tillotſon.*
37. *To caſt off.* To leave behind. *L'Eſtrange.*
38. *To caſt out.* To turn out of doors. *Shakeſpeare.*
39. *To caſt out.* To vent; to ſpeak. *Addiſon.*
40. *To caſt up.* To compute; to calculate. *Temple.*
41. *To caſt up.* To vomit. *Dryden.*

To CAST. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Spenſer. Pope.*
2. To admit of a form, by caſting or melting. *Woodward.*
3. To warp; to grow out of form. *Moxon.*

CAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of caſting or throwing; a throw. *Wallis.*
2. State of any thing caſt or thrown. *Bramhall.*
3. The ſpace through which any thing is thrown. *Luke.*
4. A ſtroke; a touch. *South. Swift.*
5. Motion of the eye. *Digby.*
6. The throw of dice.
7. Chance from the caſt of dice. *South.*
8. A mould; a form. *Prior.*
9. A ſhade; or tendency to any colour. *Woodward.*
10. Exterior appearance. *Denham.*
11. Manner; air; mien. *Pope.*
12. A flight of hawks. *Sidney.*

CA'STANET. *ſ.* [*caſtaneta*, Span.] Small ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve.*

CA'STAWAY. *ſ.* [from *caſt* and *away*.] A perſon loſt, or abandoned by providence. *Hooker.*

CA'STAWAY. *a.* Uſeleſs. *Raleigh.*

CA'STELLAIN. *ſ.* [*caſtellano*, Span.] Conſtable of a caſtle.

CA'STELLANY. *ſ.* [from *caſtle*.] The manour or lordſhip belonging to a caſtle. *Philips.*

CA'STELLATED. *a.* [from *caſtle*.] Incloſed within a building.

CA'STER. *ſ.* [from *to caſt*.]

1. A thrower; he that caſts. *Pope.*
2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes. *Addiſon.*

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Latin.] To chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to puniſh. *Shak.*

CASTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *to caſtigate*.]

1. Penance; diſcipline. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Puniſhment; correction. *Hale.*
3. Emendation. *Boyle.*

CA'STIGATORY. *a.* [from *caſtigate*.] Punitive. *Bramhall.*

CASTING-NET. *ſ.* A net to be thrown into the water. *May.*

CA'STLE. *ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Latin.]

1. A houſe fortified. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Caſtles *in the air.* Projects without reality. *Raleigh.*

CASTLE-SOAP. *ſ.* [*Caſtile ſoap*.] A kind of ſoap. *Addiſon.*

CA'STLED. *a.* [from *caſtle*.] Furniſhed with caſtles. *Dryden.*

CA'STLING. *ſ.* [from *caſt*.] An abortive. *Brown.*

CA'STOR. *ſ.* [*caſtor*, Latin.] A beaver.

CASTOR and *POLLUX.* [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which at ſea ſeems ſometimes ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form of balls. *Chambers.*

CASTO-

CASTO'REUM. *ſ.* [from *caſtor.* In pharmacy.] A liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION. *ſ.* [*caſtrametor.*] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Latin.]
1. To geld.
2. To take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

CA'STRATION. *ſ.* [from *caſtrate.*] The act of gelding. *Sharp.*

CA'STERIL. } *ſ.* A mean or degenerate
CA'STREL. } kind of hawk.

CASTRE'NSIAN. *a.* [*caſtrenſis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

CA'SUAL. *a.* [*caſuel*, Fr.] Accidental; arifing from chance. *Davies. Clarendon.*

CA'SUALLY. *ad.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentally; without deſign. *Bacon.*

CA'SUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentalneſs.

CA'SUALTY. *ſ.* [from *caſual.*]
1. Accident; a thing happening by chance. *South.*
2. Chance that produces unnatural death. *Graunt.*

CA'SUIST. *ſ.* [*caſuiſte*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience. *South.*

CASUI'STICAL. *a.* [from *caſuiſt.*] Relating to caſes of conſcience. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY. *ſ.* [from *caſuiſt.*] The ſcience of a caſuiſt. *Pope.*

CAT. *ſ.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domeſtick animal that catches mice. *Shakeſp.*

CAT. *ſ.* A ſort of ſhip.

CAT *in the pan.* Turning of the *cat in the pan*, is, when that which a man ſays to another, he ſays it as if another had ſaid it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails.* A whip with nine laſhes. *Vanbrugh.*

CATACHRE'SIS. *ſ.* [κατάχρησις.] The abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification; a *voice* beautiful *to the ear.*

CATACHRE'STICAL. *a.* [from *catachreſis.*] Forced; far fetched. *Brown.*

CA'TACLYSM. *ſ.* [κατακλυσμὸς.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*

CA'TACOMBS. *ſ.* [from κατὰ and κύμβος, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CA'TAGMATICK. *a.* [κάταγμα, a fracture.] That which has the quality of conſolidating the parts. *Wiſeman.*

CATALE'PSIS. *ſ.* [κατάληψις.] A diſeaſe, wherein the patient is without ſenſe, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him.

CA'TALOGUE. *ſ.* [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a liſt.

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *ſ.* [from *cat* and *mountain.*] A fierce animal, reſembling a cat. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TAPHRACT. *ſ.* [*cataphracta*, Latin.] A horſeman in complete armour. *Milton.*

CA'TAPLASM. *ſ.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice. *Shakeſpeare. Arbuthnot.*

CA'TAPULT. *ſ.* [*catapulta*,] Lat.] An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones. *Camden.*

CA'TARACT. *ſ.* [κατάρακτης.] A fall of water from on high; a caſcade. *Shakeſpeare, Blackmore.*

CA'TARACT. An inſpiſſation of the cryſtalline humour of the eye; ſometimes a pellicle that hinders the ſight; the diſeaſe cured by the needle. *Bacon.*

CA'TA'RRH. *ſ.* [κατάῤῥοια.] A deſluction of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton. South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *a.* [from *catarrh.*] Re-
CATA'RRHOUS. } lating to the catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer.*

CATA'STROPHE. *ſ.* [κατάστροφὴ.]
1. The change or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece. *Dennis.*
2. A final event; generally unhappy. *Woodward.*

CA'TCAL. *ſ.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. *I catched*, or *caught*; *I have catched*, or *caught*. [*ketſen*, Dutch.]
1. To lay hold on with the hand. 1 *Sam.*
2. To ſtop any thing flying. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſeize any thing by purſuit. *Shakeſp.*
4. To ſtop; to interrupt falling. *Spectator.*
5. To enſnare; to entangle in a ſnare. *Locke.*
6. To receive ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
7. To faſten ſuddenly upon; to ſeize. *Decay of Piety.*
8. To pleaſe; to ſeize the affections; to charm. *Dryden.*
9. To receive any contagion or diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. n.* To be contagious; to ſpread infection. *Addiſon.*

CATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Seizure; the act of ſeizing. *Sidney.*
2. The act of taking. *Bacon.*
3. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion. *Dryden. Prior.*
4. Watch; the poſture of ſeizing. *Addiſon.*
5. An advantage taken; hold laid on. *Dryden.*
6. The thing caught; profit. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A ſhort interval of action. *Locke.*
8. A taint; a ſlight contagion. *Glanville.*
9. Any thing that catches, as a hook.
10. A ſmall ſwift-ſailing ſhip.

CA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *catch.*]
1. He that catches.
2. That in which any thing is caught. *Grew.*

CA'TCHFLY. *ſ.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; *Campion.*

CA'TCHPOLL. [*catch poll.*] A ſerjeant; a bumbailiff. *Bacon. Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD. *ſ.* The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHE'TICAL. *a.* [from καληχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers. *Addiſon.*

CATECHE'TICALLY. *ad.* In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [καληχίω.]
1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions. *Shakeſ.*
2. To queſtion; to interrogate; to examine. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*

CA'TECHISED. *ſ.* [from *to catechiſe.*] One who catechizes.

CA'TECHISM. *ſ.* [from [καληχίζω.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion. *Hooker. South.*

CA'TECHIST. *ſ.* [καληχιςὴς.] One whoſe charge is to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion. *Hammond.*

CATECHUMEN. *ſ.* [καληχύμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *category.*] Abſolute; adequate; poſitive. *Clarendon.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. *a.* Poſitively; expreſsly. *Child.*

CA'TEGORY. *ſ.* [καληγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament. *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN. *a.* Relating to a chain. *Cheyne.*

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.

CATENA'TION. *ſ.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'TER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew.*

CA'TER. *ſ.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *ſ.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer.*

CA'TERER. *ſ.* [from *cater.*] The provider or purveyor. *Ben. Johnſon. South.*

CA'TERESS. *ſ.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton.*

CA'TERPI'LLAR. *ſ.* A worm, ſuſtained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *ſ.* A plant.

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]
1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time.
2. To make any offenſive or odious noiſe. *Hudibras.*

CATES. *ſ.* Viands; food; diſh of meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CA'TFISH. *ſ.* A ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies. *Philips.*

CA'THARPINGS. *ſ.* Small ropes in a ſhip. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *a.* [καθαρτικὸς.] Pur-
CATHA'RTICK. } ging. *Boyle.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *cartharical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD, *ſ.* A kind of foſſile. *Woodward.*

CA'THEAD. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *a.* [from *cathedra*, Latin.]
1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church. *Locke.*
3. Antique; venerable. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *ſ.* The head church of a dioceſe. *Addiſon.*

CA'THERINE-PEAR See PEAR. *Suckl.*

CA'THETER. *ſ.* A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped. *Wiſeman.*

CA'THOLES. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM. *ſ.* [from *catholick.*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *a.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικὸς.] Univerſal or general. *Glanville. Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *ſ.* [*catholick.*] An univerſal medicine. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *ſ.* [*ketteken*, Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail. *Chambers.*

CA'TLING. *ſ.*
1. A diſmembring-knife, uſed by ſurgeons. *Harris.*
2. Catgut; fiddle-ſtrings. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'TMINT. [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CATO'PTRICAL. *a.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to the catoptricks, or viſion by reflection. *Arbuthnot.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *ſ.* [κάτοπτρον.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *ſ.* Catcal. *L'Eſtrange.*

CAT's EYE. A ſtone. *Woodward.*

CAT's FOOT. *ſ.* An herb; *alehoof*, *ground-ivy.*

CAT's HEAD. *ſ.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

CAT'SILVER. *ſ.* A kind of foſſile. *Woodward.*

CAT's

CAT's TAIL. *ſ.*
1. A long round ſubſtance, that grows upon nut trees.
2. A kind of reed. *Philips.*

CA'TSUP. *ſ.* A kind of pickle. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE. *ſ.* Beaſts of paſture; not wild nor domeſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAVALCA'DE. *ſ.* [from *cavallo.*] A proceſſion on horſeback.

CAVALI'ER. *ſ.* [*cavalier*, French.]
1. A horſeman; a knight.
2. A gay ſprightly military man. *Shakeſp.*
3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the firſt. *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER. *a.* [from the ſubſt.]
1. Gay; ſprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave. *Suckling.*
3. Diſdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. *ad.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe-troops. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow.

CAVA'ZION. *ſ.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] The hollowing of the earth for cellarage. *Philips.*

CA'UDLE. *ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* To make caudle. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAVE. *ſ.* [*cave*, French.]
1. A cavern; a den. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. A hollow; any hollow place. *Bacon.*

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAVE'AT. *ſ.* A *caveat* is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge, notifying to him that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe. Trumball.*

CA'VERN. *ſ.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'VERNED. *a.* [from *cavern.*]
1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated. *Pope.*
2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS. *a.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns. *Woodward.*

CA'VESSON. ſ. [Fr. In horſemanſhip.] A ſort of noſeband, put into the noſe of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF. *ſ.* A cheſt with holes, to keep fiſh alive in the water. *Philips.*

CAUGHT. *particip. poſſ.* [from to *catch.*]

CAVIA'RE. *ſ.* The eggs of a ſturgeon ſalted. *Grew.*

To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller.*] To raiſe captious and frivolous objections. *Pope.*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. *Milton.*

CA'VIL. *ſ.* Falſe or frivolous objections. *Hooker.*

CAVILLA'TION. *ſ.* The diſpoſition to make captious objection. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER. *ſ.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] An unfair adverſary; a captious diſputant. *Addiſon. Atterbury.*

CA'VILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *a.* [from *cavil.*] Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*

CA'VIN. ſ. [French.] A natural hollow. *Dict.*

CA'VITY. *ſ.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] Hollowneſs; hollow. *Bentley.*

CAUK. *ſ.* A coarſe talky ſpar. *Woodward.*

CAUL. *ſ.*
1. The net in which women incloſe their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap. *Dryden.*
2. Any kind of ſmall net. *Grew.*
3. The integument in which the guts are incloſed. *Ray.*

CAULI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *caulis*, a ſtalk, and *fero.*] A term for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk.

CA'ULIFLOWER. *ſ.* [*caulis*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *cabbage.* *Evelyn.*

To CAU'PONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Latin.] To ſell wine or victuals.

CAU'SABLE. *a.* [from *cauſo*, low Latin.] That which may be cauſed. *Brown.*

CAU'SAL. *a.* [*cauſalis*, low Lat.] Relating to cauſes. *Glanville.*

CAUSA'LITY. *ſ.* [*cauſalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cauſe; the quality of cauſing. *Brown.*

CA'USALLY. *ad.* [from *cauſal.*] According to the order of cauſes. *Brown.*

CAUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Latin.] The act or power of cauſing. *Brown.*

CAU'SATIVE. *a.* That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

CAUSA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cauſo.*] A cauſer; an author. *Brown.*

CAUSE. *ſ.* [*cauſa*, Latin.]
1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient. *Hooker. Rowe.*
2. The reaſon; motive to any thing. *South. Rowe.*
3. Subject of litigation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Side; party. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. *Locke.*

CAU'SELESSLY. *ad.* [from *cauſeleſs.*] Without cauſe; without reaſon. *Taylor.*

CAU'SELESS. *a.* [from *cauſe.*]
1. Original to itſelf. *Blackmore.*
2. Without juſt ground or motive.

CA'USER. *ſ.* [from *cauſe.*] He that cauſes; the agent by which an effect is produced. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'USEY. } *ſ.* [*chauſſee*, Fr.] A way
CA'USEWAY. } raiſed and paved, above the reſt of the ground. *1 Chron. Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } *a.* [καυστικὸς.] Belonging
CAU'STICK. } to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eſchar. *Wiſeman. Arbuthnot.*

CA'USTICK. *ſ.* A cauſtick or burning application. *Temple.*

CA'UTEL. *ſ.* [*cautela*, Latin.] Caution; ſcruple. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUS. *a.* [*cauteleux*, French.]
1. Cautious; wary. *Wotton.*
2. Wily; cunning. *Spenſer. Shakeſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *ad.* Cunningly; ſlily; cautiouſly; warily. *Brown. Bacon.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning fleſh with hot irons. *Wiſeman.*

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery. *Sharp.*

CA'UTERY. *ſ.* [καίω, *uro.*] *Cautery* is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines. *Wiſeman.*

CA'UTION. *ſ.* [*caution*, French.]
1. Prudence; foreſight; provident care; warineſs.
2. Security. *Sidney.*
3. Proviſionary precept. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger. *Swift.*

CA'UTIONARY. *a.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity. *Southerne.*

CA'UTIOUS. *a.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *ad.* In an wary manner. *Dryden.*

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulneſs; vigilance; circumſpection. *King Charles. Addiſon.*

To CAW. *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow. *Addiſon.*

CA'YMAN. *ſ.* American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Latin.]
1. To leave off; to ſtop; to give over. *Dryden.*
2. To fail; to be extinct. *Hale.*
3. To be at an end. *Dryden.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a ſtop to. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*

CEASE. *ſ.* Extinction; failure. *Shakeſp.*

CE'ASELESS. *a.* Inceſſant; perpetual; continual. *Fairfax.*

CE'CITY. *ſ.* [*cæcitas*, Latin.] Blindneſs; privation of ſight. *Brown.*

CECU'TIENCY. *ſ.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Cloudineſs of ſight. *Browne.*

CE'DAR. *ſ.* [*cedrus*, Latin.] A tree. It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle; it hath male-flowers. The ſeeds are produced in large cones, ſquamoſe and turbinated. The extenſion of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees.

CE'DRINE. *a.* [*cedrinus*, Latin.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Latin.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building. *Decay of Piety.*

CE'ILING. *ſ.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof. *Bacon. Milton.*

CE'LANDINE. A plant.

CE'LATURE. *ſ.* [*cælatura*, Latin.] The art of engraving.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Latin.]
1. To praiſe; to commend. *Addiſon.*
2. To diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites. *2 Maccabees.*
3. To mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner. *Dryden.*

CELEBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *celebrate.*]
1. Solemn performance; ſolemn remembrance. *Sidney. Taylor.*
2. Praiſe; renown; memorial. *Clarendon.*

CELE'BRIOUS. *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned. *Grew.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY. *ſ.* [*celebritas*, Latin.] Celebration; fame. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. Turnep-rooted celery.

CELE'RITY. *ſ.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftneſs; ſpeed; velocity. *Hooker. Digby.*

CE'LERY. A ſpecies of *parſley.*

CELE'STIAL. *a.* [*celeſtis*, Latin.]
1. Heavenly; relating to the ſuperior regions. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Heavenly, with reſpect to excellence. *Dryden.*

CELE'STIAL. *ſ.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*

CELE'STIALLY. *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *celeſtis*, Lat.] To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing. *Brown.*

CE'LIACK. *a.* [κοιλία, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly. *Arbuthnot.*

CE'LIBACY. *ſ.* [from *cælebs*, Lat.] Single life. *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE. *ſ.* [*cælibatus*, Latin.] Single life. *Graunt.*

CELL. *ſ.* [*cella*, Latin.]
1. A ſmall cavity or hollow place. *Prior.*
2. The cave or little habitation of a religious perſon. *Denham.*
3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon.

4. Any

4. Any ſmall place of reſidence. *Milton.*

CE'LLAR. *ſ.* [*cella*, Latin.] A place under ground, where ſtores are repoſited. *Peacham.*

CE'LLARAGE. *ſ.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars. *Shakeſpeare.*

CE'LLARIST. *ſ.* [*cellarius*, Latin.] The butler in a religious houſe.

CE'LLULAR. *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Conſiſting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp.*

CE'LSITUDE. *ſ.* [*celſitudo*, Lat.] Height.

CE'MENT. *ſ.* [*cæmentum*, Latin.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon.*

2. Bond of union in friendſhip. *South.*

To CEME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed. *Burnet.*

To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere. *Sharp.*

CEMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing.

CE'METERY. *ſ.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repoſited. *Addiſon.*

CE'NATORY. *a.* [*ceno*, Lat.] Relating to ſupper. *Brown.*

CENOBI'TICAL. *a.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community. *Stillingfleet.*

CE'NOTAPH. *ſ.* [κένος and τάφος.] A monument for one elſewhere. *Dryden.*

CENSE. *ſ.* [*cenſus*, Lat.] Publick rates. *Bacon.*

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenſer*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden.*

CE'NSER. *ſ.* [*encenſoir*, Fr.] The pan in which incenſe is burned. *Peacham.*

CE'NSOR. *ſ* [*cenſor*, Latin.]

1. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to cenſure. *Roſcommon.*

CENSO'RIAN. *a.* [from *cenſor.*] Relating to the cenſor. *Bacon.*

CENSO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *cenſor.*] Addicted to cenſure; ſevere. *Sprat.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ſevere reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Diſpoſition to reproach. *Tillotſon.*

CE'NSORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *cenſor.*] The office of a cenſor. *Brown.*

CE'NSURABLE. *a.* [from *cenſure.*] Worthy of cenſure; culpable *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS. *ſ.* Blamableneſs.

CE'NSURE. *ſ.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Judicial ſentence. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Spiritual puniſhment. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, French.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly. *Sanderſon.*

2. To condemn.

CE'NSURER. *ſ.* He that blames. *Addiſon.*

CENT. *ſ.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred; as, five *per cent.* that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *ſ.* [*centaurus*, Latin.]

1. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compoſed of a man and a horſe. *Thomſon.*

2. The archer in the zodiack. *Thomſon.*

CE'NTAURY. A plant.

CE'NTENARY. [*centenarius.*] The number of a hundred. *Hakewell.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *ſ.* [*centeſimus*, Latin.] Hundredth. *Arbuthnot.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Latin.] An hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE. *ſ.* [*centum* and *pes.*] A poiſonous inſect.

CE'NTO. *ſ.* [*cento*, Latin.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcrapes from other authors. *Camden.*

CE'NTRAL. *a.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre. *Woodward.*

CE'NTRALLY. *a.* With regard to the centre. *Dryden.*

CE'NTRE. *ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle. *Digby.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre. *South.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.*

1. To reſt on; to repoſe on. *Decay of Piety. Atterbury.*

2. To be placed in the midſt or centre. *Milton.*

CE'NTRICK. *a.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre. *Donne.*

CENTRI'FUGAL. *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CE'NTRIPETAL. *a.* Having a tendency to the centre. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY. See SENTINAL. *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *a.* [*centuplex*, Latin.] An hundredfold.

To CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centum* and *plico*, Latin] To make a hundredfold.

To CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *century.*] A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*

CENTU'RION. *ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer, who commanded an hundred men. *Shakeſpeare.*

CE'NTURY. *ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred; uſually employed to ſpecify time; as, the ſecond *century.* *Boyle.*

CE'PHALALGY. *ſ.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach.

CEPHA'LICK. *a.* [κεφαλή.] That which is medicinal to the head. *Arbuthnot.*

CERA'STES. ſ. [κεράστης.] A ſerpent having horns. *Milton.*

CE'RATE. *ſ.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wiſeman.*

CE'REBEL. *ſ.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *ſ.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter.

CE'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *cera*, Latin, wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakeſpeare.*

CERE'MONIAL. *a.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Formal; obſervant of old forms. *Donne.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *ſ.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite. *Swift.*
2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Conſiſting of outward rites. *South.*
2. Full of ceremony; awful. *Shakeſp.*
3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Civil; according to the ſtrict rules of civility. *Addiſon.*
5. Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally. *Shakeſpeare.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Fondneſs of ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *ſ.* [*ceremonia*, Latin.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion. *Spenſer.*
2. Forms of civility. *Bacon.*
3. Outward form of ſtate. *Dryden.*

CE'ROTE. *ſ.* The ſame with *cerate.* *Wiſeman.*

CE'RTAIN. *a.* [*certus*, Latin.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unqueſtionable. *Tillotſon.*
2. Reſolved; determined. *Milton.*
3. In an indefinite ſenſe, ſome; as, a *certain* man told me this. *Wilkins.*
4. Undoubting; put paſt doubt. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *ad.* [from *certain.*]

1. Indubitably; without queſtion. *Locke.*
2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINTY. *ſ.* [from *certain.*]

1. Exemption from doubt. *Locke.*
2. That which is real and fixed. *Shakeſp.*

CE'RTES. *ad.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras.*

CERTI'FICATE. *ſ.* [*certificat*, low Latin.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
2. Any teſtimony. *Addiſon.*

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hammond.*

CE'RTIORARI. ſ. [Latin.] A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending. *Cowel.*

CE'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*certitudo*, Latin.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

CERVI'CAL. *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*

CERU'LEAN. } *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue;
CERU'LEOUS. } ſky-coloured. *Boyle.*

CERU'LIFICK. *a.* [from *cæruleous.*] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Grew.*

CERU'MEN. ſ. [Latin.] The wax of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *ſ.* [*ceruſſa*, Latin.] White lead. *Quincy.*

CESA'RIAN. *a.* [from *Cæſar.*] The *Ceſarian* ſection is cutting a child out of the womb. *Quincy.*

CESS. *ſ.* [from *ceaſe.*]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. *Spenſer.*
2. The act of laying rates.
3. Bounds or limits. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CESS. *v. a.* To rate; to lay charge on. *Spenſer.*

CESSA'TION. *ſ.* [*ceſſatio*, Latin.]

1. A ſtop; a reſt; a vacation. *Hayward.*
2. A pauſe of hoſtility, without peace. *K. Charles.*

CESSA'VIT. ſ. [Latin.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perſon, againſt whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform ſuch ſervice as he is obliged by his tenure. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* The quality of receding, or giving way. *Digby.*

CE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*ceſſum*, Latin.] Eaſy to give way. *Digby.*

CE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ceſſion*, French.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.*
2. Reſignation. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *ceſſion.*] Implying a reſignation.

CE'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *ceſs.*] An aſſeſſment or tax.

CE'SSOR. *ſ.* [from *ceſſo*, Latin.] He that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law. *Cowel.*

CE'STUS. ſ. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus. *Addiſon.*

CETA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown. Ray.*

CHAD. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Carew.*

To CHAFF. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, French.]

1. To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.*
2. To heat. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To perfume. *Suckling.*
4. To make angry. *Hayward. Knolles.*

To CHAFF. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope.*
2. To fret againſt any thing. *Shakeſp.*

CHAFE.

CHAFE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *ſ.* An office belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER. *ſ.* [ceaꝛoꝛ, Saxon.] An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY. *ſ.* A forge in an iron mill. *Philips.*

CHAFF. *ſ.* [ceaꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing. *Dryden.*
2. It is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, German, to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.*
1. To buy. *Spenſer.*
2. To exchange. *Spenſer.*

CHA'FFERER. *ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer.

CHA'FFERN. *ſ.* [from *eſchauffer*, French, to heat.] A veſſel for heating water.

CHA'FFERY. *ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] Traffick. *Spenſer.*

CHA'FFINCH. *ſ.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff. *Philips.*

CHA'FFLESS. *a.* [from *chaff.*] Without chaff. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'FFWEED. *ſ.* Cudweed.

CHA'FFY. *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff. *Brown.*

CHA'FINGDISH. *ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *diſh.*] A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*

CHAGRI'N. *ſ.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill-humour; vexation. *Pope.*

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN. *ſ.* [*chaine*, French.]
1. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another. *Geneſis.*
2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pope.*
3. A line of links with which land is meaſured. *Locke.*
4. A ſeries linked together. *Hammond.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten or link with a chain. *Knolles.*
2. To bring into ſlavery. *Pope.*
3. To put on a chain. *Knolles.*
4. To unite. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'INPUMP. *ſ.* [from *chain* and *pump.*] A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls. *Chambers.*

CHA'INSHOT. *ſ.* [from *chain* and *ſhot.*] Two bullets, or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'INWORK. *ſ.* Work with open ſpaces. *Kings.*

CHAIR. *ſ.* [*chair*, French.]
1. A moveable ſeat. *Watts.*
2. A ſeat of juſtice, or of authority. *Clarendon.*
3. A vehicle borne by men; a ſedan. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN. *ſ.* [from *chair* and *man.*]
1. The preſident of an aſſembly. *Watts.*
2. One whoſe trade it is to carry a chair. *Dryden.*

CHAISE. *ſ.* [*chaiſe*, French.] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe. *Addiſon.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χαλκογραφος, of χαλκος, braſs.] An engraver in braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [χαλκογραφια.] Engraving in braſs.

CHA'LDER. } *ſ.* A dry Engliſh meaſure
CHA'LDRON. } of coals, conſiſting of
CHA'UDRON. } thirty-ſix buſhels heaped up. The *chaudron* ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE. *ſ.* [calic, Saxon.]
1. A cup; a bowl. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is generally uſed for a cup uſed in acts of worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED. *a.* [from *calix*, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHALK. *ſ.* [ceale, Saxon.] *Chalk* is a white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles.

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.*
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *ſ.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALKY. *a.* [from *chalk.*]
1. Conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk. *Rowe.*
2. Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]
1. To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To call to a conteſt. *Locke.*
3. To accuſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. *Hale.*
5. To claim as due. *Hooker. Addiſon.*
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions. *Peacham.*

CHA'LLENGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſummons to combat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A demand of ſomething as due. *Collier.*
3. [In law.] An exception taken either againſt perſons or things; perſons, as in aſſize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the priſoner at the bar. *Cowel.*

CHA'LLENGER. *ſ.* [from *challenge.*]
1. One that deſires or ſummons another to combat. *Dryden.*
2. One that claims ſuperiority. *Shakeſp.*
3. A claimant. *Hooker.*

CHALY-

CHALY'BEATE. *a.* [from *cha'ybs*, Latin.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel. *Arbuthnot.*

CHAMA'DE. ſ. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender. *Addiſon.*

CHA'MBER. *ſ.* [*chambre*, French.]

1. An apartment in a houſe; generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any retired room. *Prior.*
3. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.*
4. A court of juſtice. *Ayliffe.*
5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.
6. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue. *Remans.*
2. To reſide as in a chamber. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'MBERER. *ſ.* [from *chamber.*] A man of intrigue. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *ſ.* [from *chamber* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame chamber. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERLAIN. *ſ.* [from *chamber.*]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth great officer of the crown.
2. Lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers, Clarendon.*
3. A ſervant who has the care of the chambers. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *chamberlain.*] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *ſ.* [from *chamber* and *maid.*] A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*

CHA'MBREL *of a horſe.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAME'LEON. *ſ.* [χαμαίλεων.] The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its noſe long, its back is ſharp, its ſkin plated. Some have aſſerted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been obſerved to feed on flies. This animal is ſaid to aſſume the colour of thoſe things to which it is applied. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel.

CHA'MFER. } *ſ.* A ſmall furrow or gut-
CHA'MFRET. } ter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *ſ.* See CAMELOT. *Peacham.*

CHA'MOIS. *ſ.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*

CHA'MOMILE. *ſ.* [χαμαιμῆλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant. *Spenſer.*

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, French.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.*
2. To devour. *Spectator.*

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney. Wiſeman.*

CHA'MPAIGN. *ſ.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country. *Spenſer. Milton.*

CHA'MPERTORS. *ſ.* [from *champerty.*] Such as move ſuits at their proper coſts, to have part of the gains.

CHA'MPERTY. *ſ.* [*champart*, Fr.] A maintenance of any man in his ſuit to have part of the thing recovered.

CHAMPI'GNON. *ſ.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of muſhroom. *Woodward.*

CHA'MPION. *ſ.* [*champion*, French.]

1. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat. *Dryden.*
2. A hero; a ſtout warriour. *Locke.*

To CHA'MPION. *v. n.* To challenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHANCE. *ſ.* [*chance*, French.]

1. Fortune; the cauſe of fortuitous events. *Bentley.*
2. The act of fortune. *Bacon.*
3. Accident; caſual occurrence; fortuitous event. *South. Pope.*
4. Event; ſucceſs; luck. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shakeſp.*
9. Poſſibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out. *Knolles.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *ſ.* [from *chance* and *medley.*] In law, the caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer. *Cowel. South.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *a.* [from *chance*] Accidental.

CHA'NCEL. *ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.] The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Latin; *chancelier*, French.]

1. The *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and ſubjecteth himſelf only to the law of nature and conſcience. *Cowel. Swift.*
2. CHANCELLOR *in the Eccleſiaſtical Court.* A biſhop's lawyer, to direct the biſhops in matters of judgment. *Ayliffe.*
3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary, whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.
4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the reſt of the court, ordereth things to the king's beſt benefit. *Cowel.*
5. CHANCELLOR *of the Univerſity.* The principal magiſtrate.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *ſ.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*

CHA'NCERY.

CHA'NCERY. *ſ.* [probably *chancellery*; then ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience. *Cowel.*

CHAN'CRE. *ſ.* [*chancre*, French.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *a.* [from *chancre*.] Ulcerous. *Wiſeman.*

CHANDELE'R. *ſ.* [*chandelier*, French.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles. *Gay.*

CHA'NFRIN. *ſ.* [old French.] The fore part of the head of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, French.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another. *Bacon.*
2. To reſign any thing for the ſake of another. *South. Dryden.*
3. To diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller. *Swift.*
4. To give and take reciprocally. *Taylor.*
5. To alter. *Eccluſ.*
6. To mend the diſpoſition or mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.* To undergo change; to ſuffer alteration. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHANGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another. *Prior.*
3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. *Bacon.*
4. Novelty. *Dryden.*
5. An alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded. *Norris.*
6. That which makes a variety. *Judges.*
7. Small money. *Swift.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconſtant. *Dryden.*
2. Poſſible to be changed. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Suſceptibility of change. *Hooker.*
2. Inconſtancy; fickleneſs. *Sidney.*

CHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Inconſtantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *a.* Inconſtant; uncertain; mutable. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *ſ.* [from *change*.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenſer.*
2. An ideot; a natural. *Dryden.*
3. One apt to change; a waverer. *Hudibras.*

CHA'NGER. *ſ.* One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*canal*, French.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters. *Spenſer. Bentley.*
2. Any cavity drawn longways. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtraight or narrow ſea.
4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. *Wotton. Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, French.]

1. To ſing. *Spenſer.*
2. To celebrate by ſong. *Brambal.*
3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To ſing. *Amos.*

CHANT. *ſ.* Song; melody. *Milton.*

CHA'NTER. *ſ.* A ſinger; a ſongſter. *Wotton. Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, French.] The cock, from his crow. *Ben. Johnſon. Dryden.*

CHA'NTRESS. *ſ.* [from *chant*.] A woman ſinger. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *ſ.* [from *chant*.] *Chantry* is a church endowed with revenue for prieſts, to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'OS. *ſ.* [*chaos*, Latin.]

1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements. *Bentley.*
2. Confuſion; irregular mixture. *King Charles.*
3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *a.* [from *chaos*.] Reſembling chaos; confuſed. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a* [*kappen*, Dutch.] To break into *hiatus*, or gaping. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *ſ.* A cleft; a gaping; a chink. *Burnet.*

CHAP. *ſ.* The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth. *Grew.*

CHAPE. *ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'PEL. *ſ.* [*capella*, Latin.] A *chapel* is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a *chapel* of eaſe. *Cowel. Sidney. Ayliffe.*

CHA'PELESS. *a.* Without a chape. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PELLANY. *ſ.* A *chapellany* is founded within ſome other church. *Ayliffe.*

CHAPE'LRY. *ſ.* [from *chapel*.] The juriſdiction or bound of a chapel.

CHAPE'RON. *ſ.* A kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *a.* [from *chap* and *faln*.] Having the mouth ſhrunk. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *ſ.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] Capital of a pillar. *Exodus.*

CHA'PLAIN. *ſ.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family. *Cowel. Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'P-

CHA'PLESS. *a.* [from *chap.*] Without any fleſh about the mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PLET. *ſ.* [*chapelet*, French.]
1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.
3. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads.

CHA'PMAN. *ſ.* [ceapman, Saxon.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer. *Shakeſpeare. Ben. Johnſon. Dryden.*

CHAPS. *ſ.* [from *chap.*] The mouth of a beaſt of prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPT. } *part. paſſ.* [from *to chap.*]
CHA'PPED. } Cracked; cleft. *B. Johnſon.*

CHA'PTER *ſ.* [*chapitre*, French.]
1. A diviſion of a book. *South.*
2. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Cowel.*
3. The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

CHA'PTREL. *ſ.* The capitals of pillars or pilaſters, which ſupport arches. *Moxon.*

CHAR. *ſ.* A fiſh found only in Winander meer in Lancaſhire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *ſ.* [cyppe, work. Saxon.] Work done by the day. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* To work at others houſes by the day. *Dryden.*

CHAR-WOMAN. *ſ.* A woman hired accidentally, for odd work. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER. *ſ.* [*character*, Latin.]
1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation. *Milton.*
2. A letter uſed in writing or printing. *Holder.*
3. The hand or manner of writing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities. *Denham.*
5. An account of any thing as good or bad. *Addiſon.*
6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities. *Dryden.*
7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind. *Pope.*
8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* To inſcribe; to engrave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL. } *a.* [from *cha-*
CHARACTERI'STICK. } *racterize.*]
That which conſtitutes the character. *Woodward.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *characteriſtical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *ſ.* That which conſtitutes the character. *Pope.*

To CHARA'CTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]
1. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man. *Swift.*
2. To engrave; to imprint. *Hale.*
3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *a.* [from *character.*] Without a character. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RACTERY. *ſ.* [from *character.*] Impreſſion; mark. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RCOAL. *ſ.* [from *to chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. *Hudibras.*

CHARD. *ſ.* [*charde*, French.]
1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair aitichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw. *Chambers.*
2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, French.]
1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To impute as a debt. *Locke.*
3. To impute. *Pope. Watts.*
4. To impoſe as a taſk. *Tillotſon.*
5. To accuſe; to cenſure. *Wake.*
6. To accuſe. *Job.*
7. To challenge. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To command. *Dryden.*
2. To fall upon; to attack. *Granville.*
10. To burden; to load. *Temple.*
11. To fill. *Addiſon.*
12. To load a gun.

CHARGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Care; truſt; cuſtody. *Knolles.*
2. Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker.*
3. Commiſſion; truſt conferred; office. *Pope.*
4. Accuſation; imputation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The thing entruſted to care or management. *Milton.*
6. Expence; caſt. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
7. Onſet; attack. *Bacon.*
8. The ſignal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden.*
9. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.
10. A preparation or a ſort of ointment, applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits and ſprains of horſes. *Farrier's Dict.*
11. [In heraldry.] The *charge* is that which is borne upon the colour. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE. *a.* [from *charge.*]
1. Expenſive; coſtly. *Wotton.*
2. Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South.*
3. Subject to charge; accuſable. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *chargeable.*] Expence; coſt; coſtlineſs. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *ad.* [from *chargeable.*] Expenſively. *Aſcham.*

HA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *charge.*] A large diſh. *Denham.*

CHA'RILY.

CHA'RILY. *ad.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.

CHA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RIOT. *ſ.* [*car-rhod*, Welſh.]
1. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate. *Dryden.*
2. A car in which men of arms were antiently placed.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *ſ.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. *Prior.*

CHA'RIOT RACE. *ſ.* A ſport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RITABLE. *a.* [*charitable*, Fr.]
1. Kind in giving alms. *Taylor.*
2. Kind in judging of others. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *ad.* [from *charity.*]
1. Kindly; liberally.
2. Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor.*

CHA'RITY. *ſ.* [*charité*, Fr.]
1. Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love. *Milton.*
2. Goodwill; benevolence. *Dryden.*
3. The theological virtue of univerſal love. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
4. Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.*
5. Alms; relief given to the poor. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder. *Grew.*

CHA'RLATAN. *ſ.* [*charlatan*, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown.*

CHARLATA'NICAL *a.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackiſh; ignorant. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *ſ.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheedling; deceit.

CHARLES's WAIN. *ſ.* The northern conſtellation, called the Bear. *Brown.*

CHA'RLOCK. *ſ.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM. *ſ.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.]
1. Words or philtres, imagined to have ſome occult power. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*
2. Something of power to gain the affections. *Waller.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fortify with charms againſt evil *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make powerful by charms. *Sidney.*
3. To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſubdue by pleaſure. *Waller.*

CHA'RMER. *ſ.* [from *charm.*] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *charm.*] Pleaſing in the higheſt degree. *Sprat.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *ad.* [from *charming.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly. *Addiſon.*

CHAR'MINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleaſin,

CHA'RNEL. *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh or carcaſes. *Milton.*

CHA'RNEL HOUSE. *ſ.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are repoſited. *Taylor.*

CHART. *ſ.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation of coaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RTER. *ſ.* [*charta*, Latin.]
1. A *charter* is a written evidence. *Cowel.*
2. Any thing belonging to priviledges or rights. *Raleigh. South.*
3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY. *ſ.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED. *a.* [from *charter.*] Privileged. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RY. *a.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious. *Carew.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, Fr.]
1. To hunt.
2. To purſue as an enemy. *Judges.*
3. To drive. *Knolles.*

CHASE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Hunting; purſuit of any thing as game. *Burnet.*
2. Fitneſs to be hunted. *Dryden.*
3. Purſuit of any enemy. *Knolles.*
4. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable. *Dryden.*
5. Hunting match. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. The game hunted. *Sidney. Granville.*
7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted. *Shakeſpeare.*
1. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER *ſ.* [from *chaſe.*] Hunter; purſuer; driver. *Denham.*

CHASM. *ſ.* [χάσμα.]
1. A cleft; a gape; an opening. *Locke.*
2. A place unfilled; a vacuity. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS. ſ. [French.] A ſort of grape.

CHASTE. *a.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat'n.]
1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as a *chaſte* virgin.
2. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.
3. Without obſcenity. *Watts.*
4. True to the marriage bed. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. *ſ.* [*vitex*, Lat.] A tree. *Miller.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr.] To correct; to puniſh. *Proverbs. Rowe.*

To CHASTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat.]
1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment. *Boyle. Grew.*
2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *ſ.* Correction; puniſhment. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

CHASTI'SER. *ſ.* [from *chaſtiſe.*] A puniſher; a corrector.

CHA'STITY. *ſ.* [*caſtitas*, Latin.]
1. Purity of the body. *Taylor. Pope.*
2. Freedom from obſcenity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHA'STLY. *ad.* [from *chaſte.*] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination. *Walton. Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *chaſte.*] Chaſtity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenſer. Milton. Dryden.*

CHAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

CHAT. *ſ.* The keys of trees.

CHA'TELLANY. *ſ.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *ſ.* Any moveable poſſeſſion *Hudibras.*

To CHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]
1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth. *Prior.*
3. To talk idly or careleſsly. *Watts.*

CHA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey. *Swift.*
2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *chatter.*] An idle talker.

CHA'TWOOD. *ſ.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *ſ.* [*chaveſne*, Fr.] The chub; a fiſh. *Walton.*

CHAUMANTE'LLE. ſ. [Fr.] A ſort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, German.] To maſticate; to chew. *Donne. Boyle.*

CHAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The chap. *Ezekiel.*

CHA'WDRON. *ſ.* Entrails. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHEAP. *a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To be had at a low rate. *Locke.*
2. Eaſy to be had; not reſpected. *Bacon. Dryden.*

CHEAP. *ſ.* Market; purchaſe; bargain. *Sidney. Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapen, Saxon, to buy.]
1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing. *Prior.*
2. To leſſen value. *Dryden.*

CHEAPLY. *ad.* [from *cheap.*] At a ſmall price; at a low rate. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS. *ſ.* [from *cheap.*] Lowneſs of price. *Temple.*

To CHEAT. *v. a.* To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. *Tillotſon.*

CHEAT. *ſ.*
1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture. *Temple.*
2. A perſon guilty of fraud. *South.*

CHE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *cheat.*] One that practiſes fraud. *Taylor.*

To CHECK. *v. a.*
1. To repreſs; to curb. *Bacon. Milton. South.*
2. To reprove; to chide. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*
1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop. *Locke.*
2. To claſh; to interfere. *Bacon.*

CHECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff. *Tillotſon. Rogers.*
2. Reſtraint; curb; government. *Clarendon.*
3. Reproof; a ſlight. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt. *Dryden.*
5. In falconry, when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow other birds. *Suckling.*
6. The cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop. *Clarendon.*
7. *Clerk of the* CHECK, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard. *Chambers.*

To CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, cheſs,
To CHE'QUER. } Fr.] To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours. *Drayton.*

CHE'CKER. } Work varied al-
CHE'CKER-WORK. } ternately. *Kings.*

CHE'CKMATE. *ſ.* [*echec eſt mat*, French.] The movement on the cheſs-board, that kills the oppoſite men. *Spenſer.*

CHEEK. *ſ.* [ceeac, Saxon.]
1. The ſide of the face below the eye. *Donne.*
2. A general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines that are double. *Chambers.*

CHE'EK TOOTH. *ſ.* The hinder tooth or tuſk. *Joel.*

CHEER. *ſ.* [*chere*, Fr.]
1. Entertainment; proviſions. *Locke.*
2. Invitation to gaiety. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Gaiety; jollity. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Air of the countenance. *Daniel.*
5. Temper of mind. *Acts.*

To CHEE'R. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit. *Knolles.*
2. To comfort; to conſole. *Dryden.*
3. To gladden. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladſome. *Philips.*

CHE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *to cheer.*] Gladner; giver of gaiety. *Wotton. Walton.*

CHEERFUL. *a.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]
1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth. *Spenſer.*

2. Having an appearance of gaiety. *Proverbs.*

CHE'ERFULLY. *ad.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with gaiety. *South.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *cheerful.*]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity. *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from gloomineſs. *Sidney.*

CHE'ERLESS. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladneſs. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY. *a.* [from *cheer.*]

1. Gay; cheerful. *Ray.*

2. Not gloomy.

CHE'ERLY. *ad.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully. *Milton.*

CHE'ERY. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; ſprightly. *Gay.*

CHEESE. *ſ.* [cyre, Saxon.] A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of milk. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHE'ESECAKE. *ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *cake.*] A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar and butter. *Prior.*

CHE'ESEMONGER. *ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheeſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CHE'ESEVAT. *ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *vat.*] The wooden caſe in which the curds are preſſed into cheeſe. *Glanville.*

CHE'ESY. *a.* Having the nature or form of cheeſe. *Arbuthnot.*

CHE'LY. *ſ.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a ſhell fiſh. *Brown.*

To CHE'RISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To ſupport; to ſhelter; to nurſe up. *Tillotſon.*

CHE'RISHER. *ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] An encourager; a ſupporter. *Sprat.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] Encouragement; ſupport; comfort. *Spenſer.*

CHE'RRY. } *ſ.* [*ceriſe*, Fr. *cerafus*,
CHE'RRY-TREE. } Latin.] A tree and fruit. *Hale.*

CHE'RRY. *a.* Reſembling a *cherry* in colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHE'RRYBAY. *ſ.* Laurel.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *a.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. *ſ.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry ſtones into a ſmall hole. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHERSONE'SE. *ſ.* [χερσόνησος.] A peninſula.

CHERT. *ſ.* [from *quartz*, German.] A kind of flint. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *ſ.* [כרוב] A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim. *Calmet. Prior.*

CHERU'BICK. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim. *Milton.*

CHE'RUBIN. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHE'RVIL. *ſ.* [*chærophyllum*, Latin.] An umbelliferou plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To chirp; to uſe a cheerful voice. *Spenſer.*

CHE'SLIP. *ſ.* A ſmall vermin. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *ſ.* [*echec*, Fr.] A game, in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition. *Denham.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *ſ.* Wild ſervice.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *ſ.* A puppet for cheſs. *Locke.*

CHE'SSOM. *ſ.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

CHEST. *ſ.* [cyrt, Saxon.] A box of wood or other materials. *Dryden.*

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repoſit in a cheſt.

CHEST FOUNDERING. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. A pleuriſy, or peripneumony. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHE'STED. *a.* Having a cheſt.

CHES'TNUT. } A tree.
CHE'STNUT-TREE. }

1. The fruit of the cheſnut-tree. *Peacham.*

2. The name of a brown colour. *Cowel.*

CHE'STON. *ſ.* A kind of plum.

CHEVALI'ER. ſ. A knight. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHEVA'UX de Friſe. ſ. A piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN. *ſ.* [*chevenne*, Fr.] A river fiſh; the ſame with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *ſ.* [*chevreau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHE'VISANCE. ſ. [*chevifance*, Fr.] Enterprize; atchievement. *Spenſer.*

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopyan, Saxon.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to maſticate. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior.*

3. To taſte without ſwallowing. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate. *Pope.*

CHICA'NE. *ſ.* [*chicane*, French.]

1. The art of protracting a conteſt by artifice. *Locke.*

2. Artifice in general. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *ſ.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty ſophiſter; a wrangler. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY. *ſ.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophiſtry; wrangle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHICK. } *ſ.* [cicen, Saxon; *kieken*,
CHI'CKEN. } Dutch.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird. *Davies. Hale. Swift.*

2. A word of tenderneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A term for a young girl. *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *a.* Cowardly; fearful. *Spenſer.*

The CHI'CKENPOX. *ſ.* An exanthematous diſtemper.

CHI'CKLING. *ſ.* [from *chick.*] A ſmall chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *ſ.* [from *chick* and *pea.*] An herb.

CHI'CKWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Wiſeman.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chide*, or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden.* [cidan, Saxon.]

1. To reprove. *Waller.*
2. To drive away with reproof. *Shakeſp.*
3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior.*

To CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to ſcold. *Swift.*
2. To quarrel with. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make a noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'DER. *ſ.* [from *chide.*] A rebuker; a reprover. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHIEF. *a.* [*chef*, the head, French.]

1. Principal; moſt eminent. *Kings.*
2. Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs.*
3. Capital; of the firſt order. *Locke.*

CHIEF. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader. *Milton. Pope.*

CHI'EFLESS. *a.* Without a head. *Pope.*

CHI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *chief.*] Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden.*

CHI'EFRIE. *ſ.* [from *chief.*] A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenſer.*

CHI'EFTAN. *ſ.* [from *chief.*]

1. A leader; a commander. *Spenſer.*
2. The head of a clan. *Davies.*

CHIE'VANCE. *ſ.* Traffick, in which money is extorted; as diſcount. *Bacon.*

CHILBLA'IN. *ſ.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain.*] Sores made by froſt. *Temple.*

CHILD. *ſ.* in the plural CHILDREN. [cild, Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young perſon. *Denham. Wake.*
2. One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent. *Addiſon.*
3. A girl child. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any thing, the product or effect of another. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shakeſpeare. Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING. *particip.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

CHI'LDBED. *ſ.* The ſtate of a woman bringing a child. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *ſ.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail; labour. *Sidney. Dryden.*

CHI'LDED. *a.* Furniſhed with a child. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'LDERMASS DAY. [from *child* and *maſs.*] The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the holy Innocents is ſolemnized. *Carew.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *ſ.* [from *child.*]

1. The ſtate of infants; the time in which we are children. *Rogers.*
2. The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDISH. *a.* [from *child.*]

1. Trifling; ignorant; ſimple. *Bacon.*
2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. *Sidney. Milton. Roſcommon.*

CHI'LDISHLY. *ad.* [from *childiſh.*] In a childiſh trifling way. *Hooker. Hayward.*

CHI'LDISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *childiſh.*]

1. Puerility; triflingneſs. *Locke.*
2. Harmleſſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'LDLESS. *a.* [from *child.*] Without children. *Bacon. Milton.*

CHI'LDLIKE. *a.* [*child* and *like.*] Becoming or beſeeming a child. *Hooker.*

CHI'LIAD. *ſ.* [from χίλιας.] A thouſand. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *ſ.* [from χίλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides. *Locke.*

CHILL. *a.* [cele, Saxon.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch. *Milton.*
2. Having the ſenſation of cold. *Rowe.*
3. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.

CHILL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold. *Derham.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold. *Dryden. Creech.*
2. To depreſs; to deject. *Rogers.*
3. To blaſt with cold. *Blackmore.*

CHI'LLINESS. *ſ.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY. *a.* Somewhat cold. *Philips.*

CHI'LNESS. *ſ.* Coldneſs; want of warmth, *Bacon.*

CHIMB. *ſ.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *ſ.* [*chirme*, an old word.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. The correſpondence of ſound. *Dryden.*
3. The ſound of bells ſtruck with hammers. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation. *Grew.*

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony. *Prior.*
2. To correſpond in relation or proportion. *Locke.*
3. To agree; to fall in with. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To ſuit with; to agree. *Locke.*
5. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To make to move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonically. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *ſ.* [*chimæra*, Latin.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden.*

CHIME'-

CHIME'RICAL. *a.* [from *chimera.*] Imaginary; fantaſtick. *Spectator.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *chimerical.*] Vainly; wildly.

CHI'MINAGE. *ſ.* [from *chemin*, Fr.] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowel.*

CHI'MNEY. *ſ.* [*cheminée*, Fr.]

1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe. *Swift.*

2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The fireplace. *Raleigh.*

CHI'MNEY-CORNER. *ſ.* The fireſide; the place of idlers. *Denham.*

CHI'MNEYPIECE. *ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece round the fireplace. *Swift.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper.*] One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHIN. *ſ.* [cinne, Saxon.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Sidney. Dryden.*

CHI'NA. *ſ.* [from *China.*] China ware; porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent. *Pope.*

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *ſ.* The ſweet orange. *Mortimer.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *ſ.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH. *ſ.* [*kincken*, to pant, Dut. and *cough.*] A violent and convulſive cough. *Floyer.*

CHINE. *ſ.* [*eſchine*, French.]

1. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found. *Sidney.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHINE, *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden.*

CHINK. *ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Saxon.] A ſmall aperture longwiſe. *Bacon. Swift. South.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound. *Pope.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'NKY. *a.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping. *Dryden.*

CHINTS. *ſ.* Cloth of cotton made in India. *Pope.*

CHI'OPPINE. *ſ.* A high ſhoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market. *Gibſon.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [from *chop.*] To cut into ſmall pieces. *Thomſon.*

CHIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument. *Taylor.*

CHI'PPING. *ſ.* A fragment cut off. *Mortimer.*

CHIRA'GRICAL. *a.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χεὶρ, the hand, γράφω, to write.] He that exerciſes writing. *Bacon.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *ſ.* Chirographer.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* The art of writing.

CHIRO'MANCER. *ſ.* One that foretels future events by inſpecting the hand. *Dryden.*

CHI'ROMANCY. *ſ.* [χεὶρ, the hand, and μάντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand. *Brown.*

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To make a cheerful noiſe; as birds. *Sidney.*

To CHIRP, *v. a.* [*cheer up.*] To make cheerful. *Johnſon.*

CHIRP. The voice of birds or inſects. *Spectator.*

CHI'RPER *ſ.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps.

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceorpian, Saxon.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRU'RGEON. *ſ.* [χειρουργὸς.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a ſurgeon. *South.*

CHIRU'RGERY. *ſ.* [from *chirurgeon.*] The art of curing by external applications. *Sidney. Wiſeman.*

CHIRU'RGICAL. } *a.*
CHIRU'RGICK. }

1. Having qualities uſeful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.*

2. Manual in general. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SEL. *ſ.* [*ciſeau*, Fr.] An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away. *Wotton.*

To CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chiſel.

CHIT. *ſ.* [*chico*, little, Spaniſh.]

1. A child; a baby.

2. The ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.*

3. A freckle.

To CHIT. *v. n.* To ſprout. *Mortimer.*

CHI'TCHAT. *ſ.* [from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate. *Spectator.*

CHI'TTERLINGS. *ſ.* [from *ſchyterlingh*, Dutch.] The guts.

CHI'TTY. *a.* [from *chit.*] Childiſh; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *a.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike. *Spenſer.*

CHI'VALRY. *ſ.* [*chevalerie*, French.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The general ſyſtem of knighthood. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure; an exploit. *Sidney.*
5. The body or order of knights. *Shakesp.*
6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knights service. *Cowel.*

CHIVES. *s.* [*cive*, French.]
1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. *Ray.*
2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLOROSIS. *s.* [from χλωρός, green.] The green-sickness.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE. *s.* [*chocolate*, Spanish.]
1. The nut of the cocao-tree.
2. The mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocao nut, to be dissolved in hot water.
3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *s.* [*chocolate* and *house.*] A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*

CHODE. The old preterite from *chide.* *Genesis.*

CHOICE. *s.* [*choix*, French.]
1. The act of chusing; election. *Dryden.*
2. The power of chusing; election. *Hooker. Grew.*
3. Care in chusing; curiosity of distinction. *Bacon.*
4. The thing chosen. *Milton. Prior.*
5. The best part of any thing. *Hooker.*
6. Several things proposed as objects of election. *Shakespeare.*

CHOICE. *a.* [*choisi*, French.]
1. Select; of extraordinary value. *Guardian.*
2. Chary; frugal; careful. *Taylor.*

CHOICELESS. *a.* [from *choice.*] Without the power of chusing. *Hammond.*

CHOICELY. *ad.* [from *choice.*]
1. Curiously; with exact choice. *Shakesp.*
2. Valuably; excellently. *Walton.*

CHOICENESS. *s.* [from *choice.*] Nicety; particular value. *Evelyn.*

CHOIR. *s.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. An assembly or band of singers. *Waller.*
2. The singers in divine worship. *Shakesp.*
3. The part of the church where the singers are placed. *Shakespeare.*

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [acocian, Saxon.]
1. To suffocate. *Waller.*
2. To stop up; to block up a passage. *Chapman.*
3. To hinder by obstruction. *Shakespeare. Davies.*
4. To suppress. *Shakespeare.*
5. To overpower. *Luke. Dryden.*

CHOKE. *s.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR. *s.* [from *choke* and *pear.*]
1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.
2. Any sarcasm that stops the mouth. *Clarissa.*

CHO'KER. *s.* [from *choke.*]
1. One that chokes.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KY. *a.* [from *choke.*] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES. *s.* [χόλος, *bile.*] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHO'LER. *s.* [*cholera*, Latin, from χολή.]
1. The bile. *Wotton.*
2. The humour, supposed to produce irascibility. *Shakespeare.*
3. Anger; rage. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

CHO'LERICK. *a.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]
1. Abounding with choler. *Dryden.*
2. Angry; irascible. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Offensive. *Sidney. Raleigh.*

CHO'LERICKNESS. *s.* [from *choleric.*] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* *I chose, I have chosen* or *chose.* [*choisir*, Fr. ceopan, Saxon.]
1. To take by way of preference of several things offered. *Shakespeare.*
2. To take; not to refuse. *South.*
3. To select; to pick out of a number. *Samuel.*
4. To elect for eternal happiness: a term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

CHO'OSER. *s.* [from *choose.*] He that has the power of chusing; elector. *Drayton. Hammond.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*happen*, Dutch; *couper*, French.]
1. To cut with a quick blow. *Shakespeare.*
2. To devour eagerly. *Dryden.*
3. To mince; to cut into small pieces. *Micah.*
4. To break into chinks. *Shakespeare.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*
1. To do any thing with a quick motion. *Bacon.*
2. To light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To purchase; generally by way of truck. *Bacon.*
2. To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudibras.*
3. To bandy; to altercate. *Bacon.*

CHOP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A piece chopped off. *Bacon.*
2. A small piece of meat. *King.*
3. A crack, or cleft. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *s.* [*chop* and *house.*] A mean house of entertainment. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN. *s.* [French.]
1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.
2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHO'PPING.

CHO'PPING. *participle a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation. *Fenton.*

CHO'PPING-KNIFE. *ſ.* [*chop* and *knife.*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat. *Sidney.*

CHO'PPY. *a.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes or cracks. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHOPS. *ſ.* [from *chaps.*]
1. The mouth of a beaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHO'RAL. *a.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]
1. Sung by a choir. *Milton.*
2. Singing in a choir. *Amburſt.*

CHORD. *ſ.* [*chorda*, Latin.]
1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument. *Milton.*
2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* To furniſh with ſtrings. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E *ſ.* [from *chorda*, Latin.] A contraction of the frœnum.

CHO'RION. *ſ.* [χωρέω, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER. *ſ.* [from *chorus.*]
1. A ſinger in the cathedrals; a ſinging boy.
2. A ſinger in a concert. *Spenſer. Ray.*

CHORO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χωρὸ and γράφω.] He that deſcribes particular regions of countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL. *a.* Deſcriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*

CHORO'GRAPHICALLY. *ad.* In a chorographical manner.

CHORO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* The art of deſcribing particular regions.

CHO'RUS. *ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. A number of ſingers; a concert. *Dryden. Pope.*
2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of tragedy. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.
4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

CHOSE. The preter tenſe, from *To chooſe.* *Dryden.*

CHO'SEN. The participle paſſive, from *To chooſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

CHOUGH. *ſ.* [ceo, Saxon.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea. *Bacon.*

CHOULE. *ſ.* The crop of a bird. *Brown.*

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*

A CHOUSE. *ſ.*
1. A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras.*
2. A trick or ſham.

CHRISM. *ſ.* [χρῖσμα, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction. *Hammond.*

CHRI'SOM. *ſ.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*

To CHRI'STEN. *v. a.* [chriſtnian, Sax.]
1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.
2. To name; to denominate. *Burnet.*

CHRI'STENDOM. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom.*] The collective body of chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

CHRI'STENING. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity. *Bacon.*

CHRISTIAN. *ſ.* [*Chriſtianus*, Latin.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt. *Tillotſon.*

CHRI'STIAN. *a.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHRI'STIAN-NAME. *ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the gentilitious name, or ſurname.

CHRI'STIANISM. *ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.]
1. The chriſtian religion.
2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRI'STIANITY. *ſ.* [*chrétienté*, French.] The religion of chriſtians. *Addiſon.*

To CHRI'STIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian.*] To make chriſtian. *Dryden.*

CHRI'STIANLY. *ad.* [from *chriſtian.*] Like a chriſtian.

CHRI'STMAS. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs.*] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated.

A CHRI'STMAS BOX. *ſ.* A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas. *Gay.*

CHRIST's THORN. *ſ.* A plant.

CHROMA'TICK. [χρῶμα, colour.]
1. Relating to colour. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to a certain ſpecies of ancient muſick. *Arbuthnot.*

CHRO'NICAL. } *a.* [from χρόνος, time.]
CHRO'NICK. } A *chronical* diſtemper is of length. *Brown.*

CHRO'NICLE. *ſ.* [*cronique*, French.]
1. A regiſter or account of events in order of time. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A hiſtory. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory. *Spenſer.*
2. To regiſter; to record. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHRO'NICLER. *ſ.* [from *chronicle.*]
1. A writer of chronicles. *Donne.*
2. A hiſtorian. *Raleigh.*

CHRO'NOGRAM. *ſ.* [χρόνος, and γράμμα.] An inſcription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* A writer of chronograms. *Addiſon.*

CHRONO'-

CHRONO'LOGER. *ſ.* [χρόνος, and λόγος, doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time. *Holder.*

CHRONOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *chronology.*] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *ſ.* One that ſtudies or explains time. *Locke.*

CHRONO'LOGY. *ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time. *Prior.*

CHRONO'METER. *ſ.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *ſ.* [from χρυσός, gold.] Aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *ſ.* [χρυσός, and λίθος.] A precious ſtone of a ouſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *ſ.* [χρυσός, and *praſinus*, green.] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. *Rev.* xxi. 20.

CHUB. *ſ.* [from *cop*, a great head.] A river-fiſh. The chevin, *Walton.*

CHU'BBED. *a.* [from *chub.*] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* To make a noiſe like a hen.

To CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Congreve.*

CHUCK. *ſ.*

1. The voice of a hen. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHUCK-FARTHING. *ſ.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbuthnot.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*ſchaecken*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]

1. To call as a hen. *Dryden.*

2. To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden.*

CHU'ET. *ſ.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF. *ſ.* A blunt clown. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *ad.* Stomachfully. *Clariſſa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *ſ.* [from *chuffy.*] Clowniſhneſs.

CHU'FFY. *a.* [from *chuff.*] Surly; fat.

CHUM. *ſ.* [*chom*, Armorick.] A chamber fellow.

CHUMP. *ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Moxon.*

CHURCH. *ſ.* [cipce, Saxon, κυριακὴ.]

1. The collective body of chriſtians. *Hooker.*

2. The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular form of worſhip. *Watts.*

3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God. *Hooker. Shakeſpeare.*

To CHURCH. *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any ſignal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *ſ.* [from *church* and *ale.*] A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *ſ.* The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *ſ.* [*church* and *man.*]

1. An eccleſiaſtick; a clergyman. *Clarendon.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *ſ.* Officers yearly choſen, to look to the church, churchyard, and ſuch things as belong to both; and to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioners. *Cowel. Spenſer.*

CHURCHYARD. *ſ.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Bacon. Pope.*

CHURL. *ſ.* [ceorl, Saxon.]

1. A ruſtick; a countryman. *Dryden.*

2. A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*

3. A miſer; a niggard. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHU'RLISH. *a.* [from *churl.*]

1. Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; uncivil. *Waller.*

2. Selfiſh; avaricious. *1 Sam.*

3. Unpliant; croſs-grained; unmanageable. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

4. Intractable; vexatious. *Craſhaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *ad.* [from *churliſh.*] Rudely; brutally. *Howel.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *churliſh.*] Brutality; ruggedneſs of manner. *Eccluſ.*

CHURME. *ſ.* A confuſed ſound; a noiſe. *Bacon.*

CHURN. *ſ.* The veſſel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay.*

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion. *Dryden.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk. *Proverbs. Bacon.*

CHU'RRWORM. *ſ.* [from cyrnan, Saxon.] An inſect that turns about nimbly; called alſo a fancricket. *Skinner.*

CHYLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *ſ.* [χυλός.] The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *chyle.*] The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLO-

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *a.* [χύλος, and ποιέω.] Having the power of forming chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CAY'LOUS *a.* [from *chyle.*] Conſiſting of chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MICAL. } *a.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]
CHY'MICK. }

1. Made by chymiſtry. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to chymiſtry. *Pope.*

CHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *ſ.* [See CHYMISTRY.] A profeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by fire. *Pope.*

CHY'MISTRY. *ſ.* Philoſophy by fire. *Arbut.*

CIBA'RIOUS. *a.* [*cibarius*, Latin.] Relating to food.

CI'BOL. *ſ.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of onion. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE, or CICATRIX. *ſ.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.]

1. The ſcar remaining after a wound. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A mark; an impreſſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

CICATRI'SANT *ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *a.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound. *Harvey.*
2. The ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.

To CI'CATRIZE, *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*] To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as ſkin them. *Quincy.*

CI'CELY. *ſ.* A ſort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] Having the qualities of ſuccory. *Floyer.*

To CI'CURATE. *v. a.* To tame; to reclaim from wildneſs. *Brown.*

CICURA'TION. *ſ.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs. *Ray.*

CI'DER. *ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital.]

1. Liquo rmade of the juice of fruits preſſed. *Bacon.*
2. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented. *Philips.*

CI'DERIST. *ſ.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN. *ſ.* [from *cider.*] The liquor made of the groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out. *Mortimer.*

CIE'RGE. ſ. [French.] A candle carried in proceſſions.

CI'LIARY. *a.* [*cilium*, Latin.] Belonging to the eyelids. *Ray.*

CILI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cicilium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown.*

CIME'LIARCH. *ſ.* [from κειμηλιάρχης.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *ſ.* [*cimitarra*, Spaniſh.] A ſort of ſword; ſhort and recurvated. *Dryden.*

CI'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body. *Pope.*
2. An incloſure. *Bacon.*
3. A ring or liſt at the top or bottom of the ſhaft of a column. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER. *ſ.* [*cendre*, Fr.]

1. A maſs ignited and quenched. *Waller.*
2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame. *Swift.*

CI'NDER-WOMAN. } *ſ.* [*cinder* and *wo-*
CI'NDER-WENCH. } *man.*] A woman, whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes. *Arbuthnot.*

CINERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cineres*, Latin.] The reduction of any thing by fire or aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUS. *a.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes. *Cheyne.*

CINE'RULENT. *a.* Full of aſhes.

CI'NGLE. [*cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horſe.

CI'NNABAR. *ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermillion. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe cinnabar. *Woodward. Newton.*

CI'NNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

CI'NNAMON. *ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. ſ. [Fr.] Five.

CINQUE-FOIL. *ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. *Shakeſpeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Thoſe havens that lie toward France. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt be added to the firſt inſtitution. *Cowel.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *a.* Having five ſpots. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'ON. *ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]

1. A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant. *Shakeſpeare. Howel.*
2. The ſhoot engrafted on a ſtock. *Bacon.*

CI'PHER. *ſ.* [*chiffre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure.
2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures. *South.*
3. An intertexture of letters. *Pope.*
4. A character in general. *Raleigh.*
5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. *Donne.*

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe arithmetick. *Arbuthnot.*

To CI'PHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.*

To CI'RCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Latin.] To make a circle. *Baily.*

CIRCINA'TION *ſ.* An orbicular motion.

CI'RCLE. *ſ.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun. *Locke.*
2. The ſpace included in a circular line.
3. A round body; an orb. *Iſaiah.*
4. Compaſs; incloſure, *Shakeſpeare.*
5. An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon. *Pope.*
6. A company. *Addiſon.*
7. Any ſeries ending as it begins. *Bacon. Dryden.*
8. An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing. *Watts.*
9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*
10. CIRCLES *of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets.

To CI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing. *Bacon.*
2. To incloſe; to ſurround. *Prior.*
3. To confine; to keep together. *Digby.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Pope.*

CI'RCLED. *a.* Having the form of a circle; round. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'RCLET. *ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; an orb. *Pope.*

CI'RCLING. *particip. a.* Circular; round. *Milton.*

CI'RCUIT. *ſ.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing. *Dawies.*
2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle. *Milton.*
3. Space; extent; meaſured by travelling round. *Hooker.*
4. A ring; a diadem. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The viſitations of the judges for holding aſſizes.

To CI'RCUIT. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Philips.*

CIRCUITE'ER. *ſ.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*

CIRCUI'TION. *ſ.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.
2. Compaſs; maze of argument; comprehenſion. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR. *a.* [*circularis*, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumſcribed by a circle. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*
2. Succeſſive to itſelf; always returning. *Roſcommon.*
3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.*
4. CIRCULAR *Letter.* A letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair.
5. CIRCULAR *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CI'RCULARITY. *ſ.* [from *circular.*] A circular form. *Brown.*

CIRCULA'RLY. *a.* [from *circular.*]

1. In form of a circle. *Burnet.*
2. With a circular motion. *Dryden.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus.*] To move in a circle. *Denham.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. a.* To put about.

CIRCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *circulate.*]

1. A motion in a circle. *Burnet.*
2. A ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate. *Swift.*
3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULATORY. *ſ.* [from *circulate.*] A chymical veſſel, in which that which riſes from the veſſel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. *ſ.* [from *circumambient.*] The act of encompaſſing. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompaſſing. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE. *v. n.* [*circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

To CIRCUMCISE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.] To cut the prepuce, accordding to the law given to the Jews. *Swift.*

CIRCUMCI'SION. *ſ.* [from *circumciſe.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*

CIROUMDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *circumduct.*]

1. Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*
2. A leading about.

CIRCU'MFERENCE. *ſ.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and ſurrounding any thing. *Newton.*
2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle. *Milton.*
3. The external part of an orbicular body. *Newton.*
4. An orb; a circle. *Milton.*

CIRCU'MFERENCE. *v. a.* To include in a circular ſpace. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *ſ.* [from *circumfero.*] An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles. *Chambers.*

CI'RCUMFLEX. *ſ.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE. *ſ.* An incloſure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *a.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCU'M-

CIRCU'MFLUOUS. *a.* [*circumfluus*, Latin.] Environing with waters. *Milton. Pope.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from houſe to houſe.

To CIRCU'MFU'SE. *v. a.* [*circumfuſus*, Lat.] To pour round. *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE. *a.* [*circum* and *fuſilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFU'SION. *ſ.* The act of ſpreading round.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round. *Ray.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round.

CIRCUMJA'CENT. *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMI'TION. *ſ.* [*circumitum.*] The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]
1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]
1. A circuit or compaſs of words; periphraſis. *Swift.*
2. The uſe of indirect expreſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

CIRCUMMU'RED. *a.* [*circum.*] Walled round. *Shakeſpeare.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *a.* That which may be ſailed round. *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo.*] To ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. *ſ.* The act of ſailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]
1. The act of enwrapping on every ſide.
2. The ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *a.* [from *circum* and *polar.*] Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *circum* and *poſition.*] The act of placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *ſ.* [*circumraſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTA'TION. *ſ.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CI'RCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *ſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION. *ſ.* [*circumſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. Determination of particular form or magnitude. *Ray.*
2. Limitation; confinement. *Shakeſpeare.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *a.* [from *circumſcribo.*] Incloſing the ſuperficies. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *a.* [*circumſpectum*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive; watchful. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Watchfulneſs on every ſide; caution; general attention. *Clarendon.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [*circumſpectum*, Latin.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *circumſpective.*] Cautiouſly; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *circumſpect.*] Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Caution; vigilance. *Wotton.*

CI'RCUMSTANCE. *ſ.* [*circumſtantia*, Lat.]
1. Something appendant or relative to a fact. *South.*
2. Accident; ſomething adventitious. *Davies.*
3. Incident; event. *Clarendon.*
4. Condition; ſtate of affairs. *Bentley.*

To CI'RCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things. *Donne.*

CI'RCUMSTANT. *a.* [*circumſtans*, Latin.] Surrounding. *Digby.*

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*circumſtantialis*, low Lat.]
1. Accidental; not eſſential. *South.*
2. Incidental; caſual. *Donne.*
3. Full of ſmall events; detailed. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. *ſ.* The appendage of circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *circumſtantial.*]
1. According to circumſtance; not eſſentially. *Glanville.*
2. Minutely; exactly. *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumſtance.*]
1. To place in particular circumſtances. *Bramh.*
2. To place in a particular condition. *Swift.*

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *circumvallate*, Lat.]
1. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place. *Watts.*
2. The fortification thrown up round a place beſieged. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION. *ſ.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of carrying round.
2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. *Knolles.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *circumvent.*]
1. Fraud;

1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat; deluſion. *South. Collier.*
2. Prevention; pre-occupation. *Shakeſp.*

To CIRCUMVE'ST. *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCU'MVOLVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round. *Glanville.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]
1. The act of rolling round.
2. The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*

CI'RCUS. } *ſ.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open
CI'RQUE. } ſpace or area for ſports. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*

CIST. *ſ.* [*ciſta*, Latin.] A caſe; a tegument; commonly the incloſure of a tumour.

CI'STED. *a.* [from *ciſt.*] Incloſed in a ciſt, or bag.

CI'STERN. *ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.]
1. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſe. *South.*
2. A reſervoir; an incloſed fountain. *Blackmore.*
3. Any watery receptacle. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'STUS. ſ. [Lat.] Rockroſe.

CIT. *ſ.* [contracted from *citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city. A pert low townſman. *Johnſon.*

CI'TADEL. *ſ.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle. *Dryden.*

CI'TAL. *ſ.* [from *cite.*]
1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Summons; citation.

CITA'TION. *ſ.* [*citatio*, Latin.]
1. The calling a perſon before a judge. *Ayliffe.*
2. Quotation; from another author.
3. The paſſage or words quoted. *Watts.*
4. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY. *a.* [from *To cite.*] Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]
1. To ſummons to anſwer in a court. *Milton.*
2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively. *Prior.*
3. To quote. *Hooker.*

CI'TER. *ſ.* [from *cite.*]
1. One who cites into a court.
2. One who quotes; a quoter. *Atterbury.*

CITESS. *ſ.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. *Dryden.*

CI'THERN. *ſ.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp. *Mac.*

CI'TIZEN. *ſ.* [*citoyen*, French.]
1. A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.*
2. A townſman; not a gentleman. *Shak.*
3. An inhabitant. *Dryden.*

CI'TIZEN. *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'TRINE. *a.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured. *Grew. Floyer.*

CI'TRINE. *ſ.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.] A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemiſhes. Our jewellers cut ſtones for rings out of it, which are generally miſtaken for topazes. *Hill.*

CITRON-TREE. *ſ.* [from *citrus*, Latin.] One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is in great eſteem. *Miller. Addiſon.*

CITRON-WATER. *ſ.* Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL. *ſ.* Pumpion.

CI'TY. *ſ.* [*cité*, French.]
1. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants. *Temple.*
2. In the Engliſh law. A town corporate, that hath a biſhop. *Cowel.*
3. The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'TY. *a.* Relating to the city. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'VET. *ſ.* [*civette*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his ſnout is more pointed, his claws leſs dangerous, and his cry different. *Trevoux. Bacon.*

CI'VICK. *a.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours; not military. *Pope.*

CIVIL. *a.* [*civilis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the community; political. *Hooker. Sprat.*
2. Not in anarchy; not wild. *Roſcommon.*
3. Not foreign; inteſtine. *Bacon.*
4. Not eccleſiaſtical.
5. Not natural.
6. Not military.
7. Not criminal.
8. Civiliſed; not barbarous. *Spenſer.*
9. Complaiſant; civiliſed; gentle; well bred. *Dryden.*
10. Grave; ſober. *Milton.*
11. Relating to the antient conſular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

CIVI'LIAN. *ſ.* [*civilis*, Latin.] One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law. *Bacon.*

CIVI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *civil.*]
1. Freedom from barbarity. *Davies.*
2. Politeneſs; complaiſance; elegance of behaviour. *Clarendon.*
3. Rule of decency; practice of politeneſs. *Dryden.*

To CI'VILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality. *Denham.*

CI'VILIZER. *ſ.* [from *civilize.*] He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life. *Philips.*

CI'VILLY. *ad.* [from *civil.*]

3. In

1. In a manner relating to government. *Hooker.*
2. Politely; complaisantly; without rudeness. *Collier.*
3. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*

CIZE. *s.* [from *incisa*, Lat.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form. *Grew.*

CLACK. *s.* [*klacken*, German, to rattle.]
1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise. *Prior.*
2. The CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To make a chinking noise.
2. To let the tongue run.

CLAD. *part. pret.* Clothed; invested; garbed. 1 *Kings. Swift.*

To CLAIM. *s.* [from [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively. *Locke.*

CLAIM. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A demand of any thing, as due. *Dryden.*
2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another. *Locke.*
3. [In law.] A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another. *Cowel.*

CLA'IMABLE. *a.* That which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT. *s.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLA'IMER. *s.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* To climb with difficulty. *Shakespeare. Ray.*

To CLAMM. *v. n.* [clæmian, Saxon.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLA'MMINESS. *s.* [from *clammy.* Viscosity; viscidity. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY. *a.* [from *clamm.*] Viscous; glutinous. *Bacon. Addison.*

CLA'MOROUS. *a.* [from *clamour.*] Vociferous; noisy. *Hooker. Swift.*

CLA'MOUR. *s.* [*clamor*, Latin.] Outery; noise; exclamation; vociferation. *K. Charles. Addison.*

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakespeare.*

CLAMP. *s.* [*clamp*, French.]
1. A piece of wood joined to another.
2. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Ends of tables are commonly *clamped.* *Moxon.*

CLAN. *s.* [*klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies *children.*
1. A family; a race. *Milton.*
2. A body or sect of persons. *Swift.*

CLA'NCULAR. *a.* [*clancularius*, Latin.] Clandestine; secret. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE. *a.* [*clandestinus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *ad.* [from *clandestine.*] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*

CLANG. *s.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton. Dryden.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Latin.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *s.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A loud shrill sound. *Dryden.*

CLA'NGOUS. *a.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang. *Brown.*

CLANK. *s.* [from *clang.*] A loud, shrill, sharp noise. *Spectator.*

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Saxon.]
1. To strike together with a quick motion. *Job.*
2. To add one thing to another. *Taylor.*
3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion. *Prior.*
4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud. *Dryden.*
5. To infect with a venereal poison. *Wiseman.*
6. *To* CLAP *up.* To complete suddenly. *Howel.*

To CLAP. *v. n.*
1. To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden.*
2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strike the hands together in applause. *Epilogue to Henry* VIII.

CLAP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A loud noise made by sudden collision. *Swift.*
2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion. *Swift.*
3. An explosion of thunder. *Hakewell.*
4. An act of applause. *Addison.*
5. A venereal infection. *Pope.*
6. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER. *s.* [from *clap.*]
1. One who claps his hands.
2. The tongue of a bell. *Addison.*

To CLAPPERCLA'W. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw.*] To tongue-beat; and scold. *Shakespeare.*

CLA'RENCEUX. or CLA'RENCIEUX. *s.* The second king at arms: so named from the Dutchy of *Clarence.*

CLARE-OBSCURE. *s.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Latin.] Light and shade in painting. *Pope.*

CLA'RET. *s.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine.

CLA'RICORD. *s.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *clarify.*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities. *Bacon.*

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]
1. To purify or clear. *Bacon.*
2. To

2. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*

CLA'RION. *ſ.* [*clarin*, Span.] A trumpet. *Spenſer. Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *ſ.* [*clarté*, French.] Brightneſs; ſplendour. *Raleigh.*

CLA'RY. *ſ.* An herb. *Bacon.*

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletſen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion. *Denham. Bentley.*

2. To act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction. *South.*

3. To contradict; oppoſe. *Spectator.*

To CLASH. *v. n.* To ſtrike one thing againſt another.

CLASH. *ſ.*

1. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies. *Denham.*

2. Oppoſition; contradiction. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *ſ.* [*cleſpe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing cloſe. *Addiſon.*

2. An embrace. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. to ſhut with a claſp. *Hooker.*

2. To catch and hold by twining. *Milton.*

3. To incloſe between the hands. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace. *Smith.*

5. To incloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLA'SPER. *ſ.* [from *claſp.*] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. *Ray.*

CLAS'PKNIFE. *ſ.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *ſ.* [from *claſſis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of perſons. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the ſame leſſon. *Watts.*

3. A ſet of beings or things. *Addiſon.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'SSICAL, or CLASSICK. *a.* [*claſſicus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors. *Addiſon. Felton.*

2. Of the firſt order or rank. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'SSICK. *ſ.* An author of the firſt rank.

CLASSIS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Order; ſort; body. *Clarendon.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [clatpunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together. *Knolles.*

3. To talk faſt and idly. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound. *Milton.*

2. To diſpute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.*

CLA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noiſe made by frequent colliſion of ſonorous bodies. *Swift.*

2. Any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CLA'VATED. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed. *Woodward.*

CLA'UDENT. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; incloſing.

To CLA'UDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt.

CLAUDICA'TION. *ſ.* The habit of halting. *Dict.*

CAVE. The preterite of *cleave.*

CLA'VELLATED. *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'VER. *ſ.* [clæꝑꝑ, Saxon.] Clover.

CLA'VICLE. *ſ.* [*clavicula*, Latin.] The collar bone. *Brown. Wiſeman.*

CLAUSE. *ſ.* [*clauſula*, Latin.]

1. A ſentence; a ſingle part of diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular ſtipulation.

CLA'USTRAL. *a.* [from *clauſtrum*, Latin.] Relating to a cloyſter. *Ayliffe.*

CLAU'SURE. *ſ.* [*clauſura*, Lat.] Confinement. *Geddes.*

CLAW. *ſ.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails. *Spenſer. Garth.*

2. A hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shakeſp.*

2. To tear or ſcratch in general. *Hudibras.*

3. To tickle. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. *To* CLAW *off.* To ſcold. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'WBACK. *ſ.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CLA'WED. *a.* [from *claw.*] Furniſhed or armed with claws. *Grew.*

CLAY. *ſ.* [*clai*, Welch.] Unctuous and tenacious earth. *Watts.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* To cover with clay. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-COLD. *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth. *Rowe.*

CLAY-PIT. *ſ.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLAY'EY. *a.* Conſiſting of clay. *Derham.*

CLA'YMARL. *ſ.* [*clay* and *marl.*] A chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN. *a.* [clæne, Saxon.]

1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenſer.*

2. Chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not incumbred. *Waller.*

4. Not leprous. *Leviticus.*

CLEAN. *ad.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. *Hooker.*

To CLEAN. *v. a.* To free from dirt. *Thomſon.*

CLEA'NLILY. *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *ſ.* [from *cleanly.*]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addiſon.*

2. Neatneſs of dreſs; purity. *Sidney.*

CLE'ANLY. *a.* [from *clean.*]

1. Free from dirtineſs; pure in the perſon. *Dryden.*

2. That

2. That which makes cleanliness. *Prior.*
3. Pure; immaculate. *Glanville.*
4. Nice; artful. *L'Estrange.*

CLE'ANLY. *ad.* [from *clean.*] Elegantly; neatly.

CLE'ANNESS. *s.* [from *clean.*]
1. Neatness; freedom from filth.
2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. *Dryden.*
3. Purity; innocence. *Pope.*

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clænpian, Saxon.]
1. To free from filth or dirt. *Prior.*
2. To purify from guilt. *Proverbs.*
3. To free from noxious humours. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To free from leprosy. *Mark.*
5. To scour. *Addison.*

CLE'ANSER. *s.* [clænrene, Saxon.] That which has the quality of evacuating. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEAR. *a.* [*clair*, French, *clarus*, Latin.]
1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; not opacous. *Denham.*
2. Free from clouds; serene; as a *clear* day.
3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
4. Perspicuous; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Temple.*
5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable. *Milton.*
6. Apparent; manifest; not hid. *Hooker.*
7. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
8. Unprepossessed; impartial. *Sidney.*
9. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt. *Gay.*
10. Free from deductions or incumbrances. *Collier.*
11. Vacant; unobstructed. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
12. Out of debt.
13. Unintangled; at a safe distance from danger. *Shakespeare.*
14. Canorous; sounding distinctly. *Addison.*
15. Free; guiltless. *Susan.*

CLEAR. *ad.* Clean; quite; completely. *L'Estrange.*

To CLEAR. *v. a.*
1. To make bright; to brighten. *Dryden.*
2. To free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify. *Hayward.*
4. To cleanse. *Shakespeare.*
5. To discharge; to remove any incumbrance. *Wilkins. Addison.*
6. To flee from any thing offensive. *Locke.*
7. To clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.
8. To gain without deduction. *Addison.*

To CLEAR. *v. n.*
1. To grow bright; to recover transparency. *Shakespeare. Norris.*
2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements. *Bacon.*

CLE'ARANCE. *s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLE'ARER. *s.* Brightner; purifier; enlightener. *Addison.*

CLE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *clear.*]
1. Brightly; luminously. *Hooker.*
2. Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.*
3. With discernment; acutely. *B. Johnson.*
4. Without entanglement. *Bacon.*
5. Without by-ends; honestly. *Tillotson.*
6. Without deduction or cost.
7. Without reserve; without subterfuge. *Davies.*

CLE'ARNESS. *s.* [from *clear.*]
1. Transparency; brightness. *Bacon.*
2. Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.*
3. Distinctness; perspicuity. *Addison.*

CLEARSI'GHTED. *a.* [*clear* and *sight.*] Discerning; judicious. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [*clear* and *starch.*] To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave.* particip. *cloven.* [cleopan, Saxon.]
1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to. *Job.*
2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakespeare.*
3. To unite in concord. *Hooker. Knolles.*
4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I clove, I clave, I cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft.* [cleopan, Saxon.]
1. To divide with violence; to split. *Milton. Blackmore.*
2. To divide. *Deuteronomy.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To part asunder. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
2. To suffer division. *Newton.*

CLE'AVER. *s.* [from *cleave.*] A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEES. *s.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven footed.

CLEF. *s.* [from *clef*, key, French.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. part. pass. [from *cleave.*] Divided. *Milton.*

CLEFT. *s.* [from *cleave.*]
1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack. *Woodward.*
2. [In farriery.] *Clefts* appear on the boughs of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour. *Farr. Dict. Ben. Johnson.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree. *Mortimer.*

CLE'MENCY. *s.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remission of severity. *Addison.*

CLE'MENT. *a.* [*clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful.

To

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [clyppan, Saxon.] To call. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLE'RGY. *ſ.* [*clergé*, Fr. κληρος.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLE'RGYMAN. *ſ.* A man in holy orders; not a laick. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *a.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*

CLERK. *ſ.* [clepac, Saxon.]

1. A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*
2. A ſcholar; a man of letters. *South.*
3. A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A petty writer in public offices. *Granville.*
5. The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLE'RKSHIP. *ſ.* [from *clerk.*]

1. Scholarſhip.
2. The office of a clerk of any kind. *Swift.*

CLEVE. } At the beginning or end of the
CLIF. } proper name of a place, denotes
CLIVE. } it to be ſituated on a rock or hill.

CLE'VER. *a.*

1. Dextrous; ſkilful. *Addiſon.*
2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*
3. Well-ſhaped; handſome. *Arbuthnot.*

CLE'VERLY. *ad.* [from *clever.*] Dextrouſly; fitly; handſomely. *Hudibras.*

CLE'VERNESS. *ſ.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill.

CLEW. *ſ.* [clype, Saxon.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom. *Roſcommon.*
2. A guide; a direction. *Smith.*

To CLEW. *v. a.* *To clew the Sails*, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled. *Harris.*

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dutch.] To make a ſharp, ſucceſſive noiſe. *Gay.*

CLI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman.

CLI'CKET. *ſ.* The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLI'ENT. *ſ.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence. *Taylor.*
2. A dependant. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CLI'ENTED. *participle a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLIENTE'LE. *ſ.* [*clientela*, Latin.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *ſ.* [*clivus*, Latin.] clip, Saxon.] A ſteep rock; a rock. *Bacon.*

CLIFT. *ſ.* The ſame with CLIFF. *Spenſer.*

CLIMA'CTER. *ſ.* [κλιμακτηρ.] A certain progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed to end in a dangerous time. *Brown.*

CLIMACTE'RICK. } *a.* [from *climacter.*]
CLIMACTE'RICAL. } Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body. *Brown. Pope.*

CLI'MATE. *ſ.* [κλιμα.]

1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.
2. A region, or tract of land. *Dryden.*

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shakeſp.*

CLI'MATURE. *ſ.* The ſame with climate. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'MAX. *ſ.* [κλιμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually. *Dryden.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* preterite, *clomb*, or *climbed*; participle, *clomb*, or *climbed.* [climan, Sax.] To aſcend up any place. *Sam.*

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To aſcend. *Prior.*

CLI'MBER. *ſ.* [from *climb.*]

1. One that mounts or ſcales any place; a mounter; a riſer. *Carew.*
2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports. *Mortimer.*
3. The name of a particular herb. *Miller.*

CLIME. *ſ.* [from *climate.*] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton. Atterbury.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clynıga, Saxon.]

1. To hold in hand with the fingers bent. *Dryden.*
2. To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.*
3. To bend the point of a nail in the other ſide.
4. To confirm; to fix; as, *to clinch an argument.*

CLINCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle. Dryden.*

CLI'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *clinch.*] A cramp; a holdfaſt. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* preter. *I clung*, ; particip. *I have clung.* [*klynger*, Daniſh.]

1. To hang upon by twining round. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To dry up; to conſume. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'NGY. *n.* [from *cling.*] Clinging; adheſive.

CLI'NICAL. } *a.* [κλινω, to lie down.]
CLI'NICK. } One that keeps the bed. *Taylor.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, interrupted noiſe. *Prior.*

CLINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'NQUANT. *ſ.* [French.] Embroidery; ſpangles. *Shakeſpeare.*

To

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]
1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round. *Sidney. Ray.*
2. To cut with ſheers. *Suckling. Bentley.*
3. It is particulary uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin. *Locke.*
4. To curtail; to cut ſhort. *Addiſon.*
5. To confine; to hold. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'PPER. *ſ.* One that debaſes coin by cutting. *Addiſon.*

CLI'PPING. *ſ.* The part cut of clipped off. *Locke.*

CLI'VER. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

CLOAK. *ſ.* [lach, Saxon.]
1. The outer garment. *Pope.*
2. A concealment. *Peter.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.*
1. To cover with a cloak.
2. To hide; to conceal. *Spenſer.*

CLO'AKBAG. *ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag.*] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOCK. *ſ.* [*clocc*, Welſh.]
1. The inſtrument which tells the hour. *Bacon.*
2. It is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it of the clock?* for *What hour is it?* Or, *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour.*
3. The clock of a ſtocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. *Swift.*
4. A ſort of beetle.

CLO'CKMAKER. *ſ.* An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK. *ſ.* Movements by weights or ſprings. *Prior.*

CLOD. *ſ.* [clud, Saxon.]
1. A lump of earth or clay. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. A turf; the ground. *South.*
3. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy. *Milton.*
4. A dull fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate. *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY. *a.* [from *clod.*]
1. Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*

CLO'DPATE. *ſ.* [*clod* and *pate.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſcul.

CLO'DPATED. *a.* [from *clodpate.*] Doltiſh; thoughtleſs. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL. *ſ.* A thickſcull; a dolt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [from *log.*]
1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion. *Digby.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Raleigh.*
3. To load; to burthen. *Shakeſpeare. Addiſon.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to adhere. *Evelyn.*
2. To be encumbered or impeded. *Sharp.*

CLOG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton.*
2. A hindrance; an obſtruction. *Hooker. Donne.*
3. A kind of additional ſhoe worn by women to keep them from wet.
4. A wooden ſhoe. *Harvey.*

CLO'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *cloggy.*] The ſtate of being clogged.

CLO'GGY. *a.* [from *clog.*] That which has the power of clogging up. *Boyle.*

CLO'ISTER. *ſ.* [cluꝛteꝛ, Sax.] *cloaſtrum*, Latin.]
1. A religious retirement. *Daviet.*
2. A periſtyle; a piazza.

To CLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to immure from the world. *Bacon. Rymer.*

CLO'ISTERAL. *a.* Solitary; retired. *Walton.*

CLO'ISTERED. *part. a.* [from *cloiſter.*]
1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters. *Shakeſp.*
2. Built with periſtyles or piazzas. *Wotton.*

CLO'ISTRESS. *ſ.* [from *cloiſter.*] A nun. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOMB. [*pret.* of *To climb.*] *Milton.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [clæmian, Saxon.] To ſhut with viſcous matter. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clos*, Fr. *clauſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut; to lay together. *Prior.*
2. To conclude; to end; to finiſh. *Wake.*
3. To incloſe; to confine. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To join; to unite fractures. *Addiſon.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together. *Numbers. Bacon.*
2. *To* CLOSE *upon.* To agree upon. *Temple.*
3. *To* CLOSE *with.* } To come to an
4. *To* CLOSE *in with.* } agreement with; to unite with. *Shakeſpeare. South. Newton.*

CLOSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ſhut; without outlet. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall field incloſed. *Carew.*
3. The manner of ſhutting. *Chapman.*
4. The time of ſhutting up. *Dryden.*
5. A grapple in wreſtling. *Bacon. Chapman.*
6. A pauſe or ceſſation. *Dryden.*
7. A concluſion or end. *Milton.*

CLOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. To ſhut faſt. *Wilkins.*
2. Without vent; without inlet; private. *Dryden.*
3. Confined; ſtagnant. *Bacon.*
4. Compact; ſolid. *Burnet.*
5. Viſcous; glutinous. *Wilkins.*
6. Conciſe; brief. *Dryden.*
7. Immediate; without any intervening diſtance or ſpace. *Ben. Johnſon. Pope.*
8. Joined one to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Narrow; as a *cloſe* alley.

10. Admitting ſmall diſtance. *Dryden.*
11. Undiſcovered. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. Hidden; ſecret; not revealed. *Boyle.*
13. Having the quality of ſecrecy; truſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. Cloudy; fly. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. Without wandering; attentive. *Locke.*
16. Full to the point; home. *Dryden.*
17. Retired; ſolitary.
18. Secluded from communication.
19. Dark; cloudy; not clear.

CLO'SEBODIED. *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe.*

CLO'SEHANDED. *a.* Covetous. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'SELY. *ad.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.*
2. Without much ſpace intervening; nearly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Secretly; ſlily. *Carew.*
4. Without deviation. *Dryden.*

CLO'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *cloſe*]
1. The ſtate of being ſhut. *Bacon.*
2. Narrowneſs; ſtraitneſs.
3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift.*
4. Compactneſs; ſolidity. *Bentley.*
5. Recluſeneſs; ſolitude; retirement. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Secrecy; privacy. *Collier.*
7. Covetouſneſs; ſly avarice. *Addiſon.*
8. Connection; dependance. *South.*

CLO'SER. *ſ.* [from *cloſe.*] A finiſher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *ſ.* A Chamber implement. *Garth.*

CLO'SET. *ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement. *Wotton.*
2. A private repoſitory of curioſities. *Dryden.*

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet. *Herbert.*
2. To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview. *Swift.*

CLOSH. *ſ.* A diſtemper in the feet of cattle.

CLO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. The act of ſhutting up. *Boyle.*
2. That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut. *Pope.*
3. The parts incloſing; incloſure. *Shak.*
4. Concluſion; end. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOT. *ſ.* Concretion; grume. *Bacon.*

To CLOT. *v. n.*
1. To form clots; to hang together. *Philips.*
2. To concrete; to coagulate. *Philips.*

CLOTH. *ſ.* plural *cloths* or *clothes.* [clað, Saxon.]
1. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering. *Swift.*
2. The piece of linen ſpread upon the table. *Pope.*
3. The canvaſs on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden.*
4. In the plural. Dreſs; habit; garment; veſture. Pronounced *clo's.* *Shakeſpeare. Temple.*
5. The covering of a bed. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. n.* pret. *I clothed*; part. *I have clothed*, or *clad.* [from *cloth.*]
1. To inveſt with garments; to cover with dreſs. *Addiſon.*
2. To adorn with dreſs. *Ray.*
3. To inveſt as with clothes. *Dryden. Watts.*
4. To furniſh or provide with clothes.

CLO'THIER. *ſ.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth. *Graunt.*

CLO'THING. *ſ.* [from *To clothe.*] Dreſs; veſture; garments. *Fairfax. Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *ſ.* One who trims the cloth. *Hakewell.*

CLO'TPOLL. *ſ.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]
1. Thickſcull; blockhead. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Head, in ſcorn. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate. *Dryden.*

CLO'TTY. *a.* [from *clot.*] Full of clots; concreted. *Harvey. Mortimer.*

A CLOUD. *ſ.*
1. The dark collection of vapours in the air. *Grew. Roſcommon.*
2. The veins or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies.
3. Any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs. *Waller.*
4. Any thing that ſpreads wide; as a multitude. *Atterbury.*

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To darken with clouds. *Pope.*
2. To obſcure; to make leſs evident. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To variegate with dark veins. *Pope.*

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy.

CLO'UDBERRY. *ſ.* [from *cloud* and *berry.*] A plant, called alſo knotberry.

CLO'UDCAPT. *a.* Topped with clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOUDCOMPE'LLING. *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected. *Waller.*

CLO'UDILY. *ad.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. With clouds; darkly.
2. Obſcurely; not perſpicuouſly. *Spenſer.*

CLO'UDINESS. *ſ.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. The ſtate of being covered with clouds; darkneſs. *Harvey.*
2. Want of brightneſs. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *a.* [from *cloud.*] Clear; unclouded; luminous. *Pope.*

CLO'UDY. *a.* [from *cloud.*]
1. Obſcured with clouds. *Exodus.*
2. Dark, obſcure; not intelligible. *Watts.*
3. Gloomy of look; not open, not cheerful. *Spenſer.*
4. Marked

4. Marked with ſpots or veins.

CLOVE. *ſ.* [the preterite of *cleave.*]

CLOVE. *ſ.* [*clou*, Fr.]

1. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate. The fruit or ſeed of a very large tree. *Brown.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick ſeparates. *Tate.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *ſ.* [from its ſmelling like *cloves.*]

CLO'VEN. part. pret. [from *cleave.*] *Waller.*

CLO'VEN FOOTED. } *a.* [*cloven* and
CLO'VEN-HOOFED. } *foot*, or *hoof.*] Having the foot divided into two parts. *Dryden. Ray.*

CLO'VER. *ſ.* [clæfen, Saxon.]

1. A ſpecies of trefoil. *Shakeſpeare. Mortimer.*

2. *To live in* CLOVER, is to live luxuriouſly. *Ogle.*

CLO'VERED. *a.* [from *clover.*] Covered with clover. *Thomſon.*

CLOUGH. *ſ.* [clough, Saxon.] A cliff.

CLOUGH. *ſ.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when ſold by retail.

A CLOUT. *ſ.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean uſe. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a ſhoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers ſhot. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. An iron plate to an axle tree.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarſely. *Milton.*

2. To cover with cloth. *Spenſer.*

3. To join awkwardly together. *Aſcham.*

CLO'UTED. *particip. a.* Congealed; coagulated. *Gay.*

CLO'UTERLY. *a.* Clumſy; awkward. *Mortimer.*

CLOWN. *ſ.* [lown, Saxon.]

1. A ruſtick; a churl. *Sidney.*

2. A coarſe ill-bred man. *Spectator.*

CLO'WNERY. *ſ.* [from *clown.*] Ill breeding; churliſhneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLO'WNISH. *a.* [from *clown.*]

1. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns. *Dryden.*

2. Coarſe; rough; rugged. *Spenſer.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Clumſy; ungainly. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *ad.* Coarſely; rudely.

CLO'WNISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *clowniſh.*]

1. Ruſticity; coarſeneſs. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN's MUSTARD. *ſ.* An herb.

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr.]

1. To ſatiate; to ſate; to ſurfeit. *Sidney.*

2. To ſtrike the beak together. *Shakeſp.*

3. To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS. *a.* [from *cloy.*] That which cannot cauſe ſatiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLO'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *cloy.*] Satiety; repletion. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLUB. *ſ.* [*clwppa*, Welſh.]

1. A heavy ſtick. *Spenſer.*

2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards. *Pope.*

3. The ſhot or dividend. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. An aſſembly of good fellows. *Dryden.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras.*

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to common expence.

2. To join to one effect. *Dryden. King.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*

CLUBHE'ADED. *a.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W. *ſ.* [*club* and *law.*] The law of arms. *Addiſon.*

CLUBROOM. *ſ.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company aſſembles. *Addiſon.*

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [cloccan, Saxon.] To call chickens; as a hen. *Ray.*

CLUMP. *ſ.* [from *lump.*] A ſhapeleſs piece of wood.

CLUMPS. *ſ.* A numbſcull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY. *ad.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardly. *Ray.*

CLU'MSINESS. *ſ.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of dexterity. *Collier.*

CLU'MSY. *a.* [*lompſch*, Dutch, ſtupid.] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy. *Ray. Dryden.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling.*

To CLUNG. *v. n.* [clingan, Saxon.] To dry as wood does.

CLUNG. *a.* [clungu, Saxon.] Waſted with leanneſs.

CLU'STER. *ſ.* [clyſtep, Saxon.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together. *Bacon. Denham. Newton.*

2. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton.*

3. A body of people collected. *Addiſon.*

To CLU'STER. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dryden.*

To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLU'STER-GRAPE. *ſ.* The ſmall black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*

CLU'STERY. *a.* Growing in cluſters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.*

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp. *Herbert.*

2. To contract; to double the hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLUTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.
2. The paws; the talons. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Hands. *Stillingfleet.*

A CLU'TTER. *ſ.* A noiſe; a buſtle; a hurry. *King.*

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe or buſtle.

A CLY'STER. *ſ.* [χλυσμὸς.] An injection into the anus. *Arbuthnot.*

To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together. *Bacon.*

COACERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping. *Bacon.*

COACH. *ſ.* [*coche*, French.] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate. *Sidney. Pope.*

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX. *ſ.* The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits. *Arbuthnot.*

COACH-HIRE. *ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach. *Spectator.*

COACH-MAN. *ſ.* The driver of a coach. *South.*

To COA'CT. *v. n.* The act together in concert. *Shakeſpeare.*

COA'CTION. *ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force. *South.*

COA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *coact.*]
1. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory. *Raleigh.*
2. Act in concurrence. *Shakeſpeare.*

COADJU'MENT. *ſ.* Mutual aſſiſtance.

COADJU'TANT. *ſ.* Helping; co-operating. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR. *ſ.*
1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate. *Garth.*
2. In the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another. *Ayliffe.*

COADJU'VANCY. *ſ.* Help; concurrent help. *Brown.*

COADUNI'TION. *ſ.* The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs. *Hale.*

To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* To congregate. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coagment.*] Coacervation into one maſs; union. *Ben. Johnſon.*

COA'GULABLE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That which is capable of concretion. *Boyle.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Latin.] To force into concretions. *Bacon. Woodw.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coagulate.*]
1. Concretion; congelation.
2. The body formed by coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That which has the power of cauſing concretion. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *coagulate.*] That which cauſes coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

COAL. *ſ.* [col. Sax. *kol*, Germ.]
1. The common foſſil fewel. *Denham.*
2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal. *Bacon.*
3. Any thing inflamed or ignited. *Dryden.*

To COAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew.*
2. To delineate with a coal. *Camden.*

COAL BLACK. *a.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the higheſt degree. *Dryden.*

COAL-MINE. *ſ.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT. *ſ.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit for digging coals. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *ſ.* A ſort of cannel coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK. *ſ.* A coalery; a place where coals are found. *Felton.*

COA'LERY. *ſ.* A place where coals are dug. *Woodward.*

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coaleſco*, Lat.]
1. To unite in maſſes. *Newton.*
2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *coaleſce.*] Concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *ſ.* [*coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one maſs or body. *Hale. Bentley.*

CO'ALY. *a.* Containing coal. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*con* and *apto*, Latin.] The adjuſtment of parts to each other. *Boyle. Broome.*

To COA'RCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.]
1. To ſtraighten; to confine.
2. To contract power. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coarct.*]
1. Confinement; reſtraint to a narrow ſpace. *Bacon.*
2. Contraction of any ſpace. *Ray.*
3. Reſtraint of liberty. *Bramhall.*

COARSE. *a.*
1. Not refined. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not ſoft or fine.
3. Rude; uncivil.
4. Groſs; not delicate. *Thomſon.*
5. Inelegant; unpoliſhed. *Dryden.*
6. Unaccompliſhed by education. *Arbuthn.*
7. Mean; not nice; vile. *Roſcommon. Otway.*

CO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *coarſe.*]
1. Without fineneſs.
2. Meanly; not elegantly. *Brown.*
3. Rudely; not civilly. *Dryden.*
4. Inelegantly. *Dryden.*

CO'ARSELY. *ſ.* [from *coarſe.*]
1. Impurity; unrefined ſtate. *Bacon.*
2. Roughneſs; want of fineneſs.
3. Groſſneſs; want of delicacy. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners. *Garth.*
5. Meanneſs; want of nicety. *Addiſon.*

COAST. *ſ.* [*coſte*, Fr.]
1. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea; the ſhore. *Dryden.*
2. Side. *Newton.*
3. *The* COAST *is clear.* The danger is over. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* To ſail cloſe by the coaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To ſail by. *Addiſon.*

CO'ASTER. *ſ.* He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore. *Dryden.*

COAT. *ſ.* [*cotte*, Fr.]
1. The upper garment. *Samuel.*
2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs. *Locke.*
3. Veſture, as demonſtrative of the office. *Howel.*
4. The covering of any animal. *Milton. Mortimer.*
5. Any tegument. *Derham.*
6. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* To cover; to inveſt.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Eſtrange. Farquhar.*

CO'AXER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. *ſ.* The head or top.

COB. *ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fowl. *Philips.*

CO'BALT. *ſ.* A marcaſite plentifully impregnated with arſenick. *Woodward.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh.]
1. To mend any thing coarſely. *Shakeſp.*
2. To do or make any thing clumſily. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *cobble.*]
1. A mender of old ſhoes. *Addiſon.*
2. A clumſy workman in general. *Shakeſp.*
3. Any mean perſon. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. *ſ.* Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon.*

COBI'SHOP. *ſ.* A coadjutant biſhop. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *ſ.* [*cob* and *nut.*] A boy's game.

CO'BSWAN. *ſ.* [*cob*, head, and *ſwan.*] The head or leading ſwan. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'BWEB. *ſ.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]
1. The web or net of a ſpider. *Spenſer. L'Eſtrange.*
2. Any ſnare or trap. *Swift.*

COCCI'FEROUS. *a.* [κοκκος and *fero.*] Plants are ſo called that have no berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *ſ.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] An inſect gathered upon the *opuntia*, from which a red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew.] Screwform. *Brown.*

CO'CHLEATED. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form. *Woodw.*

COCK. *ſ.* [cocc, Saxon.]
1. The male to the hen. *Dryden.*
2. The male of any ſmall birds. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſpout to let out water at will. *Pope.*
5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint. *Grew.*
7. A conqueror; a leader. *Swift.*
8. Cockcrowing. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. A ſmall heap of hay. [Properly *cop.*] *Mortimer.*
11. The form of a hat. *Addiſon.*
12. The ſtyle of a dial. *Chambers.*
13. The needle of a balance.
14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting. *Camden. Hudibras.*

To COCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright. *Swift.*
2. To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance. *Prior.*
3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun for a diſcharge. *Dryden.*
5. To raiſe hay in ſmall heaps. *Spenſer.*

To COCK. *v. n.*
1. To ſtrut; to hold up the head. *Addiſon.*
2. To train or uſe fighting cocks. *Ben. Johnſon.*

COCKA'DE. *ſ.* [from *cock.*] A ribband worn in the hat.

A CO'CKATRICE. *ſ.* [*cock* and ατεεμ, Saxon, a ſerpent.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg. *Bacon.*

CO'CKBOAT. *ſ.* [*cock* and *boat.*] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

CO'CKBROATH. *ſ.* Broath made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

COCKCRO'WING. *ſ.* [*cock* and *crow.*] The time at which cocks crow. *Mark.*

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] To cade; to fondle. *Locke. Swift.*

COCKER. *ſ.* One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL. *ſ.* [from *cock.*] A young cock. *Dryden.*

CO'CKET. *ſ.* A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe; likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel. Davies.*

CO'CKFIGHT. *ſ.* A match of cocks. *Bacon.*

CO'CKHORSE. *a.* [*cock* and *horſe.*] On horſeback; triumphant. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *ſ.* [*coquille*, Fr.] A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh. *Locke.*

CO'CKLE-STAIRS. *ſ.* Winding or ſpiral ſtairs. *Chambers.*

CO'CKLE. *ſ.* [coccol, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn; corn-roſe. *Donne.*

To

To CO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles. *Gay.*

COC'KLED. *a.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled, or turbinated. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'CKLOFT. *ſ.* [*cock* and *loft.*] The room over the garret. *Dryden.*

CO'CKMASTER. *ſ.* One that breeds game cocks. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'CKMATCH. *ſ.* Cockfight for a prize. *Addiſon.*

CO'CKNEY. *ſ.*

1. A native of London. *Dorſet.*
2. Any effeminate, low citizen. *Shakeſp.*

CO'CKPIT. *ſ.* [*cock* and *pit.*]

1. The area where cocks fight. *Howel.*
2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war. *Harris.*

CO'CK'SCOMB. *ſ.* A plant; lobſewort.

CO'CK'SHEAD. *ſ.* A plant; ſainfoin.

CO'CKSHUT. *ſ.* The cloſe of the evening. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'CKSPUR. *ſ.* Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of medlar.

CO'CKSURE. [from *cock* and *ſure.*] Confidently certain. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

CO'CKSWAIN. *ſ.* [cogganpaine, Saxon.] The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

CO'CKWEED. *ſ.* A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

CO'COA. *ſ.* [*cacvital*, Spaniſh.] A ſpecies of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the ſhell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords a wholſome food, and the milk contained in the ſhell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are uſed for thatching houſes. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many ſeries of fruits. *Miller. Hill.*

CO'CTILE. *a.* [*coctilis*, Latin.] Made by baking.

CO'CTION. *ſ.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Arbuthnot.*

COD. } *ſ.* A ſea fiſh.
CO'DFISH. }

COD. *ſ.* [cobbe, Sax.] Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged. *Mortimer.*

To COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cod. *Mortimer.*

CO'DDERS. *ſ.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peaſe. *Dict.*

CODE. *ſ.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.
2. A book of the civil law. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'DICIL. *ſ.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will. *Prior.*

CODI'LLE. *ſ.* [*codille*, Fr.] A term at ombre. *Pope.*

To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coctulo*, Lat.] To parboil.

CO'DLING. *ſ.* [from *to codle.*] An apple generally codled. *King.*

COE'FFICACY. *ſ.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of ſeveral things acting together. *Brown.*

COEFFI'CIENCY. *ſ.* [*con* and *officio*, Lat.] Co-operation; the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end. *Glanville.*

COEFFI'CIENT. *ſ.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another.

CO'ELIACK *Paſſion.* A diarrhœa or flux, that ariſes from indigeſtion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered. *Quincy.*

COE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Bacon.*

COE'QUAL. *a.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal. *Shakeſpeare.*

COEQUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *coequal.*] The ſtate of being equal.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To reſtrain; to keep in order by force. *Ayliffe.*

COE'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That may be reſtrained.
2. That ought to be reſtrained.

COE'RCION. *ſ.* [from *coerce.*] Penal reſtraint; check. *Hale. South.*

COE'RCIVE. *a.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That which has the power of laying reſtraint. *Blackmore.*
2. That which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment. *Hooker.*

COESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*con* and *eſſentia*, Lat.] Participating of the ſame eſſence. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *coeſſential.*] Participation of the ſame eſſence.

COETA'NEOUS. *a.* [*con* and *ætas*, Lat.] Of the ſame age with another. *Brown. Government of the Tongue. Bentley.*

COETE'RNAL. *a.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

COETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *coeternal.*] In a ſtate of equal eternity with another. *Hooker.*

COETE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *coeternal.*] Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*

COE'VAL. *a.* [*coævus*, Latin.] Of the ſame age. *Prior. Bentley.*

COE'VAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary. *Pope.*

COE'VOUS. *a.* [*coævus*, Latin.] Of the ſame age. *South.*

To COEXI'ST. *v. n.* [*con* and *exiſto*, Lat.] To exiſt at the ſame time. *Hale.*

COEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [from *coexiſt.*] Exiſtence at the ſame time with another. *Grew.*

COEXI'STENT. *a.* [from *coexiſt.*] Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another. *Bramhall. Bentley.*

To COEXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another. *Grew.*

COEX-

COEXTE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *coextend.*] The ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace with another. *Hale.*

CO'FFEE. *ſ.* [Arabick.] They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee* made of a berry of the ſame name, as black as ſoot, and of a ſtrong ſcent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, hot. *Bacon. Pope.*

CO'FFEEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*coffee* and *houſe.*] A houſe where coffee is ſold. *Prior.*

CO'FFEEMAN. *ſ.* One that keeps a coffee-houſe. *Addiſon.*

CO'FFEEPOT *ſ.* [*coffee* and *pot.*] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER, *ſ.* [cofne, Saxon.]

1. A cheſt generally for keeping money. *Spenſer. L'Eſtrange.*
2. Treaſure. *Bacon.*
3. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat. *Chambers.*

To CO'FFER. *v. a.* To treaſure up in cheſts. *Bacon.*

CO'FFERER *of the King's Houſehold ſ.* A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller. *Cowel.*

CO'FFIN. *ſ.* [*cofin*, French.]

1. The cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground. *Sidney. Swift.*
2. A mould of paſte for a pye.
3. COFFIN *of a horſe*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CO'FFIN. *v. a.* To incloſe in a coffin. *Donne.*

To COG. *v. a.*

1. To flatter; to wheedle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To obtrude by falſehood. *Tillotſon. Dennis.*
3. *To* Cog *a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall. *Swift.*

To COG. *v. a.* To lye; to wheedle. *Shakeſpeare.*

COG. *ſ.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. *ſ.* [from *cogent.*] Force; ſtrength. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *a.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; reſiſtleſs; convincing. *Bentley.*

CO'GENTLY. *ad.* [from *cogent.*] With reſiſtleſs force; forcibly. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. *ſ.* [from *to cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGLESTONE. *ſ.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little ſtone. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] What may be the ſubject of thought.

To CO'GITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think.

COGITA'TION. *ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Lat.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking. *Hooker. Bentley.*
2. Purpoſe; reflection previous to action. *Bacon.*
3. Meditation. *Milton.*

CO'GITATIVE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of thought. *Bentley.*
2. Given to meditation. *Wotton.*

COGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*cognatio*, Lat.]

1. Kindred. *South.*
2. Relation; participation of the ſame nature. *Brown.*

COGNISE'E. *ſ.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

CO'GNISOUR. *ſ.* [In law.] Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine. *Cowel.*

CO'GNITION. *ſ.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown.*

CO'GNITIVE. *a.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing. *South.*

CO'GNIZABLE. *a.* [*cognoiſable*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined. *Ayliffe.*

CO'GNIZANCE. *ſ.* [*connoiſance*, Fr.]

1. Judicial notice; trial. *South.*
2. A badge by which any one is known. *Brown.*

COGNO'MINAL. *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name. *Brown.*

COGNOMIN'ATION. *ſ.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A ſurname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] Knowledge.

COGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] That may be known. *Hale.*

To COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Lat.]

1. To dwell with another in the ſame place. *South.*
2. To live together as huſband and wife. *Fiddes.*

COHA'BITANT. *ſ.* an inhabitant of the ſame place. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.
2. The ſtate of living together as married perſons. *Tatler.*

COHE'IR. *ſ.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided. *Taylor.*

COHE'IRESS. *ſ.* A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance.

To COHE'RE *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick together. *Woodward.*
2. To be well connected.
3. To ſuit; to fit. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. } *ſ.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]
COHE'RENCY. }

1. That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, ſo that they reſiſt

firſt divulſion and ſeparation. *Quincy. Bentley.*
2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. *Hooker.*
3. The texture of a diſcourſe.
4. Conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating. *Locke.*

COHE'RENT. *a.* [*cohærent*, Latin.]
1. Sticking together. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Suitable to ſomething elſe; regularly adapted. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Conſiſtent; not contradictory. *Watts.*

COHE'SION. *ſ.* [from *cohere.*]
1. The act of ſticking together. *Newton.*
2. The ſtate of union. *Blackmore.*
3. Connection; dependence. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of ſticking together.

COHE'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *cohęſive.*] The quality of being cohęſive.

To COHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Latin.] To reſtrain; to hinder.

To CO'HOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtill it again. *Arbuthnot.*

COHOBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy. Grew.*

CO'HORT. *ſ.* [*cohors*, Latin.]
1. A troop of ſoldiers, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.*
2. A body of warriours. *Milton.*

COHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Incitement.

COIF. *ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.] The head dreſs; a cap. *Bacon.*

CO'IFED. *a.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *ſ.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dreſs. *Addiſon.*

COIGNE. ſ. [French.] A corner.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compaſs. *Boyle.*

COIL. *ſ.* [*kolleren*, German.]
1. Tumult; turmoil; buſtle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *ſ.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; called often *quoin.* *Shakeſpeare.*

COIN. *ſ.* [*cuneus*, Latin.]
1. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion. *Sidney. Pope.*
2. Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money. *Bentley.*
2. To forge any thing in an ill ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

COINAGE. *ſ.* [from *coin.*]
1. The act or practice of coining money. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Coin; money. *Brown.*
3. The charges of coining money.
4. Forgery; invention. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COINCI'DE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]
1. To fall upon the ſame point. *Cheyne.*
2. To concur. *Watts.*

COI'NCIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *coincide.*]
1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies or lines, falling upon the ſame point. *Bentley.*
2. Concurrence; tendency of things to the ſame end.

COIN'CIDENT. *a.* [from *coincide.*]
1. Falling upon the ſame point. *Newton.*
2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent. *South. Bentley.*

COINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

CO'INER. *ſ.* [from *coin.*]
1. A maker of money; a minter. *Swift.*
2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp.
3. An inventor. *Camden.*

To CO'JOIN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Latin.] To join with another. *Shakeſpeare.*

COI'STRIL. *ſ.* A coward hawk. *Shakeſpeare.*

COIT. *ſ.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carew.*

COI'TION. *ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]
1. Copulation; the act of generation. *Grew.*
2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*

COKE. *ſ.* [*coquo.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

CO'LANDER. *ſ.* [*colo*, to ſtrain, Lat.] A ſieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts. *May. Dryden.*

COLA'TION. *ſ.* The art of filtering or ſtraining.

CO'LATURE. *ſ.* [from *colo*, Latin.]
1. The art of ſtraining; filtration.
2. The matter ſtrained.

CO'LBERTINE. *ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Congreve.*

CO'LCOTHAR. *ſ.* A term in chymiſtry. The dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation. *Quincy.*

COLD. *a.* [colꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Not hot; not warm. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Chill; having ſenſe of cold. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon.*
4. Unaffected; frigid; without paſſion. *Aſcham. Rowe.*
5. Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*
6. Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial. *Clarendon.*
7. Chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Not welcome. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Not haſty; not violent.
10. Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLD. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the privation of heat. *Bacon.*
2. The ſenſation of cold; chilneſs. *Dryden.*
3. A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction of perſpiration. *Shakeſpeare. Roſcommon.*

CO'LDLY. *ad.* [from *cold.*]
1. Without heat.
2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently. *Swift.*

CO'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *cold.*]
1. Want of heat. *Boyle.*
2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker. Arbuthnot.*
3. Coyneſs; want of kindneſs. *Addiſon. Prior.*
4. Chaſtity. *Pope.*

COLE. *ſ.* [cæpl, Saxon.] Cabbage.

CO'LEWORT. *ſ.* [caplpyrt, Sax.] Cabbage. *Dryden.*

CO'LICK. *ſ.* [*colicus*, Latin.]
It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon; but looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

CO'LICK. *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collapſus*, Latin.]
To cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other. *Arbuthnot.*

COLLA'PSION. *ſ.* [from *collapſe.*]
1. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed.
2. The act of cloſing or collapſing.

COLLAR. *ſ.* [*collare*, Latin.]
1. A ring of metal put round the neck. *Dryden.*
2. The harneſs faſtened about the horſe's neck. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the neck.
4. *To ſlip the* COLLAR. To diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty. *Hubberd.*
5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *ſ.* [from *collar* and *bone.*]
The clavicle; the bones on each ſide of the neck. *Wiſeman.*

To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeize by the collar; to take by the throat.
2. *To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*collatum*, Latin.]
1. To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another. *South.*
2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.
3. To place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERAL. *a.* [*con* and *latus*, Latin.]
1. Side to ſide. *Milton.*
2. Running parallel.
3. Diffuſed on either ſide. *Milton.*
4. Thoſe that ſtand equal in relation to ſome anceſtor. *Ayliffe.*
5. Not direct; not immediate. *Shakeſp.*
6. Concurrent. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *collateral.*]
1. Side by ſide. *Wilkins.*
2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*
3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *ſ.* [*collatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conferring or beſtowing; gift. *Ray.*
2. Compariſon of one thing of the ſame kind, with another. *Grew.*
3. In law. *Collation* is the beſtowing of a benefice. *Cowel.*
4. A repaſt.

COLLATI'TIOUS. *a.* [*collatitius*, Latin.]
Done by the contribution of many.

COLLA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *collate.*]
1. One that compares copies, or manuſcripts. *Addiſon.*
2. One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLAU'D. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praiſing. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE. *ſ.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. *Milton, Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* To unite with. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*collectum*, Latin.]
1. To gather together. *Watts.*
2. To draw many units, into one ſum. *Locke.*
3. To gain from obſervation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To infer; from premiſes. *Decay of Piety.*
5. *To* COLLECT *himſelf.* To recover from ſurpriſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'LLECT. *ſ.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A ſhort comprehenſive prayer, uſed at the ſacrament; any ſhort prayer. *Taylor.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *collect.*] That which may be gathered from the premiſes. *Brown.*

COLLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *collect.*]
1. The act of gathering together.
2. The things gathered. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of deducing conſequences. *Hooker.*
4. A conſectary; deduced from premiſes. *Hooker. Davies*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*collectitius* Latin.
Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*collectif*, French.]
1. Gathered into one maſs; accumulative. *Hooker. Watts.*

2. Employed in deducing conſequences. *Brown.*

3. A collective noun expreſſes a multitude, though itſelf be ſingular; as a company.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *collective.*] In a general maſs; in a body; not ſingly. *Hale.*

COLLE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer. *Addiſon.*

2. A tax gatherer. *Temple.*

COLLE'GATARY. *ſ.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] A perſon to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE. *ſ.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community. *Dryden.*

2. A ſociety of men ſet apart for learning or religion. *Bacon.*

3. The houſe in which the collegians reſide. 2 *Kings.*

4. A college in foreign univerſities is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL. *a.* [from *college.*] Relating to a college.

COLLE'GIAN. *ſ.* [from *college.*] An inhabitant of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *a.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]

1. Containing a college; inſtituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker.*

2. A *collegiate* church, was ſuch as was built at a diſtance from the cathedral, wherein a number of preſbyters lived together. *Ayliffe.*

COLLE'GIATE. *ſ.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; an univerſity man. *Rymer.*

CO'LLET. *ſ.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Something that went about the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To beat, to daſh, to knock together. *Brown.*

CO'LLIER. *ſ.* [from *coal.*]

1. A digger of coals.

2. A dealer in coals. *Bacon.*

3. A ſhip that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY. *ſ.* [from *collier.*]

1. The place where coals are dug.

2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. *ſ.* [from *caul*, Sax. and *flower.*] Cauliflower.

COLLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together. *Brown.*

COLLIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] Aim.

COLLINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

CO'LLIQUABLE. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Eaſily diſſolved. *Harvey.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *ſ.* [from *colliquate.*] The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] That which has the power of melting.

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to diſſolve. *Boyle. Harvey.*

COLLIQUA'TION. *ſ.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.] The melting of any thing whatſoever, ſuch a temperament or diſpoſition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the ſecretory glands. *Bacon.*

COLLI'QUATIVE. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; diſſolvent. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*colliquefacio*, Latin.] The act of melting together. *Bacon.*

COLLI'SION. *ſ.* [*colliſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſtriking two bodies together. *Milton.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a claſh. *Denham.*

To CO'LLOCATE. *v. a.* [*collico*, Latin.] To place; to ſtation. *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing.

2. The ſtate of being placed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; converſation.

To COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* To wheedle; to flatter.

CO'LLOP. *ſ.* [from *coal* and *op*, a raſher broiled upon the coals.]

1. A ſmall ſlice of meat. *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of an animal. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A child. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'LLOQUY. *ſ.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; converſation; talk. *Milton. Taylor.*

CO'LLOW. *ſ.* Black grime of coals. *Woodward.*

COLLU'CTANCY. *ſ.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] Oppoſition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*colluctatio*, Latin.] Conteſt; contrariety; oppoſition. *Woodward.*

To COLLU'DE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conſpire in a fraud.

COLLU'SION. [*colluſio*, Latin.] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more. *Cowel. Swift.*

COLLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *collude.*] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *colluſive.*] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. *a.* [*collude*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

CO'LLY. *ſ.* [from *coal.*] The ſmut of coal. *Burton.*

To CO'LLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shak.*

COLLY'RIUM. [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR. [Fr.] A ſort of pear.

CO'LOGN *Earth.* *ſ.* A deep brown, very light baſtard ochre. *Hill.*

CO'LON,

CO'LON. *ſ.* [κῶλον.]
1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period.
2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. *Quincy. Swift. Floyer.*

CO'LONEL. *ſ.* The chief commander of a regiment. Generally ſounded *col'nel.* *Milton.*

CO'LONELSHIP. *ſ.* [from *colonel.*] The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*

To CO'LONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To plant with inhabitants. *Howel.*

COLONNA'DE. *ſ.* [from *colonna*, Italian.]
1. A periſtyle of a circular figure, of a ſeries of columns diſpoſed in a circle. *Addiſon.*
2. Any ſeries or range of pillars. *Pope.*

CO'LONY. *ſ.* [*colonia*, Latin.]
1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place. *Davies.*
2. The country planted; a plantation. *Dryden.*

CO'LOPHONY. *ſ.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Roſin. *Boyle. Floyer.*

COLOQUI'NTEDA. *ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Latin.] The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative. *Chambers.*

CO'LORATE. *a.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Coloured; died. *Ray.*

COLORA'TION. *ſ.* [*coloro*, Latin.]
1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The ſtate of being coloured. *Bacon.*

COLORI'FICK. *a.* [*colorificus*, Lat.] That has the power of producing colours. *Newton.*

COLO'SSE. } *ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Latin.] A ſta-
COLO'SSUS. } tue of enormous magnitude. *Temple.*

COLOSSE'AN. *a.* [*coloſſeus*, Lat.] Giantlike.

CO'LOUR. *ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]
1. The appearance of bodies to the eye; hue; die. *Newton.*
2. The appearance of blood in the face. *Dryden.*
3. The tint of the painter. *Pope.*
4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined. *Swift.*
5. Concealment; palliation. *King Charles.*
6. Appearance; falſe ſhew. *Knolles.*
7. Kind; ſpecies; character. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. In the plural, a ſtandard; an enſign of war. *Knolles.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]
1. To mark with ſome hue; or die. *Newton.*
2. To palliate; to excuſe. *Raleigh.*
3. To make plauſible. *Addiſon.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. n.* To bluſh.

CO'LOURABLE. *a.* [from *colour.*] Speciouſ; plauſible. *Spenſer. Hooker. Brown.*

CO'LOURABLY. *ad.* [from *colourable.*] Speciouſly; plauſibly. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURED. *part. a.* Streaked; diverſified with hues. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURING. *ſ.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours. *Prior.*

CO'LOURIST. *ſ.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns. *Dryden.*

CO'LOURLESS. *a.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; tranſparent. *Newton. Bentley.*

COLT. *ſ.* [colt, Saxon.]
1. A young horſe. *Taylor.*
2. A young fooliſh fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COLT. *v. n.* To friſk; to frolick. *Spenſer.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLTS-FOOT. *ſ.* [from *colt* and *foot.*] A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH. *ſ.*
1. An imperfect tooth in young horſes.
2. A love of youthful pleaſure. *Shakeſp.*

CO'LTER. *ſ.* [cultor, Saxon.] The ſharp iron of a plough.

CO'LTISH. *a.* [from *colt.*] Wanton.

COLU'BRINE. *a.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to a ſerpent.
2. Cunning; crafty.

COLU'MBARY. *ſ.* [*columbarium*, Latin.] A dovecot; a pigeonhouſe. *Brown.*

CO'LUMBINE. *ſ.* [*columbina*, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. *Miller.*

CO'LUMBINE. *ſ.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN. *ſ.* [*columna.*]
1. A round pillar. *Peacham.*
2. Any body preſſing vertically upon its baſe.
3. The long file or row of troops.
4. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle.

COL'UMNAR. } *a.* [from *column.*]
COLUMNA'RIAN. } Formed in columns. *Woodward.*

COLU'RES. *ſ.* [*coluri*, Latin; κόλουροι.] Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. *Harris. Milton.*

CO'MA. *ſ.* [κῶμα.] A morbid diſpoſition to ſleep.

COMA'TE. *ſ.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMATO'SE *a.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick. *Grew.*

COMB, and COMP. Names, ſituation. *Gibſon.*

COMB. *ſ.* [camb, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair. *Newton.*
2. The top or creſt of a cock. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.*

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and adjuſt the hair. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*

2. To lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth; as, *to comb wool.*

COMB BRUSH. *ſ.* [*comb* and *bruſh.*] A bruſh to clean combs.

COMB MAKER. *ſ.* One whoſe trade is to make combs. *Mortimer.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. a.* To oppoſe. *Granville.*

CO'MBAT. *ſ.* Conteſt; battle; duel. *Dryden.*

CO'MBATANT. *ſ.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; antagoniſt. *Milton.*

2. A champion. *Locke.*

CO'MBER. *ſ.* [from *comb.*] He whoſe trade is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

CO'MBINATE. *a.* [from *combine.*] Betrothed; promiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMBINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſociation; league. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Union of bodies; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle. South.*

3. Copulation of ideas. *Locke.*

4. COMBINATION is uſed in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, ſounds, or the like, in all the different manners poſſible.

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr.]

1. To join together, *Milton.*

2. To link in union. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To agree; to accord. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To join together; oppoſed to *analyſe.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To unite in friendſhip or deſign. *Dryden.*

CO'MBLESS. *a.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or creſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMBU'ST. *a.* [*combuſtum*, Latin.] A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the ſun, it is ſaid to be *combuſt.*

COMBU'STIBLE. *a.* [*combuſtum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of fire. *South.*

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *ſ.* Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *ſ.*

1. Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Hooker. Raleigh. Addiſon.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *come*, particip. *come*, [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch.]

1. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place. Oppoſed to *go.* *Knolles.*

2. To draw near; to advance toward. *Shak.*

3. To move in any manner toward another. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to iſſue. 2 *Sam.*

5. To advance from one ſtage to another. *Knolles. Dryden.*

6. To change condition either for better or worſe. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition. *Ben. Johnſon.*

8. To become. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. To arrive at ſome act or habit. *Locke.*

10. To change ſome one ſtate into another deſired. *Bacon. Hudibras.*

11. To become preſent, and no longer future. *Dryden.*

12. To become preſent; no longer abſent. *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. To follow as a conſequence. *Shakeſp.*

15. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act of ſtate. 2 *Sam.*

16. *To* COME *about.* To come to paſs; to fall out. *Shakeſpeare.*

17. *To* COME *about.* To change; to come round. *Ben. Johnſon.*

18. *To* COME *again.* To return. *Judges.*

19. *To* COME *at.* To reach; to obtain; to gain. *Suckling.*

20. *To* COME *by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire. *Hooker. Stillingfleet.*

21. *To* COME *in.* To enter. *Locke.*

22. *To* COME *in.* To comply; to yield.

23. *To* COME *in.* To become modiſh. *Roſcommon.*

24. *To* COME *in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a compoſition. *Atterbury.*

25. *To* COME *in for.* To be early enough to obtain. *Collier.*

26. *To* COME *in to.* To join with; to bring help. *Bacon.*

27. *To* COME *in to.* To comply with; to agree to. *Atterbury.*

28. *To* COME *near.* To approach in excellence. *Ben. Johnſon.*

29. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as a deſcendant from anceſtors. *Dryden.*

30. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as effects from their cauſes. *Locke.*

31. *To* COME *off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule. *Bacon.*

32. *To* COME *off.* To eſcape. *Milton. South.*

33. *To* COME *off.* To end an affair. *Hudibras.*

34. *To* COME *off from.* To leave; to forbear. *Felton.*

35. *To* COME *on.* To advance; to make progreſs. *Bacon. Knolles.*

36. *To* COME *on.* To advance to combat. *Knolles.*

37. To

37. *To* COME *on.* To thrive; to grow big. *Bacon.*
38. *To* COME *over.* To repeat an act. *Shakeſpeare.*
39. *To* COME *over.* To revolt. *Addiſon.*
40. *To* COME *over.* To riſe in diſtillation. *Boyle.*
41. *To* COME *out.* To be made publick. *Stillingfleet.*
42. *To* COME *out.* To appear upon trial; to be diſcovered. *Arbuthnot.*
43. *To* COME *out with.* To give vent to. *Boyle.*
44. *To* COME *to.* To conſent or yield. *Swift.*
45. *To* COME *to.* To amount to. *Knolles. Locke.*
46. *To* COME *to himſelf.* To recover his ſenſes. *Temple.*
47. *To* COME *to paſs.* To be effected; to fall out. *Hooker. Boyle.*
48. *To* COME *up.* To grow out of the ground. *Baron Temple.*
49. *To* COME *up.* To make appearance. *Bacon.*
50. *To* COME *up.* To come into uſe.
51. *To* COME *up to.* To amount to. *Woodward.*
52. *To* COME *up to.* To riſe to. *Wake.*
53. *To* COME *up with.* To overtake.
54. *To* COME *upon.* To invade; to attack. *South.*

COME. Be quick; make no delay. *Geneſis.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation.
Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt. *Pope.*

To COME. In futurity; not preſent. *Bacon. Locke.*

COME. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſprout; a cant term. *Mortimer.*

COME'DIAN. *ſ.* [from *comedy.*]
1. A player or actor of comick parts.
2. A player in general; an actreſs or actor. *Camden.*
3. A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*

CO'MEDY. *ſ.* [*comedia,* Latin.] A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind. *Pope.*

CO'MELINESS. *ſ.* [from *comely.*] Grace; beauty; dignity. *Sidney. Ray. Prior.*

CO'MELY. *a.* [from *become.*]
1. Graceful; decent. *South.*
2. Decent; according to propriety. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Handſomely; gracefully. *Aſcham.*

CO'MER. *ſ.* [from *come.*] One that comes. *Bacon. Locke.*

CO'MET. *ſ.* [*cometa,* Latin, a hairy ſtar.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing ſuddenly, and again diſappearing. *Comets,* popularly called blazing ſtars, are diſtinguiſhed from other ſtars by a long train or tail of light, always oppoſite to the ſun. *Graſhaw.*

CO'METARY. } *a.* [from *comet.*] Relating
COMETICK. } to a comet. *Cheyne.*

CO'MFIT. *ſ.* [from *confect.*] *Hudibras.*

To CO'MFIT. *v. a.* To preſerve dry with ſugar. *Cowley.*

CO'MFITURE. *ſ.* [from *comfit.*] Sweetmeat. *Donne.*

To CO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto,* Latin.]
1. To ſtrengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Bacon.*
2. To conſole; to ſtrengthen the mind under calamity. *Job.*

CO'MFORT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Support; aſſiſtance; countenance. *Bacon.*
2. Conſolation; ſupport under calamity. *Tillotſon.*
3. That which gives conſolation or ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort.*]
1. Receiving comfort; ſuſceptible of comfort. *South.*
2. Diſpenſing comfort. *Dryden.*

CO'MFORTABLY. *ad.* [from *comfortable.*] With comfort; without deſpair. *Hammond.*

CO'MFORTER. *ſ.* [from *comfort.*]
1. One that adminiſters conſolation in misfortunes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The title of the third perſon of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

CO'MFORTLESS. *a.* [from *comfort.*] Without comfort. *Sidney. Swift.*

CO'MFREY. *ſ.* [*comfrie,* French.] A plant. *Miller.*

CO'MICAL. *a.* [*comicus,* Latin.]
1. Raiſing mirth; merry; diverting. *Addiſon.*
2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy. *Hayward.*

CO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *comical.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth.
2. In a manner befitting comedy.

CO'MICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *comical.*] The quality of being comical.

CO'MICK. *a.* [*comicus,* Latin; *comique,* Fr.]
1. Relating to comedy. *Roſcommon.*
2. Raiſing mirth. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MING. *ſ.* [from *To come.*]
1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton.*
2. State of being come; arrival. *Locke.*

CO'MING-IN. *ſ.* Revenue; income. *Shakeſp.*

CO'MING. *particip. a.* [from *come.*]
1. Fond; forward; ready to come. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*
2. Future; to come. *Roſcommon.*

COMI'TIAL. *a.* [*comita,* Latin.] Relating to the aſſemblies of the people.

CO'MITY. *ſ.* [*comitas,* Latin.] Courteſy; civility.

CO'MMA. *ſ.* [κόμμα.] The point which notes the diſtinction of clauſes, marked thus [,]. *Pope.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.]
1. To govern; to give orders to. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To order; to direct to be done. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To have in power. *Gay.*
4. To overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen or annoyed. *Milton.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the ſupreme authority. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority. *Waller.*
2. Cogent authority; deſpotiſm. *Locke.*
3. The act of commanding; order. *Taylor.*
4. The power of overlooking. *Dryden.*

COMMA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *command.*]
1. He that has the ſupreme authority; a chief. *Clarendon.*
2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet. *Moxon.*

COMMA'NDERY. *ſ.* [from *command.*] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *ſ.* [*commandement*, French.]
1. Mandate; command; order; precept. *Raleigh.*
2. Authority; coactive power. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes. *Exodus.*

COMMA'NDRESS. *ſ.* A woman veſted with ſupreme authority. *Hooker. Fairfax.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *a.* [from *con* and *materia*, Latin.] Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *ſ.* Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.

CO'MMELINE. *ſ.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant.

COMME'MORABLE. *a.* [from *commemorate.*] Deſerving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commemorate.*] An act of publick celebration. *Taylor.*

COMME'MORATIVE. *a.* [from *commemorate.*] Tending to preſerve memory of any thing. *Atterbury.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]
1. To begin; to take beginning. *Rogers.*
2. To take a new character. *Pope.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as, *to commence a ſuit.*

COMME'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *commence.*] Beginning; date. *Woodward.*

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]
1. To repreſent as worthy of notice; to recommend. *Knolles.*
2. To deliver up with confidence. *Luke.*
3. To mention with approbation. *Cowley.*
4. To recommend to remembrance. *Shakeſp.*

COMME'ND. *ſ.* Commendation. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *commend.*] Laudable; worthy of praiſe. *Bacon.*

COMME'NDABLY. *ad.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation. *Carew.*

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin.] *Commendam* is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied. *Cowel. Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY. *ſ.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commend.*]
1. Recommendation; favourable repreſentation. *Bacon.*
2. Praiſe; declaration of eſteem. *Dryden.*
3. Meſſage of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from *commend.*] Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe. *Pope.*

COMME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *commend.*] Praiſer. *Wotton.*

COMMENSA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commenſalis*, Latin.] Fellowſhip of table. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure; or of being meaſured by another.

COMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure; as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Commenſurability; proportion. *Hale.*

To COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Latin.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Equal; proportionable to each other. *Glanville. Bentley.*

COMME'NSURATELY. *ad.* [from *commenſurate.*] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing. *Holder.*

COMMENSURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commenſurate.*] Reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure. *Bacon. South.*

To CO'MMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Latin.] To annotate; to write notes; to expound. *Herbert.*

CO'MMENT. *ſ.* Annotations on an author; notes; expoſition. *Hammond.*

CO'MMEN-

CO'MMENTARY. *ſ.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]
1. An expoſition; annotation; remark. *King Charles.*
2. Narrative in familiar manner. *Addiſon.*

COMMENTA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *comment.*] Expoſitor; annotator. *Dryden.*

COMME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *comment.*] An explainer; an annotator. *Donne.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS. *ſ.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; imaginary. *Glanville.*

CO'MMERCE. *ſ.* [*commercium*, Lat.] Exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*

To COMME'RCE. *v. n.* To hold intercourſe. *Milton.*

COMME'RCIAL. *a.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

CO'MMERE. ſ. A common mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'MMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove by conſent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a people from one country to another. *Woodward.*

COMMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*comminatio*, Latin.]
2. A threat; a denunciation of puniſhment. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

COMMI'NATORY. *a.* [from *commination.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mix into one maſs; to mix; to blend. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing. *Bacon.*

COMMI'NUIBLE. *a.* [from *comminute.*] Fragible; reducible to powder. *Brown.*

To COMMINU'TE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] To grind; to pulveriſe. *Bacon.*

COMMINU'TION. *ſ.* [from *comminute.*] The act of grinding into ſmall parts; pulveriſation. *Bentley.*

COMMI'SERABLE. *a.* [from *commiſerate.*] Worthy of compaſſion; pitiable. *Bacon.*

To COMMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miſereor*, Lat.] To pity; to compaſſionate. *Denham.*

COMMISERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commiſerate.*] Pity; compaſſion; tenderneſs. *Hooker. Sprat.*

CO'MMISSARY. *ſ.* [*commiſſarius*, low Lat.]
1. An officer made occaſionally; a delegate; a deputy.
2. Such as exerciſe ſpiritual juriſdiction in places of the dioceſe, far diſtant from the chief city. *Cowel.*
3. An officer who draws up liſts of an army, and regulates the procuration of proviſion. *Prior.*

CO'MMISSARISHIP. *ſ.* The office of a commiſſary. *Ayliffe.*

COMMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*commiſſio*, low Latin.]
1. The act of entruſting any thing.
2. A truſt; a warrant by which any truſt is held. *Cowel. Shakeſpeare.*
3. A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted. *Knolles. Pope.*
4. Charge; mandate; office. *Milton.*
5. Act of committing a crime. Sins of *commiſſion* are diſtinguiſhed from ſins of omiſſion. *Smith.*
6. A number of people joined in a truſt or office.
7. The ſtate of that which is intruſted to a number of joint officers; as, *the broad ſeal was put into commiſſion.*
8. The order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* To empower; to appoint. *Dryden.*

To COMMI'SSIONATE. *v. a.* To empower. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER. *ſ.* One included in a warrant of authority. *Clarendon.*

COMMI'SSURE. *ſ.* [*commiſſura*, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Wotton.*

To COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]
1. To intruſt; to give in truſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To put in any place to be kept ſafe. *Dryden.*
3. To ſend to priſon; to impriſon. *Clarendon.*
4. To perpetrate; to do a fault. *Clarendon.*

COMMI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *commit.*]
1. Act of ſending to priſon. *Clarendon.*
2. An order for ſending to priſon.

COMMI'TTEE. *ſ.* [from *commit.*] Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties. *Cowel. Clarendon. Walton.*

COMMI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *ad.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed. *Brown.*

To COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton.*

COMMI'XION. *ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMI'XTION. *ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Brown.*

COMMI'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *commix.*]
1. The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled. *Bacon.*
2. The maſs formed by mingling different things; compound. *Bacon. Wotton.*

COMMO'DE. *ſ.* [French.] The head-dreſs of women. *Granville.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*commodus*, Latin.]
1. Convenient; ſuitable; accommodate. *Raleigh.*
2. Uſeful; ſuited to wants or neceſſities. *Raleigh.*

COMMO'-

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *commodious.*]
1. Conveniently. *Cowley.*
2. Without diſtreſs. *Milton.*
3. Suitably to a certain purpoſe. *Hooker.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *ſ.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]
1. Intereſt; advantage; profit. *Hooker.*
2. Convenience of time or place. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. Wares; merchandiſe. *Locke.*

COMMODO'RE. *ſ.* [corrupted from the Spaniſh *comendador.*] The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

CO'MMON. *ſ.* [*communis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging equally to more than one. *Hale.*
2. Having no poſſeſſor or owner. *Locke.*
3. Vulgar; mean; eaſy to be had; not ſcarce. *Davies.*
4. Publick; general. *Walton. Addiſon.*
5. Mean; without birth or deſcent. *Waller.*
6. Frequent; uſual; ordinary. *Eccleſ. Clarendon.*
7. Proſtitute. *Spectator.*
8. Such verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion are called *common*; as, *aſpernor, I deſpiſe*, or *am deſpiſed*; and ſuch nouns as are both maſculine and feminine, as *parent.*

CO'MMON. *ſ.* An open ground equally uſed by many perſons. *South.*

CO'MMON. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily. *Shakeſpeare.*

In CO'MMON.
1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.*
2. Equally with another; indiſcriminately. *Arbuthnot.*

To CO'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in ſome common ground.

CO'MMON LAW. Cuſtoms which have by long preſcription obtained the force of laws; diſtinguiſhed from the ſtatute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

CO'MMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter-hall; but anciently moveable. All civil cauſes, both real and perſonal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the ſtrict laws of the realm. *Cowel.*

CO'MMONABLE. *a.* [from *common.*] What is held in common. *Bacon.*

CO'MMONAGE. *ſ.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common.

CO'MMONALTY. *ſ.* [*communauté*, Fr.]
1. The common people. *Milton.*
2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

CO'MMONER. *ſ.* [from *common.*]
1. One of the common people; a man of low rank. *Addiſon.*
2. A man not noble. *Prior.*
3. A member of the Houſe of Commons.
4. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*
5. A ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford.
6. A proſtitute. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMONI'TION. *ſ.* [*commonitio*, Latin.] Advice; warning.

CO'MMONLY. *ad.* [from *common.*] Frequently; uſually. *Temple.*

CO'MMONNESS. *ſ.* [from *common.*]
1. Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Frequent occurrence; frequency. *Swift.*

To CO'MMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Felton.*

CO'MMONPLACE BOOK. *ſ.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Tatler.*

CO'MMONS. *ſ.*
1. The vulgar; the lower people. *Dryden.*
2. The lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented. *King Charles.*
3. Food; fare; diet. *Swift.*

COMMONWE'AL. } *ſ.* [from *common*
COMMONWE'ALTH. } and *weal*, or *wealth.*]
1. A polity; an eſtabliſhed form of civil life. *Hooker. Davies. Locke.*
2. The publick; the general body of the people. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people; a republick. *Ben. Johnſon. Temple.*

CO'MMORANCE. } *ſ.* [from *commorant*]
CO'MMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; reſidence. *Hale.*

COMMO'RANT. *a* [*commorans*, Latin.] Reſidence; dwelling. *Ayliffe.*

COMMO'TION. *ſ.* [*commotio*, Latin.]
1. Tumult; diſturbance; combuſtion. *Luke. Broome.*
2. Perturbation; diſorder of mind; agitation. *Clarendon.*
3. Diſturbance; reſtleſſneſs. *Woodward.*

COMMO'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *commotion.*] A diſturber of the peace. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] To diſturb; to unſettle. *Thomſon.*

To CO'MMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Latin.] To converſe; to impart ſentiments mutually. *Spenſer. Locke.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *communicable.*] The quality of being communicated.

COMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [from *communicate.*]
1. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one. *Hooker.*
2. That which may be imparted, or recounted. *Milton.*

COM-

COMMU'NICANT. *ſ.* [from *communicate.*] One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

To COMMU'NICATE *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power. *Bacon. Taylor.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge. *Clarendon.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Taylor.*

2. To have ſomething in common with another; as, *the houſes communicate.* *Arbuthnot.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *communicate.*]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge. *Holder.*

2. Common boundary or inlet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge. *Swift.*

4. Converſe; converſation. *Samuel.*

COMMU'NICATIVE. *a.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not ſelfiſh. *Evelyn.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative. *Norris.*

COMMU'NION. *ſ.* [*communio*, Lat.]

1. Intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion. *Raleigh. Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Clarendon.*

3. A common or publick act. *Raleigh.*

4. Union in the common worſhip of any church. *Stilling fleet.*

COMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*communitas*, Latin.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick. *Hammond.*

2. Common poſſeſſion. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonneſs. *Shakeſp.*

COMMUTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *a.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe.

COMMUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration. *South.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. *Ray.*

3. Ranſom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment. *Brown.*

COMMU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange.

To COMMU'TE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To attone; to bargain for exemption. *South.*

COMMU'TUAL. *a.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. *Pope.*

CO'MPACT. *ſ.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. *South.*

To COMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*compingo, compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmneſs; to conſolidate. *Roſcommon.*

2. To make out of ſomething. *Shakeſp.*

3. To league with. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem. *Hooker.*

COMPA'CT. *a.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe. *Newton. Bentley.*

2. Brief; as, *a compact diſcourſe.*

COMPA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *compacted.*] Firmneſs; denſity. *Digby.*

COMPA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *compact.*]

1. Cloſely; denſely.

2. With neat joining.

COMPA'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *compact.*] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs. *Woodward.*

COMPA'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *compact.*] Structure; compagination. *Spenſer.*

COMPA'GES. ſ. [Lat.] A ſyſtem of many parts united. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; ſtructure. *Brown.*

COMPANA'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion. *Sidney.*

COMPA'NION. *ſ.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converſes. *Prior.*

2. A partner; an aſſociate. *Philippians.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'NIONABLE. *a.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowſhip; ſocial. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'NIONABLY. *ad.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Fellowſhip; aſſociation. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MPANY. *ſ.* [*compagnie*, Fr.]

1. Perſons aſſembled together. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An aſſembly of pleaſure. *Bacon.*

3. Perſons conſidered as capable of converſation. *Temple.*

4. Converſation; fellowſhip. *Sidney. Guardian.*

5. A number of perſons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.*

6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.

7. A body corporate; a corporation. *Arbuthnot.*

8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot. *Knolles.*

9. *To bear* COMPANY. } To aſſociate
To keep COMPANY. } with; to be a companion to. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

10. *To keep* COMPANY. To frequent houſes of entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to be aſſociated with. *Shakeſpeare. Prior.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. n.* To aſſociate one's ſelf with. *Corinthians.*

CO'MPARABLE. *a.* [from *to compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard. *Knolles.*

CO'MPARABLY. *ad.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner worthy to be compared. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RATES. *ſ.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

CO'MPARATIVE. *a.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]

1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not abſolute. *Bacon. Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing. *Glanville.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right-hand is the ſtronger.*

COMPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon. *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. n.* [*comparo*, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. To get; to procure; to obtain. *Spenſer.*

COMPA'RE *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Comparative eſtimate; compariſon. *Suckling.*

2. Simile; ſimilitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPA'RISON. *ſ.* [*compariſon*, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing. *Grew.*

2. The ſtate of being compared. *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate. *Tillotſon.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as, *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

To COMPA'RT *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr.] To divide. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTIMENT. *ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] A diviſion of a picture, or deſign. *Pope.*

COMPARTI'TION. *ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparing or dividing.

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] Diviſion. *Peacham.*

To CO'MPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround. *Job.*

2. To walk round any thing. *Dryden.*

3. To beleaguer; to beſiege. *Luke.*

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Hooker. Clarendon. Pope.*

6. To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compaſs the death of the king.*

CO'MPASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Extent; reach; graſp. *South.*

3. Space; room; limits. *Atterbury.*

4. Incloſure; circumference. *Milton.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance.

6. Moderate ſpace; moderation; due limits. *Davies.*

7. The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

8. The inſtrument with which circles are drawn. *Donne.*

9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer. *King Charles. Rowe.*

COMPA'SSION. *ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr.] Pity; commiſeration; painful ſympathy. *Hebrews.*

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *compaſſion.*] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. *South.*

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *compaſſionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*

COMPATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Lat.] Goſſipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity. *Davies.*

COMPATIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *compatible.*] Conſiſtency; the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe.

COMPA'TIBLE. *a.*

1. Suitable to; fit for; conſiſtent with. *Hale.*

2. Conſiſtent; agreeable. *Broome.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *compatible.*] Conſiſtency.

COMPA'TIBLY. *ad.* [from *compatible.*] Fitly; ſuitably.

COMPA'TIENT. *a.* [from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT. *ſ.* One of the ſame country.

COMPE'ER. *ſ.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague. *Philips.*

To COMPE'ER. *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPE'L. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

1. To force to ſome act; to oblige; to conſtrain. *Clarendon.*

2. To take by force or violence. *Shakeſp.*

COMPE'LLABLE. *a.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced.

COMPE'LLATION. *ſ.* [from *compello*, Lat.] The ſtile of addreſs. *Duppa.*

COM-

COMPE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND. *ſ.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; ſummary; epitome. *Watts.*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *a.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted.

COMPENDIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs.

COMPE'NDIOUS. *a.* [from *compendium.*] Short; ſummary; abridged; comprehenſive. *Woodward.*

COMPEN'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; ſummarily. *Hooker.*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; brevity. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Abridgment; ſummary; breviate. *Watts.*

COMPE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *compenſate.*] That which may be recompenſed.

To COMPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Lat.] To recompenſe; to counterbalance; to countervail. *Bacon. Prior.*

COMPENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compenſate.*] Recompence; ſomething equivalent. *Dryden.*

COMPE'NSATIVE. *a.* [from *compenſate.*] That which compenſates.

To COMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Latin.] To compenſate; to counterbalance; to recompenſe. *Bacon.*

To COMPERE'NDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay.

CO'MPETENCE. } *ſ.* [from *competent.*]
CO'MPETENCY. }

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. A fortune equal to the neceſſities of life. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*
3. The power or capacity of a judge or court.

CO'MPETENT. *a.* [*competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. *Davies.*
2. Without defect or ſuperfluity. *Hooker.*
3. Reaſonable; moderate. *Atterbury.*
4. Qualified; fit. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
5. Conſiſtent with. *Locke.*

CO'MPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *competent.*]

1. Reaſonably; moderately. *Wotton.*
2. Adequately; properly. *Bentley.*

COMPE'TIBLE. *a.* [*competo*, Lat.] Suitable to; conſiſtent with. *Hammond. Glanville.*

COMPE'TIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *competible.*] Suitableneſs; fitneſs.

COMPETI'TION. *ſ.* [*con* and *petitio*, Lat.]

1. Rivalry; conteſt. *Rogers.*
2. Claim of more than one to one thing. *Bacon.*

COMPE'TITOR. *ſ.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. A rival. *Rogers.*
2. An opponent. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.
2. An aſſemblage; a coacervation. *Woodward.*

To COMPI'LE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors.
2. To write; to compoſe. *Temple.*
3. To contain; to compriſe. *Spenſer.*

COMPI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of heaping up. *Wotton.*

COMPI'LER. *ſ.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE. } *ſ.* [*complacentia*, low
COMPLA'CENCY. } Lat.]

1. Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification. *Miller. South.*
2. The cauſe of pleaſure; joy. *Milton.*
3. Civility; complaiſance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLA'CENT. *a.* [*complacens*, Latin.] Civil; affable; ſoft.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with ſorrow; to lament. *Burnet's Theory.*
2. To inform againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*

COMPLA'INANT. *ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a ſuit againſt another *Collier.*

COMPLA'INER. *ſ.* One who complains; a lamenter. *Government of the Tongue.*

COMPLA'INT. *ſ.* [*complainte*, Fr.]

1. Repreſentation of pains or injuries. *Job.*
2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint. *Swift.*
3. A malady; a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnet.*
4. Remonſtrance againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPLAISA'NCE. *ſ.* [*complaiſance*, Fr.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation. *Dryden. Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT. *a.* [*complaiſant*, Fr.] Civil; deſirous to pleaſe. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civilly; with deſire to pleaſe; ceremoniouſly. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civility.

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*,
To COMPLA'NE. } Latin.] To level; to reduce to a flat ſurface. *Derham.*

CO'MPLEMENT. *ſ.* [*complemen'um*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulneſs; completion. *Hooker.*
2. Complete ſet; complete proviſion; the full quantity. *Prior.*
3. Adſcititious circumſtance; appendages. *Hooker. Shakeſpeare.*

COMPLE'TE. *a.* [*completus*, Lat.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects. *Coloſſians. Swift.*
2. Finiſhed; ended; concluded. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish. *Walton.*

COMPLE'TELY. *ad.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore. Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT. *ſ.* [*completement*, Fr.] The act of completing. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *complete.*] Perfection. *King Charles.*

COMPLE'TION. *ſ.* [from *complete.*]

1. Accompliſhment; act of fulfilling. *South.*

2. Utmoſt height; perfect ſtate. *Pope.*

CO'MPLEX. *a.* [*complexus*, Lat.] Compoſite; of many parts; not ſimple. *Locke.*

CO'MPLEX. *ſ.* Complication; collection. *South.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION. *ſ.* [*complexio*, Lat.]

1. Involution of one thing in another. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*

3. The temperature of the body. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'XIONAL. *a.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Fiddes.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY. *ad.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion. *Brown.*

COMPLE'XLY. *ad.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not ſimply.

COMPLE'XNESS. *ſ.* [from *complex.*] The ſtate of being complex.

COMPLE'XURE. *ſ.* [from *complex.*] The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *comply.*]

1. The act of yielding; accord; ſubmiſſion. *Rogers.*

2. A diſpoſition to yield to others. *Clar.*

COMPLI'ANT. *a.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding; bending. *Milton.*

2. Civil; complaiſant.

To CO'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join. *Tillotſon.*

2. To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral. *Locke.*

CO'MPLICATE. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *complicate.*] The ſtate of being complicated; intricacy. *Hale.*

COMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *complicate.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The ſtate of being involved one in another. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral conſiſting of many things involved. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICE. *ſ.* [Fr. from *complex*, Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill deſign; a confederate. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *comply.*] A man of an eaſy temper.

COMPLIME'NT. *ſ.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to mean leſs than it declares. *Sidney. Rogers.*

To COMPLIME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſooth with expreſſions of reſpect; to flatter. *Prior.*

COMPLIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *compliment.*] Expreſſive of reſpect or civility. *Wotton.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civility. *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; flatterer.

CO'MPLINE. *ſ.* [*complaine*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The laſt act of worſhip at night. *Hubbard.*

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Latin.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T. *ſ.* [French.] A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime; a plot. *Hubberd. Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conſpire. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *complot.*] A conſpirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden.*

To CO'MPLY. *v. n.* [*complier.*] To yield to; to be obſequious to. *Tillotſon.*

COMPO'NENT. *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] That which conſtitutes the compound body. *Newton.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr.] To agree; to ſuit. *Donne.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. *Daniel.*

COMPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct. *Taylor.*

COMPO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *comport.*] Conſiſtent. *Wotton.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour. *Spenſer.*

COMPO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour. *Addiſon.*

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, Fr.]

1. To form a maſs by joining different things together. *Sprat.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method. *Dryden.*

3. To diſpoſe; to put in its proper ſtate. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a diſcourſe or ſentence. *Hooker.*

5. To conſtitute by being parts of a whole. *Milton. Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.*

7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs. *Duppa.*

8. To

8. To adjust; to settle; as, *to compose a difference.*

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters.

10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPO'SED. *participle a.* Calm; serious; even; sedate. *Addison.*

COMPO'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *composed.*] Calmly; seriously. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS. *s.* Sedateness; calmness. *Norris.*

COMPO'SER. *s.* [from *compose.*]

1. An author; a writer. *Milton.*

2. He that adapts the musick to words. *Peacham.*

COMPO'SITE. *a.* [*compositus*, Latin.] The *composite order* in architecture is the last of the five orders; so named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders: it is also called the Roman and Italick orders. *Harris.*

COMPOSI'TION. *s.* [*compositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts. *Bacon. Temple.*

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis. *Newton.*

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients. *Swift.*

4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture. *Dryden.*

6. Written work. *Addison.*

7. Adjustment; regulation. *Ben. Johnson.*

8. Compact; agreement. *Hooker. Waller.*

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part.

10. Consistency; congruity. *Shakespeare.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining two words together.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. *Harris.*

COMPO'SITIVE. *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR. *s.* [from *compose.*] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

CO'MPOST. *s.* [French; *compostum*, Latin.] Manure. *Evelyn.*

To **CO'MPOST.** *v. a.* To manure. *Bacon.*

COMPO'STURE. *s.* [from *compost.*] Soil; manure. *Shakespeare.*

COMPO'SURE. *s.* [from *compose.*]

1. The act of composing or inditing. *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; order. *Holder.*

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. *Cleaveland.*

4. Frame; make. *Shakespeare.*

5. Relative adjustment. *Wotton.*

6. Composition; framed discourse. *Atterbury.*

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. *Milton.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences. *Milton.*

COMPOTA'TION. *s.* [*compotatio*, Latin.] The act of drinking together. *Philips.*

To **COMPO'UND.** *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together.

2. To form by uniting various parts. *Exodus. Boyle.*

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine. *Addison.*

4. To form one word from two or more words. *Raleigh.*

5. To compose by being united. *Shakesp.*

6. To adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part. *Gay.*

To **COMPO'UND.** *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement by abating something. *Clarendon.*

2. To bargain in the lump. *Shakespeare.*

3. To come to terms. *Carew.*

4. To determine. *Shakespeare.*

CO'MPOUND. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not single. *Bacon.*

2. Composed of two or more words. *Pope.*

CO'MPOUND. *s.* The mass formed by the union of many ingredients. *South.*

COMPO'UNDABLE. *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *s.* [from *to compound.*]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To **COMPREHE'ND.** *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To comprise; to include. *Romans.*

2. To contain in the mind; to conceive. *Waller.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*comprehensible*, Fr.] Intelligible; conceivable. *Locke.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *comprehensible.*] With great power of signification or understanding. *Tillotson.*

COMPREHE'NSION. *s.* [*comprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion. *Hooker.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit ideas. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand. *Pope.*

2. Having the quality of comprising much. *Sprat.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* In a comprehenſive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *comprehenſive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs. *Addiſon.*

To COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To force into a narrow compaſs.
2. To embrace. *Pope.*

CO'MPRESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Bolſters of linen rags. *Quincy.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *compreſs.*] Yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another. *Cheyne.*

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] Capability of being preſſed cloſe.

COMPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*compreſſio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence. *Bacon. Newton.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *compreſs.*] The act or force of the body preſſing againſt another. *Boyle.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Latin.] To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philips.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*compris*, Fr.] To contain; to include. *Hooker. Roſcommon.*

COMPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; atteſtation. *Bacon.*

COMPROMI'SE. *ſ.* [*compromiſſum*, Latin.]
1. A mutual promiſe of parties at difference, to refer their controverſies to arbitrators. *Cowel.*
2. A compact or bargain, in which conceſſions are made. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPROMI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions.
2. To accord; to agree. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *a.* [from *compromiſe.*] Relating to a compromiſe.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *ſ.* [*con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the ſame province. *Ayliffe.*

COMPT. *ſ.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now uſe *To* COUNT.

CO'MPTIBLE. *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* To controll; to overrule; to oppoſe.

COMPTRO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; ſupervisor. *Temple.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence. *Carew.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *ad.* By conſtraint. *Clariſſa.*

COMPU'LSATORY. *a.* [from *compu'ſor*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*compulſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of compelling to ſomething; force. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being compelled. *Hale.*

COMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *compulſer*, Fr.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Philips.*

COMPU'LSIVELY *ad.* [from *compulſive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *compulſive.*] Force; compulſion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *ad.* [from *compulſory.*] In a compulſory or forcible manner; by violence. *Bacon.*

COMPULSORY. *a.* [*compulſoire*, French.] Having the power of compelling. *Bramhall.*

COMPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*componction*, Fr.]
1. The power of pricking; ſtimulation. *Brown.*
2. Repentance; contrition. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *a.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; tender. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *compunction.*] Cauſing remorſe.

COMPURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of juſtifying any man's veracity by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One who bears his teſtimony to the credibility of another. *Woodward.*

COMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*

COMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compute.*]
1. The act of reckoning; calculation.
2. The ſum collected or ſettled by calculation. *Addiſon.*

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to count. *Holder. Pope.*

COMPU'TE. *ſ.* [*computus*, Latin.] Computation; calculation.

COMPU'TER. *ſ.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *ſ.* [*computiſte*, French.] Calculator; one ſkilled in computation. *Wotton.*

CO'MRADE. *ſ.* [*camerade*, French.]
1. One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A companion; a partner. *Milton.*

CON. A Latin inſeparable prepoſition, which, at the beginning of words, ſignifies union; as *concourſe*, a running together.

CON. One who is on the negative ſide of a queſtion.

To CON. *v. a.* [connan, Saxon.]
1. To know. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſtudy. *Shakeſpeare. Holder. Prior.*
3. *To* CON *thanks*, To thank. *Shakeſpeare.*

To

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Grew.*

To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Latin.] To link together.

CONCATENA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concatenate.*] A ſeries of links. *South.*

CONCAVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Hollow; oppoſed to convex. *Burnet.*

CONCA'VENESS. *ſ.* [from *concave.*] Hollowneſs. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY. *ſ.* [from *concave.*] Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroidical body. *Woodward.*

CONCA'VO-CONCAVE. *a.* Concave or hollow on both ſides.

CONCAVO CONVEX. *a.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way and convex the other. *Newton.*

CONCA'VOUS *a.* [*concavus*, Latin.] Concave.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowneſs. *Brown.*

To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep ſecret; not to divulge. *Broome.*

CONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*

CONCEA'LEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *conceal.*] Privacy; obſcurity *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.

CONCE'ALMENT. *ſ.* [from *conceal.*]

1. The act of hiding; ſecrecy. *Glanville.*
2. The ſtate of being hid; privacy. *Addiſon.*
3. Hiding-place; retreat. *Rogers.*

To CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*

CONCE'IT. *ſ.* [*concept*, French.]

1. Conception; thought; idea. *Sidney.*
2. Underſtanding; readineſs of apprehenſion. *Wiſdom.*
3. Fancy; fantaſtical notion. *Shakeſpeare. Locke.*
4. Opinion in a neutral ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A pleaſant fancy. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Sentiment. *Pope.*
7. Fondneſs; favourable opinion. *Bentley.*
8. *Out of* CONCEIT *with.* No longer fond of. *Tillotſon.*

To CONCE'IT. *v. a.* To imagine; to believe. *South.*

CONCE'ITED. *participle a.* [from *conceit.*]

1. Endowed with fancy. *Knolles.*
2. Proud; fond of himſelf; opinionative. *Felton.*

CONCE'ITEDLY. *ſ.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimſically. *Donne.*

CONCE'ITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; fondneſs of himſelf. *Collier.*

CONCEI'TLESS. *a.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCEI'VABLE. *a.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought. *Wilkins.*
2. That may be underſtood or believed. *Atterbury.*

CONCEI'VABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEI'VABLY. *ad.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable manner.

To CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, French.]

1. To admit into the womb. *Pſalms.*
2. To form in the mind. *Jeremiah.*
3. To comprehend; to underſtand. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To think; to be of opinion. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of. *Watts.*
2. To become pregnant. *Geneſis.*

CONCE'IVER. *ſ.* [from *conceive.*] One that underſtands or apprehends. *Brown.*

CONCE'NT. *ſ.* [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.*
2. Conſiſtency. *Atterbury.*

To CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, French.] To drive into a narrower compaſs. *Arbuthnot.*

CONCE'NTRATION. *ſ.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection in a narrower ſpace round the centre. *Peacham.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] To tend to one common centre. *Hale.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. a.* To emit toward one centre. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*concentricus*, Lat.]
CONCE'NTRICK. } Having one common centre. *Donne. Bentley.*

CONCE'PTACLE. *ſ.* [*conceptaculum*, Latin.] That in which any thing is contained; a veſſel. *Woodward.*

CONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *concipio*, *conceptum*, Latin.] Intelligible; capable to be underſtood. *Hale.*

CONCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being conceived. *Shakeſp.*
3. Notion; idea. *South.*
4. Sentiment; purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Apprehenſion; knowledge. *Davies.*
6. Conceit; ſentiment; pointed thought. *Dryden.*

CONCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive. *Brown.*

To CONCE'RN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, French.]

1. To relate; to belong to. *Locke.*
2. To affect with ſome paſſion. *Shakeſpeare. Rogers.*

3. To

3. To intereſt; to engage by intereſt. *Boyle.*
4. To diſturb; to make uneaſy. *Denham.*

CONCE'RN. *ſ.*
1. Buſineſs; affair. *Rogers.*
2. Intereſt; engagement. *Burnet.*
3. Importance; moment. *Roſcommon.*
4. Paſſion; affection; regard. *Addiſon.*

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon. Tillotſon.*

CONCER'NMENT. *ſ.* [from *concern.*]
1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted; buſineſs; intereſt. *Tillotſon.*
2. Relation; influence. *Denham.*
3. Intercourſe; buſineſs. *Locke.*
4. Importance; moment. *Boyle.*
5. Interpoſition; regard; meddling. *Clarendon.*
6. Paſſion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, French.]
1. To ſettle any thing in private.
2. To ſettle; to contrive; to adjuſt. *Rowe.*

CO'NCERT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Communication of deſigns. *Swift.*
2. A ſymphony; many performers playing to the ſame tune.

CONCERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*concertatio*, Latin.] Striſe; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *ſ.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*conceſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of granting or yielding. *Hale.*
2. A grant; the thing yielded. *King Charles.*

CONCE'SSIONARY. *a.* Given by indulgence.

CONCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *conceſſion.*] By way of conceſſion. *Brown.*

CONCH. *ſ.* [*concha*, Latin.] A ſhell; a ſea-ſhell. *Dryden.*

CO'NCHOID. *ſ.* The name of a curve.

To CONCI'LIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Latin.] To gain. *Brown.*

CONCILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY. *a.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCI'NNITY. *ſ.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitneſs.

CONCI'NNOUS. *a.* [*concinnus*, Latin.] Becoming; pleaſant.

CONCI'SE. *a.* [*conciſus*, Latin.] Brief; ſhort, *Ben. Johnſon.*

CONCI'SELY. *ad.* [from *conciſe.*] Briefly; ſhortly. *Broome.*

CONCI'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *conciſe.*] Brevity; ſhortneſs. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION. *ſ.* [*conciſum*, Lat.] Cutting off; exciſion.

CONCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] The act of ſtirring up. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* An outcry. *Dict.*

CO'NCLAVE. *ſ.* [*conclave*, Latin.]
1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the aſſembly of the cardinals. *Shakeſpeare. South.*
3. A cloſe aſſembly. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Latin.]
1. To ſhoot. *Hooker.*
2. To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotſon.*
3. To decide; to determine. *Addiſon.*
4. To end; to finiſh. *Bacon. Dryden.*
5. To oblige, as by the final determination. *Hale. Atterbury.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*
1. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination; to determine. *Davies. Boyle.*
2. To ſettle opinion. *Atterbury.*
3. Finally to determine. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To end. *Dryden.*

CONCLU'DENCY. *ſ.* [from *concludent.*] Conſequence; regular proof. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT. *a.* [from *conclude.*] Deciſive. *Hale.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *conclude.*] Determinable. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION. *ſ.* [from *conclude.*]
1. Determination; final deciſion. *Hooker.*
2. Collection from propoſitions premiſed; conſequence. *Davies. Tillotſon.*
3. The cloſe. *Eccleſ.*
4. The event of experiments. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The end; the upſhot. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Silence; confinement of the thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *conclude.*]
1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determination. *Bramhall. Rogers.*
2. Regularly conſequential. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *concluſive.*] Deciſively. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *concluſive.*] Power of determining the opinion. *Hale.*

To CONCOA'GULATE. *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concoagulate.*] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Latin.]
1. To digeſt by the ſtomach. *Hayward.*
2. To purify by heat. *Thomſon.*

CONCO'CTION. *ſ.* [from *concoct.*] Digeſtion in the ſtomach; maturation by heat. *Donne.*

CONCO'LOUR. *a.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE. } *ſ.* [from *concomitor*,
CONCO'MITANCY. } Lat.] Subſtance together with another thing. *Brown. Glanville.*

CONCO-

CO'NCOMITANT. *a.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*

CO'NCOMITANT. *ſ.* Companion; perſon connected. *South.*

CO'NCOMITANTLY. *ad.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others.

To CO'NCOMITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be connected with any thing. *Harvey.*

CO'NCORD. *ſ.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between perſons or things; peace; union. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A compact. *Davies.*
3. Harmony; conſent of ſounds. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another. *Locke.*

CONCO'RDANCE. *ſ.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.
2. A book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs. *Swift.*

CONDO'RDANT. *a.* [*concordans*, Latin.] Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown.*

CONCO'RDATE. *ſ.* [*concordat*, Fr.] A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL. *a.* [from *concorpore*, Lat.] Of the ſame body. *Dict.*

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *corpus*, Lat.] To unite into one maſs or ſubſtance. *Taylor.*

CONCORPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one maſs. *Dict.*

CO'NCOURSE. *ſ.* [*concurſus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many perſons or things. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. The perſons aſſembled. *Dryden.*
3. The point of junction or interjection of two bodies. *Newton.*

CONCREMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concremo*, Lat.] The act of burning together. *Dict.*

CO'NCREMENT. *ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The maſs formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Latin.] To coaleſce into one maſs. *Newton.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*

CO'NCRETE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion. *Burnet.*
2. [In logick.] Not abſtracted; applied to a ſubject. *Hooker.*

CO'NCRETE. *ſ.* A maſs formed by concretion. *Bentley.*

CONCRE'TELY. *ad.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION. *ſ.* [from *concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.
2. The maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles. *Bacon.*

CO'NCRETIVE. *a.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulative. *Brown.*

CON'CRETURE. *ſ.* A maſs formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *ſ.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married. *Broome.*

CO'NCUBINE. *ſ.* [*concubina*, Latin.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. *Bacon.*

To CONCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION. *ſ.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE. *ſ.* [*concupiſcentia*, Lat.] Irregular deſire; libidinous wiſh. *Bentley.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *a.* [*concupiſcens*, Lat.] Libidnous; lecherous. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *concupiſcent.*] Relating to concupiſcence.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] Impreſſing deſire. *South.*

To CONCU'R. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point. *Temple.*
2. To agree; to join in one action. *Swift.*
3. To be united with; to be conjoined. *Tillotſon.*
4. To contribute to one common event. *Collier.*

CONCU'RRENCE. } *ſ.* [from *concur.*]
CONCU'RRENCY. }

1. Union; aſſociation; conjunction. *Clarendon.*
2. Combination of many agents or circumſtances. *Craſhaw.*
3. Aſſiſtance; help. *Rogers.*
4. Joint right; common claim. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT. *a.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency. *Hale.*
2. Conjoined; aſſociate; concomitant. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT. *ſ.* That which concurs. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*concuſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſhaking; tremefaction. *Bacon.*

CONCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*concuſſus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to puniſhment. *Fiddes.*
2. To cenſure; to blame; contrary to approve. *Locke.*
3. To fine. *Chronicles.*

CONDE'MNABLE. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION. *ſ.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment. *Romans.*

CONDE'MNATORY. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDE'MNER. *ſ.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a cenſurer. *Taylor.*

CONDE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *condenſate.*] That which is capable of condenſation. *Digby.*

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *a.* [*condenſatus*, Latin.] Made thick; compreſſed into leſs ſpace. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *condenſate.*] The act of thickening any body. Oppoſite to rarefaction. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, cloſe and weighty. *Woodward.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow cloſe and weighty. *Newton.*

CONDE'NSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Thick; denſe. *Bentley.*

CONDE'NSER. *ſ.* A veſſel, wherein to crowd the air. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY. *ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] The ſtate of being condenſed.

CO'NDERS. *ſ.* [*conduire*, French.] Such as ſtand upon high places near the ſea-coaſt, at the time of herring-fiſhing, to make ſigns to the fiſhers which way the ſhole of herrings paſſeth. *Cowel.*

To CONDESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*condeſcendre*, French.]

1. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority. *Watts.*

2. To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require. *Tillotſon.*

3. To ſtoop; to bend; to yield. *Milton.*

CONDESCE'NDENCE. *ſ.* [*condeſcendence*, French.] Voluntary ſubmiſſion.

CONDESCE'NDINGY. *ad.* [from *condeſcending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceſſion.

CONDESCE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *condeſcend.*] Voluntary humiliation; deſcent from ſuperiority. *Tillotſon.*

CONDESCE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *condeſcend.*] Courteous.

CONDI'GN. *a.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Suitable; deſerved; merited. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDI'GNNESS. *ſ.* [from *condign.*] Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs to deſerts.

CONDI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *condign.*] Deſerved; according to merit.

CO'NDIMENT. *ſ.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seaſoning; ſauce. *Bacon.*

CONDISCI'PLE. *ſ.* [*condiſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſchool-fellow.

To CO'NDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preſerve by ſalts. *Taylor.*

CO'NDITEMENT. *ſ.* [from *condite.*] A compoſition of conſerves. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *ſ.* [*condition*, Fr.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Attribute; accident; property. *Newton.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice. *Raleigh. South.*

5. State; circumſtances. *Wake.*

6. Rank. *Shakeſpeare. Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact. *Ben Johnſon. Clarendon.*

8. The writing of agreement; compact. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONDI'TION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to ſtipulate. *Donne.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *condition.*] By way of ſtipulation; not abſolute. *South.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. *Bacon.*

CONDITIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *conditional.*] Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *conditional.*] With certain limitations; on particular terms. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *condition.*] Stipulated. *Norris.*

To CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* To regulate by certain conditions. *Brown.*

CONDI'TIONATE. *a.* Eſtabliſhed on certain terms. *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED. *a.* [from *condition.*] Having qualities or properties good or bad. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune. *Temple.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *condole.*] Grief; ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONDO'LENCE. *ſ.* [*condoleance*, French.] Grief for the ſorrows of another. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDO'LER. *ſ.* [from *condole.*] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONA'TION *ſ.* [*condonatio*, Latin.] A pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute. *Tillotſon. Newton.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducing. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conducible.*] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *conducive.*] That which may contribute to any end. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conducive.*] The quality of conducing.

CO'NDUCT. *ſ.* [*conduit*, Fr.]
1. Management; œconomy. *Bacon.*
2. The act of leading troops. *Waller.*
3. Convoy; eſcorte; guard. 1 *Eſdras.*
4. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.
5. Behaviour; regular life. *Swift.*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]
1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to ſhew the way. *Milton.*
2. To attend in civility. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To manage; as, *to* conduct *an affair.*
4. To head an army.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*conductitius*, Lat.] Hired. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *conduct*]
1. A leader; one who ſhows another the way by accompanying him. *Dryden.*
2. A chief; a general.
3. A manager; a director.
4. An inſtrument to direct the knife in cutting. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *conduct.*] A woman that directs.

CO'NDUIT. *ſ.* [*conduit*, French.]
1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters. *Davies.*
2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONDUPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling.

CONE. *ſ.* [κῶνος.] A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Latin.] To talk eaſily together; to chat.

CONFABULA'TION. *ſ.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Eaſy converſation.

CONFA'BULATORY. *a.* [from *confabulate.*] Belonging to talk.

CONFARREA'TION. *ſ.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.] The ſolemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*

To CONFE'CT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into ſweetmeats.

CO'NFECT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſweetmeat.

CONFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*confectio*, Lat.]
1. A preparation of fruit, with ſugar; a ſweetmeat. *Addiſon.*
2. A compoſition; a mixture. *Shakeſp.*

CONFE'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [from *confection.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFE'CTIONER. *ſ.* [from *confection.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats. *Boyle.*

CONFE'DERACY. *ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; union; engagement. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knolles.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in league. *South.*

CONFE'DERATE. *a.* [from the verb.] United in a league. *Pſalms.*

CONFE'DERATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One who engages to ſupport another; an ally. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; alliance. *Bacon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat.] To diſcourſe with another upon a ſtated ſubject. *Clarendon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To compare. *Raleigh. Boyle.*
2. To give; to beſtow. *Clarendon. Tillotſon.*
3. To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville.*

CO'NFERENCE. *ſ.* [*conference*, French.]
1. Formal diſcourſe; oral diſcuſſion of any queſtion. *Sidney.*
2. An appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point.
3. Compariſon. *Aſcham.*

CONFE'RRER. *ſ.* [from *confer.*]
1. He that converſes.
2. He that beſtows.

To CONFE'SS. *v. a.* [*confeſſer*, Fr.]
1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To diſcloſe the ſtate of the conſcience to the prieſt. *Wake.*
3. To hear the confeſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt.
4. To own; to avow; not to deny. *Matt.*
5. To grant; not to diſpute. *Locke.*
6. To ſhew; to prove; to atteſt. *Pope.*

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confeſſion; as, *he is gone to the prieſt to* confeſs.

CONFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *confeſſed.*] Avowedly; indiſputably. *South.*

CONFE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *confeſs.*]
1. The acknowledgment of a crime. *Temple.*
2. The act of diſburdening the conſcience to a prieſt. *Wake.*
3. Profeſſion; avowal. 1 *Tim.*
4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed.

CONFE'SSIONAL. *ſ.* French.] The ſeat in which the confeſſor ſits. *Addiſon.*

CONFE'SSIONARY. *ſ.* [*confeſſionaire*, Fr.] The ſeat, where the prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions.

CO'NFESSOR. *ſ.* [*confeſſeur*, French.]
1. One who makes profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger. *Stillingfleet.*
2. He that hears confeſſions, and preſcribes penitence. *Taylor.*
3. He who confeſſes his crimes.

CONFE'ST. *a.* Open; known; not concealed. *Rowe.*

CONFE'STLY. *ad.* Undiſputably; evidently. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'CIENT. *a.* That cauſes or procures. *Dict.*

CO'NFIDANT. *ſ.* [*confident*, French.] A perſon truſted with private affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONFI'DE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Latin.] To truſt in; to put truſt in. *Congreve.*

CO'NFIDENCE. *ſ.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]
1. Firm belief of another. *South.*
2. Truſt in his own abilities or fortune. *Clarendon.*
3. Vitious boldneſs. Oppoſed to modeſty. *Hooker.*
4. Honeſt boldneſs; firmneſs of integrity. 2 *Eſdras. Milton.*
5. Truſt in the goodneſs of another. 1 *Jo.*
6. That which gives or cauſes confidence.

CO'NFIDENT. *a.* [from *confide.*]
1. Aſſured beyond doubt. *Hammond.*
2. Poſitive; affirmative; dogmatical.
3. Secure of ſucceſs. *Sidney. South.*
4. Without ſuſpicion; truſting without limits. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Bold to a vice; impudent.

CO'NFIDENT. *ſ.* [from *confide.*] One truſted with ſecrets. *South.*

CO'NFIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *confident.*]
1. Without doubt; without fear. *Atterbury.*
2. With firm truſt. *Dryden.*
3. Without appearance of doubt; poſitively; dogmatically. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'NFIDENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *confident.*] Aſſurance.

CONFIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*configuration*, Fr.]
1. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other. *Woodward.*
2. The face of the horoſcope.

To CONFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To diſpoſe into any form. *Bentley.*

CO'NFINE. *ſ.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Locke.*

CONFI'NE. *a.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon.

To CONFI'NE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories. *Milton.*

To CO'NFINE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr.]
1. To bound; to limit.
2. To ſhut up; to impriſon; to immure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To reſtrain; to tie up to. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *ſ.* [from *confine.*] Boundleſs; unlimited. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *ſ.* [from *confine.*] Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty. *Addiſon.*

CONFI'NER. *ſ.* [from *confine.*]
1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines. *Daniel.*
2. A near neighbour. *Wotton.*
3. One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*confinitas*, Lat.] Neareſs. *Dict.*

To CONFI'RM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]
1. To put paſt doubt by new evidence. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh. 1 *Mac. Shakeſp.*
3. To fix; to radicate. *Wiſeman.*
4. To complete; to perfect. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties. *Swift.*
6. To admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands. *Hammond.*

CONFI'RMABLE. *a.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence. *Brown.*

CONFIRMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *confirm.*]
1. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon; ſettlement. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Evidence; additional proof. *Knolles.*
3. Proof; convincing teſtimony. *South.*
4. An eccleſiaſtical rite. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMA'TOR. An atteſter; he that puts a matter paſt doubt. *Brown.*

CONFI'RMATORY. *a.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional teſtimony.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed ſtate. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER. *ſ.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; an atteſter; an eſtabliſher. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFI'SCABLE. *a.* [from *confiſcate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiſquer*, Fr.] To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty. *Bacon.*

CONFI'SCATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFISCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *confiſcate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe. *Bacon.*

CO'NFITENT. *ſ.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confeſſing. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NFITURE. *ſ.* [French.] A ſweetmeat; a confection. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X. *v. a.* [*confixum*, Latin.] To fix down. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFLA'GRANT. *a.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Involved in a general fire. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.]
1. A general fire. *Bentley.*
2. It is taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation.

CONFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]
1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together. *Bacon.*
2. A caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *ſ.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending.

To CONFLI'CT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To ſtrive; to conteſt; to fight; to ſtruggle. *Tillotſon.*

CON-

CO'NFLICT. *ſ.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]
1. A violent colliſion, or oppoſition. *Boyle.*
2. A combat; a fight between two. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Conteſt; ſtrife; contention. *Shakeſp.*
3. Struggle; agony; pang. *Rogers.*

CO'NFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*confluo*, Latin.]
1. The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams. *Raleigh. Brerewood.*
2. The act of crowding to a place. *Bacon.*
3. A concourſe; a multitude. *Temple.*

CO'NFLUENT. *a.* [*confluens*, Latin.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore.*

CO'NFLUX, *ſ.* *confluxio*, Latin.]
1. The union of ſeveral currents. *Clarendon.*
2. Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton.*

CONFO'RM. *a.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Aſſuming the ſame form; reſembling. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance with ſomething elſe. *Hooker.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with. *Dryden.*

COMFO'RMABLE. *a.* [from *conform.*]
1. Having the ſame form; ſimilar. *Hooker.*
2. Agreeable; ſuitable; not oppoſite. *Addiſon.*
3. Complaint; ready to follow directions; obſequious. *Sprat.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *ad.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; ſuitably. *Locke.*

CONFORMA'TION. *ſ.* French; *conformatio*, Latin.]
1. The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder.*
2. The act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST. *ſ.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England.

CONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *conform.*]
1. Similitude; reſemblance. *Hooker. Addiſon.*
2. Conſiſtency. *Arbuthnot.*

CONFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conforto*, Lat.] Collation of ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'UND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, French.]
1. To mingle things. *Geneſis.*
2. To perplex; to mention without due diſtinction. *Locke.*
3. To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words. *Locke.*
4. To throw into conſternation; to perplex; to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify. *Milton.*
5. To deſtroy. *Daniel.*

CONFO'UNDED. *partic. a.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; deteſtable. *Grew.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; ſhamefully. *Addiſon.*

CONFO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *confound.*] He who diſturbs, perplexes, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing. *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]
1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another. *Sidney.*
3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.
4. To compare one thing with another. *Addiſon.*

CONFRONTA'TION. *ſ.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Latin.]
1. To diſorder; to diſperſe irregularly.
2. To mix; not to ſeparate.
3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure. *Watts.*
4. To hurry the mind. *Pope.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *confuſed.*]
1. In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation. *Raleigh.*
2. Indiſtinctly; one mingled with another. *Newton.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.*
4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily. *Dryden.*

CONFU'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION. *ſ.* [from *confuſe.*]
1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medly. *Daviet.*
2. Tumult. *Hooker.*
3. Indiſtinct combination. *Locke.*
4. Overthrow; deſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind. *Spectator.*

CONFU'TABLE. *a.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; diſproof.

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour; to diſprove. *Hudibras.*

CO'NGE. *ſ.* [*congé*, French.]
1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy. *Swift.*
2. Leave; farewell. *Spenſer.*

To CO'NGE. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE. [Fr.] The king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop. *Spectator.*

CO'NGE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto. *Chambers.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]
1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate. *Spenſer.*

2. To

2. To bind or to fix, as by cold. *Shakespeare.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete, by cold. *Burnet.*

CONGE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *congeal.*] Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *s.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakespeare.*

CONGELA'TION. *s.* [from *congeal.*] State of being congealed, or made solid. *Arbuthnot. Brown.*

CONGE'NER. *s.* [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature. *Miller.*

CONGE'NEROUS. *a.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the same original.

CONGE'NIAL. *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Latin.] Partaking of the same genius; cognate. *Wotton. Pope.*

CONGENIA'LITY. *s.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGE'NIALNESS. *s.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGE'NITE. *a.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; connate. *Hale.*

CO'NGER. *s.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The sea-eel. *Walton.*

CONGE'RIES. *s.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together. *Boyle.*

To CONGE'ST. *v. a.* [*congestum*, Latin.] To heap up.

CONGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *congest.*] That may be heaped up.

CONGES'TION. *s.* [*congestio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses. *Quincy.*

CO'NGIARY. *s.* [*congiarium*, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery. *Addison.*

To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice. *Brown.*

CONGLACIA'TION. *s.* [from *conglaciate.*] Act of changing into ice. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Grew.*

CONGLO'BATE. *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne.*

CONGLO'BATELY. *ad.* In a spherical form.

CONGLOBA'TION. *s.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Latin.] To gather into a round mass. *Pope.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass. *Milton.*

To CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a* [*conglomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread. *Grew.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct. *Cheyne.*

2. Collected; twisted together.

CONGLOMERA'TION. *s.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon.*

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce.

CONGLUTINA'TION. *s.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *s.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

CONGRA'TULANT. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.] To compliment upon any happy event. *Sprat.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULA'TION. *s.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy is professed.

CONGRA'TULATORY. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Expressing joy for the good of another.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* To agree; to join. *Shakespeare.*

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To salute reciprocally. *Shakespeare.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect; to assemble; to bring into one place. *Raleigh. Newton.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet. *Denham.*

CO'NGREGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact. *Bacon.*

CONGREGA'TION. *s.* [from *congregate.*]

1. A collection; a mass brought together. *Shakespeare.*

2. An assembly met to worship God in publick. *Hooker. Swift.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL. *a.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation.

CO'NGRESS. *s.* [*congressus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict. *Dryden.*

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *congress.*] Meeting; encountering. *Brown.*

To CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NGRUENCE. *s.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another.

CONGRU-

CO'NGRUENT. *a.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agreeing; correſpondent. *Cheyne.*

CONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *congrue.*]
1. Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs. *Glanville.*
2. Fitneſs; pertinence.
3. Conſequence of argument; reaſon; conſiſtency. *Hooker.*

CO'NGRUMENT. *ſ.* [from *congrue.*] Fitneſs; adaptation. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'NGRUOUS. *a.* [*congruus*, Latin.]
1. Agreeable to; conſiſtent with. *Locke.*
2. Suitable to; accommodated to. *Cheyne.*
3. Rational; fit. *Atterbury.*

CO'NGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *congruous.*] Suitably; pertinently. *Boyle.*

CO'NICAL. } *a.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having
CO'NICK. } the form of a cone. *Prior.*

CO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *conical.*] In form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CO'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *conical.*] The ſtate or quality of being conical.

CO'NICK *Section.* *ſ.* A curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICK *Sections.* } *ſ.* That part of geome-
CO'NICKS. } try which conſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

To CONJE'CT, *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To gueſs; to conjecture. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONJE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *conject.*] A gueſſer; a conjecturer. *Swift.*

CONJE'CTURABLE. *a.* [from *conjecturer.*] Poſſible to be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL. *a.* [from *conjecture.*] Depending on conjecture. *Broom.*

CONJECTURA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *conjectural.*] That which depends upon gueſs. *Brown.*

CONJE'CTURALLY. *ad.* [from *conjectural.*] By gueſs; by conjecture. *Hooker.*

CONJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]
1. Gueſs; imperfect knowledge. *South.*
2. Idea; notion; conception. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gueſs; to judge by gueſs. *South.*

CONJE'CTURER *ſ.* [from *conjecture.*] A gueſſer. *Addiſon.*

CONI'FEROUS. *a.* [*conus*, and *fero*, Latin.] Such trees are *coniferous* as bear a fruit, of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, and pine. *Quincy.*

To CONJO'BBLE *v. a.* To concert. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CONJO'IN *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, French.]
1. To unite; to conſolidate into one. *Dryden.*
2. To unite in marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To aſſociate; to connect. *Taylor.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONJO'INT. *a.* [*conjoin*, Fr.] United; connected.

CONJOI'NTLY. *ad.* [from *conjoint.*] In union; together. *Brown.*

CO'NJUGAL. *a.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift.*

CO'NJUGALLY. *ad.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.

To CO'NJUGATE, *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]
1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite. *Wotton.*
2. To inflect verbs.

CO'NJUGATE. *ſ.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bramhall.*

CONJUGA'TION. *ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]
1. A couple; a pair. *Brown.*
2. The act of uniting or compiling things together. *Bentley.*
3. The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke.*
4. Union; aſſemblage. *Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT. *a.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]
1. Union; aſſociation; league. *Bacon.*
2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack. *Rymer.*
3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together. *Clarke.*

CONJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]
1. Cloſely united. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.

CONJU'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union. *Brown.*

CONJU'NCTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conjunctive.*] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJU'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together.

CONJU'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*conjuncture*, French.]
1. Combination of many circumſtances. *King Charles.*
1. Occaſion; critical time. *Clarendon.*
3. Mode of union; connection. *Holder.*
4. Conſiſtency. *King Charles.*

CONJURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An incantation; an inchantment. *Sidney.*
3. A plot; a conſpiracy.

To CONJU'RE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]
1. To ſummon in a ſacred name. *Clarendon.*
2. To conſpire. *Milton.*

To CO'NJURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NJURER. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. An enchanter. *Donne.*
2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man. *Prior.*
3 A man of ſhrewd conjecture. *Addiſon.*

CONJU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CONNA'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Lat.]
1. Common birth; community of birth.
2. The

2. The act of uniting or growing together. *Wiſeman.*

CONNA'TE. *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another. *South.*

CONNA'TURAL. *a.* [*con* and *natural.*]
1. Suitable to nature. *Milton.*
2. United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.*
3. Participation of the ſame nature. *Milton.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union. *Pearſon.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]
1. To join; to link; to unite. *Boyle.*
2. To unite, as a cement. *Locke.*
3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought; as, *the author* connects *his reaſons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union.

To CONNE'X *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together. *Hale. Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *ſ.* [from *connex.*]
1. Union; junction. *Atterbury.*
2. Juſt relation to ſome thing precedent or ſubſequent. *Blackmore.*

CONNE'XIVE. *a.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion. *Watts.*

CONNICTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *connicto*, Latin.]
1. The act of winking.
2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*connivco*, Lat.]
1. To wink. *Spectator.*
2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance. *Rogers.*

CONNOISSEU'R. ſ. [French.] A judge; a critick. *Swift.*

To CO'NNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To deſignate ſomething beſide itſelf. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of ſomething beſide itſelf. *Hale.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. *a.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal. *Pope.*

CO'NOID. *ſ.* [κωνοειδης.] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder.*

CONOI'DICAL. *a.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquaſſo*, Lat.] To ſhake; to agitate. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conquaſſate.*] Agitation; concuſſion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, French.]
1. To gain by conqueſt; to win. 1 *Mac.*
2. To overcome; to ſubdue. *Smith.*
3. To ſurmount; to overcome; as, *he* conquered *his reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NQUERABLE. *a.* [from *conquer.*] Poſſible to be overcome. *South.*

CO'NQEROR. *ſ.* [from *conquer.*]
1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that ſubdues and ruins countries. *Milton.*

CO'NQUEST. *ſ.* [*conqueſte*, French.]
1. The act of conquering; ſubjection. *Dav.*
2. Acquiſition by victory; thing gained. *Milton.*
3. Victory; ſucceſs in arms. *Addiſon.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; related by birth, not affined. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSANGUI'NITY. *ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood. *South.*

CONSARCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſarcino*, Latin.] The act of patching together.

CO'NSCIENCE. *ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Latin.]
1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves. *Spenſer.*
2. Juſtice; the eſtimate of conſcience. *Knolles. Swift.*
3. Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Hooker.*
4. Real ſentiment; veracity; private thoughts. *Clarendon.*
5. Scruple; difficulty. *Taylor.*
6. Reaſon; reaſonableneſs. *Swift.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS. *a.* [from *conſcience.*] Scrupulous; exactly juſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conſcientious.*] According to the direction of conſcience. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſcientious.* Exactneſs of juſtice. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [from *conſcience.*] Reaſonable; juſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſcionable.*] Equity; reaſonableneſs.

CO'NSCIONABLY. *ad.* [from *conſcionable.*] Reaſonably; juſtly. *Taylor.*

CO'NSCIOUS. *a.* [*conſcius*, Latin.]
1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley.*
2. Knowing from memory. *Dryden.*
3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Bentley.*
4. Bearing witneſs by conſcience to any thing. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSCI-

CO'NSCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conscious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *conscious.*]
1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*
2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. *Government of the Tongue.*

CO'NSCRIPT. *a.* A term used, in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti.*

CONSCRI'PTION. *s.* [*conscriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling.

To CO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]
1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews.*
2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose. *Numbers.*
3. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE. *a.* Consecrated; sacred. *Drayton.*

CO'NSECRATER. *s.* [from *consecrate.*] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRA'TION. *s.* [from *consecrate.*]
1. A rite of dedicating to the service of God. *Hooker.*
2. The act of declaring one holy. *Hale.*

CO'NSECTARY. *a.* [from *consectarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential. *Brown.*

CO'NSECTARY. *s.* Deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward.*

CONSECU'TION. *s.* [*consecutio*, Latin.]
1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *Hale.*
2. Succession. *Newton.*
3. [In astronomy.] The month of *consecution*, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown.*

CONSE'CUTIVE. *a.* [*consecutif*, Fr.]
1. Following in train. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Consequential; regularly succeeding. *Locke.*

To CONSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*conseminо*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together.

CONSE'NSION. *s.* [*consensio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT. *s.* [*consensus*, Latin.]
1. The act of yielding or consenting. *King Charles.*
2. Concord; agreement; accord. *Cowley.*
3. Coherence with; correspondence. *Milton.*
4. Tendency to one point. *Pope.*
5. The perception one part has with another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both. *Quincy.*

To CONSE'NT. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Latin.]
1. To be of the same mind; to agree.
2. To co-operate to the same end.
3. To yield; to allow; to admit. *Genesis.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *consentaneous.*] Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *consentaneous.*] Agreement; consistence. *Dict.*

CONSE'NTIENT. *a.* [*consentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

CON'SEQUENCE. *s.* [*consequentia*, Lat.]
1. That which follows from any cause or principle.
2. Event; effect of a cause. *Milton.*
3. Deduction; conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*
4. The last proposition of a syllogism introduced by *therefore*; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.* *Prior.*
5. Concatenation of causes and effects. *South.*
6. Influence; tendency. *Hammond.*
7. Importance; moment. *Swift.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*consequens*, Lat.]
1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as the effect of a cause. *Locke.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *s.*
1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. *Hooker.*
2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. *Davies.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *consequent.*]
1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.*
2. Conclusive. *Hale.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *consequential.*]
1. With just deduction of consequences. *Addison.*
2. By consequence; eventually. *South.*
3. In a regular series. *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *s.* [from *consequential.*] Regular consecution of discourse.

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *consequent.*]
1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably. *Woodward.*
2. In consequence; pursuantly. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *s.* [from *consequent.*] Regular connection. *Digby.*

CONSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Capable of being kept.

CONSE'RVANCY. *s.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSE'RVATION. *s.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of preserving; continuance; protection. *Woodward.*
2. Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*

CONSE'RVATIVE. *ad.* [from *conſervo*, Lat.] Having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] Preſerver. *Clarendon.*

CONSE'RVATORY *ſ.* [from *conſervo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept. *Woodward.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *a.* Having a preſervative quality.

To CONSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*conſervo*, Lat.]
2. To preſerve without loſs or detriment. *Newton.*
2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſweetmeat made of the inſpiſſated juices of fruit. *Dennis.*
2. A conſervatory. *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *conſerve.*]
1. A layer up; a repoſiter. *Hayward.*
2. A preparer of conſerves.

CONSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*conſeſſio*, Lat.] A ſitting together.

CONSE'SSOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One that ſits with others.

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*conſidero*, Lat.]
1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. *Spectator.*
2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple.*
3. To have regard to; to reſpect. *Hebrews.*
4. To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. n.*
1. To think maturely. *Iſaiah.*
2. To deliberate; to work in the mind. *Swift.*
3. To doubt; to heſitate. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [from *conſider.*]
1. Worthy of conſideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotſon.*
2. Reſpectable; above neglect. *Sprat.*
3. Important; valuable. *Decay of Piety.*
4. More than little; a middle ſenſe between little and great. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſiderable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; deſert; a claim to notice. *Boyle.*

CONSI'DERABLY. *ad.* [from *conſiderable.*]
1. In a degree deſerving notice. *Roſcommon.*
2. With importance; importantly. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE. *ſ.* [from *conſider.*] Conſideration; reflection. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*conſideratus*, Lat.]
1. Serious; prudent; not raſh. *Tillotſon.*
2. Having reſpect to; regardful. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *conſiderate.*] Calmly; coolly. *Bacon.*

CONSI'DERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſiderate.*] Prudence.

CONSIDERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſider.*]
1. The act of conſidering; regard; notice. *Locke.*
2. Mature thought; prudence. *Sidney.*
3. Contemplation; meditation. *Sidney.*
4. Importance; claim to notice; worthineſs of regard. *Addiſon.*
5. Equivalent; compenſation. *Ray.*
6. Motive of action; influence. *Clarendon.*
7. Reaſon; ground of concluding. *Hooker.*
8. [In law.] *Conſideration* is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Cowel.*

CONSI'DERER. *ſ.* A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*conſigno*, Latin.]
1. To give to another any thing. *South.*
2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpoſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To commit; to entruſt. *Addiſon.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. n.*
1. To yield; to ſubmit; to reſign. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſign; to conſent to. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſign.*]
1. The act of conſigning. *Taylor.*
2. The act of ſigning. *Taylor.*

CONSI'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *conſign.*]
1. The act of conſigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is conſigned.

CONSI'MILAR. *a.* [from *conſimilis*, Lat.] Having one common reſemblance.

To CONSI'ST. *v. n.* [*conſiſto*, Lat.]
1. To ſubſiſt; not to periſh. *Coloſſians.*
2. To continue fixed; without diſſipation. *Brerewood.*
3. To be compriſed; to be contained. *Walſh.*
4. To be compoſed. *Burnet.*
5. To agree; not to oppoſe. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'STENCE. } *ſ.* [*conſiſtentia*, low
CONSI'STENCY. } Latin.]
1. State with reſpect to material exiſtence. *Bacon.*
2. Degree of denſeneſs or rarity. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Subſtance; form; make. *South.*
4. Agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing. *Addiſon.*
5. A ſtate in which things continue for ſome time at a ſtand. *Chambers.*

CONSI'STENT. *a.* [*conſiſtens*, Latin.]
1. Not contradictory; not oppoſed. *South.*
2. Firm; not fluid. *Woodward.*

CONSISTE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *conſiſtent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broome.*

CONSISTO'RIAL. *a.* [from *conſiſtory.*] Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court. *Ayliffe.*

CONSISTORY. *ſ.* [*conſiſtorium*, Lat.]
1. The place of juſtice in the court Chriſtian. *Hooker. South.*
2. The aſſembly of cardinals. *Atterbury.*
3. Any ſolemn aſſembly. *Milton.*

4. Place of reſidence. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSO'CIATE. *ſ.* [from *conſocio*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner. *Hayward.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*conſocio*, Lat.]
1. To unite; to join. *Wotton.*
2. To cement; to hold together. *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite. *Bentley.*

CONSOCIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſociate.*]
1. Alliance. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Union; intimacy; companionſhip. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE. *a.* [from *conſole.*] That which admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to conſole. *Brown.*

CONSOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*conſolatio*, Latin.] Comfort, alleviation of miſery. *Bacon. Rogers.*

CO'NSOLATOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A comforter.

CONSOLA'TORY. *ſ.* [from *conſolate.*] A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort. *Milton.*

CONSO'LATORY. *a.* [from *conſolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE. *v. a.* To comfort; to cheer. *Pope.*

CONSO'LE. ſ. [French.] In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER. *ſ.* [from *conſole.*] One that gives comfort. *Warburton.*

CONSO'LIDANT. *a.* [from *conſolidate.*] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*conſolider*, Fr.]
1. To form into a compact and ſolid body; to harden. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
2. To combine two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or ſolid. *Bacon. Woodward.*

CONSOLIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſolidate.*]
1. The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs. *Woodward.*
2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.
3. The combining two benefices into one. *Cowel.*

CONSO'NANCE. } *ſ.* [*conſonance*, Fr.]
CONSO'NANCY. }
1. Accord of ſound. *Wotton.*
2. Conſiſtency; congruence. *Hammond.*
3. Agreement; concord; friendſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NSONANT. *a.* [*conſonance*, Fr.] Agreeable; according; conſiſtent. *Hooker.*

CO'NSONANT. *ſ.* [*conſonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be ſounded by itſelf. *Holder.*

CO'NSONANTLY. *ad.* [from *conſonant.*] Conſiſtently; agreeably. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſonant.*] Agreeableneſs; conſiſtency.

CO'NSONOUS. *a.* [*conſonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in ſound; ſymphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſopio*, Lat.] The act of laying to ſleep. *Digby.*

CO'NSORT. *ſ.* [*conſors*, Lat.]
1. Companion; partner. *Denham.*
2. An aſſembly; a divan; a conſultation. *Spenſer.*
3. A number of inſtruments playing together. *Eccluſ.*
4. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To aſſociate with. *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*
1. To join; to mix; to marry. He with his *conſorted* Eve. *Milton. Locke.*
2. To accompany. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *conſort.*] To be compared with; ſuitable. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *ſ.* [*conſortio*, Lat.] Partnerſhip: ſociety.

CONSPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *conſpectus*, Lat.] Eaſy to be ſeen.

CONSPE'CTUITY. *ſ.* [*conſpectus*, Lat.] Senſe of ſeeing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*conſperſio*, Lat.] A ſprinkling about.

CONSPICU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*] Brightneſs; favourableneſs to the ſight. *Glanville.*

CONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*conſpicuus*, Latin.]
1. Obvious to the ſight; ſeen at diſtance. *Milton.*
2. Eminent; famous; diſtinguiſhed. *Addiſon.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conſpicuous.*]
1. Obvious to the view. *Watts.*
2. Eminently; famouſly; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*]
1. Expoſure to the view. *Boyle.*
2. Eminence; fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*

CONSPI'RACY. *ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.]
1. A plot; a concerted treaſon. *Dryden.*
2. An agreement of men to do any thing; evil part. *Cowel.*
3. Tendency of many cauſes to one event. *Sidney.*

CONSPI'RANT. *a.* [*conſpirans*, Latin.] Conſpiring; engaged in a conſpiracy; plotting. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.] A plot.

CONSPI'RATOR. *ſ.* [from *conſpiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. *Samuel. South.*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shakeſp. Roſcommon.*
2. To agree together; as, *all things* conſpire *to make him happy.*

CONSPI'RER. *ſ.* [from *conſpire.*] A conſpirator; a plotter. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſpurco*, Latin.] Defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. *ſ.* [*comes ſtabuli*, as it is ſuppoſed.]

1. Lord high *conſtable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long diſuſed in England. The function of the *conſtable* of England conſiſted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *conſtable* and marſhal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats of blaſonry of arms within it. From theſe are derived petty *conſtables*. *Cowel. Clarendon.*

2. *To over-run the* CONSTABLE. To ſpend more than what a man knows himſelf to be worth.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *conſtable.*] The office of a conſtable. *Carew.*

CO'NSTANCY. *ſ.* [*conſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Hooker.*
2. Conſiſtency; unvaried ſtate. *Ray.*
3. Reſolution; ſteadineſs. *Prior.*
4. Laſting affection. *South.*
5. Certainty; veracity. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NSTANT. *a.* [*conſtans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; not fluid. *Boyle.*
2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.
3. Firm; reſolute; determined. *Shakeſp.*
4. Free from change of affection. *Sidney.*
5. Certain; not various. *Addiſon.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [from *conſtant.*] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; ſteadily. *Tillotſon.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*conſtellatus*, Latin.] To ſhine with one general light. *Boyle.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour. *Glanville.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtellate.*]

1. A cluſter of fixed ſtars. *Iſaiah.*
2. An aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſterno*, Latin.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement; wonder. *South.*

To CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *conſtipo*, Latin.]

1. To croud together into a narrow room. *Bentley.*
2. To ſtop by filling up the paſſages. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To bind the belly.

CONSTIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtipate.*]

1. The act of crouding any thing into leſs room. *Bentley.*
2. Stoppage; obſtruction by plenitude. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *a.* [*conſtituens*, Latin.] Elemental; eſſential; that of which any thing conſiſts. *Dryden. Bentley.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *ſ.*

1. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing. *Hale.*
2. That which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. He that deputes another.

To CO'NSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*conſtituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal exiſtence; to produce. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To erect; to eſtabliſh. *Taylor.*
3. To depute.

CONSTI'TUTER. *ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*] He that conſtitutes or appoints.

CONSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*]

2. The act of conſtituting; enacting; eſtabliſhing.
2. State of being; natural qualities. *Bentley. Newton.*
3. Corporeal frame. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Temper of body, with reſpect to health. *Temple.*
5. Temper of mind. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
6. Eſtabliſhed form of government; ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms. *Daniel.*
7. Particular laws; eſtabliſhment; inſtitution. *Hooker.*

CONSTITU'TIONAL. *a.* [from *conſtitution.*]

1. Bred in the conſtitution; radical. *Sharp.*
2. Conſiſtent with the conſtitution; legal.

CO'NSTITUTIVE. *a.* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. Elemental; eſſential; productive. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr.]

1. To compel; to force to ſome action. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To hinder by force. *Dryden.*
3. To neceſſitate. *Pope.*
4. To violate; to raviſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To confine; to preſs. *Gay.*

CONSTRA'INABLE. *a.* [from *conſtrain.*] Liable to conſtraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTRA'INER. *ſ.* [from *conſtrain.*] He that conſtrains.

CONSTRA'INT. *ſ.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulſion; violence; confinement. *Locke.*

To CONSTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp.
2. To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *conſtrict.*] Contraction; compreſſion. *Ray.*

CON-

CONSTRI'CTOR. *ſ.* [*conſtrictor*, Latin.] That which compreſſes or contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*conſtringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compreſſing. *Bacon.*

To CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Lat.] To build; to form. *Boyle.*

CONSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*conſtructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building.
2. The form of building; ſtructure. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The putting of words together in ſuch a manner as to convey a complete ſenſe. *Clarke. Locke.*
4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order; the act of interpreting; explanation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ſenſe; the meaning. *Collier.*
6. Judgment; mental repreſentation. *Brown.*
7. The manner of deſcribing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRU'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *conſtruct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick. *Blackmore.*

To CO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order. *Spenſer.*
2. To interpret; to explain. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

To CONSTU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*conſubſtantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence. *Hooker.*
2. Being of the ſame kind or nature. *Brerewood.*

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *conſubſtantial.*] Exiſtence of more than one in the ſame ſubſtance. *Hammond.*

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL. *ſ.* [*conſul*, Latin.]

1. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick. *Dryden.*
2. An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CO'NSULAR. *a.* [*conſularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the conſul. *Spectator.*
2. CONSULAR *Man.* One who had been conſul. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'NSULATE. *ſ.* [*conſulatus*, Latin.] The office of conſul. *Addiſon.*

CO'NSULSHIP. *ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Latin.] To take counſel together. *Clarendon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. a.*

1. To aſk advice; as, *he* conſulted *his friends.*
2. To regard; to act with view or reſpect to. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To plan; to contrive. *Hebrews. Clarendon.*
4. To ſearch into; to examine; as, *to* conſult *an author.*

CONSU'LT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of conſulting. *Dryden.*
2. The effect of conſulting; determination. *Dryden.*
3. A council; a number of Perſons aſſembled in deliberation. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſult.*]

1. The act of conſulting; ſecret deliberation. *Mark.*
2. A number of perſons conſulted together. *Wiſeman.*

CONSU'LTER. *ſ.* [from *conſult.*] One that conſults or aſks counſel. *Deuteronomy.*

CONSU'MABLE. *a.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction. *Wilkins.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Latin.] To waſte; to ſpend; to deſtroy. *Deuteronomy.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. n.* To waſte away; to be exhauſted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MER. *ſ.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing. *Locke.*

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr.] To complete; to perfect. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MMATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect. *Addiſon.*

CONSUMMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end. *Addiſon.*
2. The end of the preſent ſtate of things. *Hooker.*
3. Death; end of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*conſumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction. *Locke.*
2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.
3. A waſte of muſcular fleſh, attended with a hectick fever. *Quincy. Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [from *conſume.*]

1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting. *Addiſon.*
2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption. *Harvey.*

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

CONSU'TILE. *a.* [*conſutilis*, Latin.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together.

To

To CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION. *ſ.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] A joining of boards together.

CO'NTACT *ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; cloſe union. *Newton.*

CONTA'CTION. *ſ.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching. *Brown.*

CONTA'GION. *ſ.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of miſchief. *King Charles.*

3. Peſtilence; venomous emanations. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTA'GIOUS. *a.* [from *contagio*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a veſſel.

2. To compriſe, as a writing. *John.*

3. To reſtrain; to with-hold. *Spenſer.*

To CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to corrupt by baſe mixture. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTA'MINATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED. *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted.

To CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to neglect. *Dryden.*

CONTE'MNER. *ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *ſ.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to temper. *Wiſeman.*

CONTEMPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contemrate.*]

1. The act of moderating or tempering. *Brown.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion. *Hale.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To ſtudy; to meditate. *Watts.*

No CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention. *Peacham.*

CONTEMPLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Study; oppoſed to action. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *a.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Given to thought; ſtudious; thoughtful. *Denham.*

2. Employed in ſtudy; dedicated to ſtudy. *Grew.*

3. Having the power of thought. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *contemplative*] Thoughtfully; attentively.

CONTEMPLA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in ſtudy, *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*contemporain*, French.]

1. Living in the ſame age. *Dryden.*

2. Born at the ſame time. *Cowley.*

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *ſ.* One who lives at the ſame time with another. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPT. *ſ.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſpiſing others; ſcorn. *Eſther. South.*

2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs. *Maccabees.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *a.* [from *contempt.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; deſerving ſcorn. *Taylor.*

2. Deſpiſed; ſcorned; neglected. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *contemptible.*] The ſtate of being contemptible; vileneſs; cheapneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *ad.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt. *Milton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *a.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. *Raleigh. Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contemptuous.*] With ſcorn; with deſpite. *Taylor. Tillotſon.*

CONTE'MTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contemptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contempt.

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppoſition. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To diſpute any thing; to conteſt. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *ſ.* [from *contend.*] Antagoniſt; opponent. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion. *Locke.*

CONTE'NT. *a.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied ſo as not to repine; eaſy. *Locke.*

2. Sa-

2. Satisfied ſo as not to oppoſe. *Shakeſp.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*

2. To pleaſe; to gratify. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Acquieſcence; ſatisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope.*

3. That which is contained, or included in any thing. *Woodward.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity. *Graunt.*

5. That which is compriſed in a writing. *Grew. Addiſon.*

CONTENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. *Sidney.*

CONTE'NTED. *part. a.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining. *Knolles.*

CONTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*contentio*, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; conteſt. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Eagerneſs; zeal; ardour. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS. *a.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelſome; given to debate; perverſe. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'NTIOUS *Juriſdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contentious.*] Perverſely; quarrelſome. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contentious.*] Proneneſs to conteſt; perverſeneſs; turbulence. *Bentley.*

CONTE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *content.*] Diſcontented; diſſatisfied; uneaſy. *Shakeſp.*

CONTE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquieſcence without plenary ſatisfaction. *Hooker. Grew.*

2. Gratification. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS. *a.* [*conterminous*, Lat.] Bordering upon. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the ſame country.

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*conteſter*, Fr.] To Diſpute; to controvert; to litigate. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrive; to contend. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate. *Pope.*

CONTE'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpute; difference; debate. *Denham.*

CONTE'STABLE. *a.* [from *conteſt.*] Diſputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conteſtable.*] Poſſibility of conteſt.

CONTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conteſt.*] The act of conteſting; debate; ſtrife. *Clarendon.*

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Latin.] To weave together, *Boyle.*

CO'NTEXT. *ſ.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general ſeries of a diſcourſe. *Hammond.*

CO'NTEXT. *a.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm. *Derham.*

CONTE'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *contex.*] The diſpoſition of parts one among another; the ſyſtem; the conſtitution. *Wotton. Blackmore.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*contignatio*, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; ſituation. *Brown. Hale.*

CONTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*contiguus*, Latin.] Meeting ſo as to touch. *Newton.*

CONTI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening ſpaces. *Dryden.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Cloſe connection.

CO'NTINENCE. } *ſ.* [*continentia*, Latin.]
CO'NTINENCY. }

1. Reſtraint; command of one's ſelf. *Dryden.*

2. Chaſtity in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleaſure. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleaſures. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted courſe. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NTINENT. *a.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Chaſte; abſtemious in lawful pleaſures. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Reſtrained; moderate; temperate. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Continuous; connected. *Brerewood.*

CO'NTINENT. *ſ.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not diſjointed by the ſea from other lands. *Bentley.*

2. That which contains any thing. *Shakeſp.*

To CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Latin.] To touch; to reach.

CONTI'NGENCE. } *ſ.* [from *contingent.*]
CONT'INGENCY. } The quality of being fortuitous; accidental poſſibility. *Brown. South.*

CONTI'NGENT *a.* [*contingens*, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South.*

CONTI'NGENT. *ſ.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew.*

2. A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *ad.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentally; without any ſettled rule. *Woodward.*

CONTI'NGENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalneſs.

CONTI'NUAL. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Inceſſant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Cowel.*

CONTI'NUALLY. *ad.* [from *continual.*]
1. Without pauſe; without interruption. *Bacon.*
2. Without ceaſing. *Bentley.*

CONTI'NUANCE. *ſ.* [from *continue.*]
1. Succeſſion uninterrupted. *Addiſon.*
2. Permanence in one ſtate. *Sidney. South.*
3. Abode in a place.
4. Duration; laſtingneſs. *Hayward.*
5. Perſeverance. *Romans.*
6. Progreſſion of time. *Pſalms.*

CONTI'NUATE. *a.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]
1. Immediately united. *Hooker.*
2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shakeſp.*

CONTINUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted. *Ray.*

CONTI'NUATIVE. *ſ.* [from *continuate.*] An expreſſion noting permanence or duration. *Watts.*

CONTINUA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *continuate.*] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion. *Brown.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, French.]
1. To remain in the ſame ſtate. *Matthew.*
2. To laſt; to be durable. *Samuel.*
3. To perſevere. *Job.*

To CONTINUE. *v. a.*
1. To protract, or repeat without interruption. *Pſalms.*
2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance. *Milton.*

CONTI'NUEDLY. *ad.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceaſing. *Norris.*

CONTI'NUER *ſ.* [from *continue.*] Having the power of perſeverance. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTINU'ITY. *ſ.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]
1. Connection uninterrupted; coheſion. *Bacon.*
2. The texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

CONTI'NUOUS. *a.* [*continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace. *Newton.*

To CONTO'RT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.] To twiſt; to writhe. *Ray.*

CONTO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt; wry motion; flexure. *Ray.*

CONTO'UR. ſ. [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin prepoſition uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt.*

CO'NTRABAND. *a.* [*contrabando*, Italian.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.*

To CO'NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]
1. To draw together; to ſhorten. *Donne.*
2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain. *Dryden.*
3. To betroth; to affiance. *Tatler.*
4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. *King Charles.*
5. To ſhorten; to abridge; to epitomiſe.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.*
1. To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To bargain; as, *to contract for a quantity of proviſions.*

CONTRA'CT. *participle a.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NTRACT. *ſ.*
1. A bargain; a compact. *Temple.*
2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *contracted.*] The ſtate of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *contractible.*] Poſſibility of being contracted. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of ſuffering contraction.

CONTRA'CTILE. *a.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of ſhortening itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*contractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of contracting or ſhortening. *Pope.*
2. The act of ſhrinking or ſhrivelling. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The ſtate of being contracted; drawn into a narrow compaſs. *Newton.*
4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one.
5. Abbreviation; as, *the writing is full of* contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain. *Taylor.*

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]
1. To oppoſe verbally. *Dryden.*
2. To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; an oppoſer. *Swift.*

CONTRADI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *contradict.*]
1. Verbal oppoſition; controverſial aſſertion. *Milton.*
2. Oppoſition. *Hebrews.*
3. Inconſiſtency; incongruity. *South.*
4. Contrariety, in thought or effect. *Sidney.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *a.* [from *contradict.*]
1. Filled with contradiction; inconſiſtent. *Collier.*
2. Inclined to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contradictious.*] Inconſiſtency. *Norris.*

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *a.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconſiſtently with himſelf; oppoſitely to others. *Brown.*

CON-

CONTRADI'CTORY. *a.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]
1. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with. *South.*
2. [In logick.] That which is in the fulleſt oppoſition.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *ſ.* A propoſition which oppoſes the other in all its terms; inconſiſtency. *Bramhall.*

CONTRADISTIN'CTION. *ſ.* Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities. *Glanville.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*contra* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To diſtinguiſh by oppoſite qualites. *Locke.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *fiſſure.*] A crack of the ſkull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fiſſure; but in the contrary part, *contrafiſſure.* *Wiſeman.*

To CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Latin.] To point out ſome peculiar ſymptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra-indicate.*] An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt. *Quincy.*

CONTRAMU'RE. *ſ.* [*contremur*, Fr.] An out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANI'TENCY. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Latin.] Re-action; a reſiſtency againſt preſſure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *poſition.*] A placing over againſt.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *a.* [*contrariant*, *contrarier*, French.] Inconſiſtent; contradictory. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NTRARIES. *ſ.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propoſitions which deſtroy each other. *Watts.*

CONTRARI'ETY. *ſ.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]
1. Repugnance; oppoſition. *Wotton.*
2. Inconſiſtency; quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite. *Sidney.*

CONTRA'RILY. *ad.* [from *contrary.*]
1. In a manner contrary. *Ray.*
2. Different ways; in different directions. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; oppoſition.

CONTRA'RIOUS. *ſ.* [from *contrary.*] Oppoſite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY *ad.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppoſitely. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *ad.*
1 Converſely. *Bacon.*
2. On the contrary. *Davies. Raleigh.*

CO'NTRARY. *a.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]
1. Oppoſite; contradictory; not ſimply different. *Davies.*
2. Inconſiſtent; diſagreeing. *Tillotſon.*
3. Adverſe; in an oppoſite direction. *Matthew.*

CO'NTRARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A thing of oppoſite qualities. *Cowley. Southern.*
2. A propoſition contrary to ſome other. *Locke.*
3. *On the* CONTRARY. In oppoſition; on the other ſide. *Swift.*
4. *To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

To CO'NTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppoſe; to thwart. *Latimer.*

CO'NTRAST. *ſ.* [*contraſte*, Fr.] Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To CO'NTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in oppoſition.
2. To ſhew another figure to advantage. *Dryden.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon. *Watts.*

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Latin.] To oppoſe; to obſtruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *ſ.* [from *contravene.*] He who oppoſes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. *ſ.* [French.] Oppoſition. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'RVA. *ſ.* A ſpecies of birthwort. *Miller.*

CONTRECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching.

CONTRI'BUTARY. *a.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign. *Glanville.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to ſome common ſtock. *Addiſon.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a ſhare in any act or effect. *Pope.*

CONTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [from *contribute.*]
1. The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons.
2. That which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe. *Graunt.*
3. That which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *a.* [from *contribute.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRI'BUTOR. *ſ.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in ſome common deſign. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRI'BUTORY. *a.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the ſame end; bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign.

To CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [*contriſto*, Lat.] To ſadden; to make ſorrowful. *Bacon.*

CONTRISTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contriſtate.*] The act of making ſad; the ſtate of being made ſad. *Bacon.*

CONTRI'TE. *a.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruiſed; much worn.

2. Worn with ſorrow; haraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt; penitent. *Contrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the love of God and deſire of pleaſing him; and *attrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the fear of puniſhment. *Rogers.*

CONTRI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION. *ſ.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*

2. Penitence; ſorrow for ſin. *Sprat.*

CONTRI'VABLE. *a.* [from *contrive.*] Poſſible to be planned by the mind. *Wilkins.*

CONTRI'VANCE. *ſ.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation. *Blackmore.*

2. Scheme; plan. *Glanville.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Atterbury.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotſon.*

2. To wear away. *Spenſer.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* To form or deſign; to plan. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *contrive.*] Invention.

CONTRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer. *Denham.*

CONTRO'L. *ſ.* [*controle*, French.]

1. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; reſtraint. *Waller.*

3. Power; authority; ſuperintendence. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to reſtrain; to ſubject. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute. *Bacon.*

CONTRO'LLABLE. *a.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; ſubject to be over-ruled. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or reſtraining. *Dryden.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *control.*]

1. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining; reſtraint. *Davies.*

2. Oppoſition; reſiſtance; confutation. *Hooker.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *a.* [from *controverſy.*] Relating to diſputes; diſputatious. *Locke.*

CO'NTROVERSY. *ſ.* [*controverſia*, Latin.]

1. Diſpute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. *Denham.*

2. A ſuit in law. *Deuteronomy.*

3. A quarrel. *Jeremiah.*

4. Oppoſition; enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'NTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Latin.] To debate; to diſpute any thing in writing. *Cheyne.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputable. *Brown.*

CONTROVE'RTIST. *ſ.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputant. *Tillotſon.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS. *a.* [*contumax*, Saxon.] Obſtinate; perverſe; ſtubborn. *Hammond.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinately; inflexibly; perverſely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NTUMACY. *ſ.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]

1. Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; ſtubbornneſs; inflexibility. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*

CONTUME'LIOUS. *a.* [*contumelioſus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; ſarcaſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Productive of reproach; ſhameful. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuouſly; rudely. *Hooker.*

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeneſs; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *ſ.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeneſs; contemptuouſneſs; bitterneſs of language; reproach. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*

To CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contuſus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruiſe. *Bacon.*

2. To bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiſeman.*

CONTU'SION. *ſ.* [from *contuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating or bruiſing.

2. The ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed. *Boyle.*

3. A bruiſe. *Bacon.*

CONVALE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [from *convaleſ-*
CONVALE'SCENCY. } *co*, Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from diſeaſe. *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT. *a.* [*convaleſcens*, Latin.] Recovering.

CON-

CONVE'NABLE. *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] Conſiſtent with; agreeable to; according to. *Spenſer.*

To CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together; to aſſemble. *Boyle.*

To CONVENE. *v. a.*
1. To call together; to aſſemble; to convoke. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſummon judicially. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE. } *ſ.* [*convenientia*, Lat.]
CONVE'NIENCY. }
1. Fitneſs; propriety. *Hooker.*
2. Commodiouſneſs; eaſe. *Calamy.*
3. Cauſe of eaſe; accommodation. *Dryden.*
4. Fitneſs of time or place. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*conveniens*, Lat.] Fit; ſuitable; proper; well adapted. *Tillotſon.*

CONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *convenient.*]
1. Commodiouſly; without difficulty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fitly. *Wilkins.*

CO'NVENT. *ſ.* [*conventus*, Latin.]
1. An aſſembly of religious perſons. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A religious houſe; a monaſtery; a nunnery. *Addiſon.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*

CONVE'NTICLE. *ſ.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.]
1. An aſſembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.*
2. An aſſembly for worſhip. *Hooker.*
3. A ſecret aſſembly. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVE'NTICLER. *ſ.* [from *conventicle.*] One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*conventio*, Latin.]
1. The act of coming together; union; coalition. *Boyle.*
2. An aſſembly. *Swift.*
3. A contract; an agreement for a time.

CONVE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact. *Hale.*

CONVE'NTIONARY. *a.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; ſettled by ſtipulation. *Carew.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *a.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monaſtick. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *ſ.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent. *Addiſon.*

To CONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places. *Newton.*

CONVE'RGENT. } *a.* [from *converge.*]
CONVE'RGING. } Tending to one point from different places.

CONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Qualified for converſation; fit for company. *Guardian.*

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *converſable.*] The quality of being a pleaſing companion.

CONVE'RSABLY. *ad.* [from *converſable.*] In a converſable manner.

CONVE'RSANT. *a.* [*converſant*, French.]
1. Acquainted with; familiar. *Hooker.*
2. Having intercourſe with any; acquainted. *Joſhua.*
3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

CONVERSA'TION. *ſ.* [*converſatio*, Latin.]
1. Familiar diſcourſe; chat; eaſy talk. *Swift.*
2. A particular act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject.
3. Commerce; intercourſe; familiarity. *Dryden.*
4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. *Peter.*

CONVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Relating to publick life; not contemplative. *Wotton.*

To CONVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*converſer*, French.]
1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourſe with. *Locke.*
2. To be acquainted with. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton.*
4. To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject. *Dryden.*
5. To have commerce with a different ſex. *Guardian.*

CO'NVERSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Manner of diſcourſing in familiar life. *Pope.*
2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity. *Glanville.*

CONVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *converſe.*] With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*converſio*, Latin.]
1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Change from reprobation to grace.
3. Change from one religion to another. *Acts.*
4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice*; *no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*

CONVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Converſable; ſociable.

To CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Latin.]
1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute. *Burnet.*
2. To change from one religion to another.
3. To turn from a bad to a good life. *James.*
4. To turn toward any point. *Brown.*
5. To apply to any uſe; to appropriate. *Iſaiah.*

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NVERT. *ſ.* A perſon converted from one opinion to another. *Stillingfleet.*

CONVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *convert.*]
1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable. *Arbuthnot.*
2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other. *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally. *South.*

CO'NVERTITE. *ſ.* [*converti*, French.] A convert. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX. *ad.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave. *Dryden.*

CO'NVEX. *ſ.* A convex body. *Tickel.*

CONVE'XED. *particip. a.* [from *convex.*] Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XITY. *ſ.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*

CONVE'XLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Grew.*

CONVE'XNESS. *ſ.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE. *a.* Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]
1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another. 1 *Kings.*
2. To hand from one to another. *Locke.*
3. To move ſecretly. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To bring; to tranſmit. *Locke.*
5. To transfer; to deliver to another. *Locke.*
6. To impart. *Locke.*
7. To introduce. *Locke.*
8. To manage with privacy. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVE'YANCE. *ſ.* [from *convey.*]
1. The act of removing any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Way for carriage or tranſportation. *Raleigh.*
3. The method of removing ſecretly. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Delivery from one to another. *Locke.*
6. Act of transferring property. *Spenſer.*
7. Writing by which property is transferred. *Clarendon.*
8. Secret management; juggling artifice. *Hooker. Hudibras.*

CONVE'YANCER. *ſ.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER. *ſ.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or tranſmits any thing. *Brerewood.*

To CONVI'CT. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]
1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *Bacon.*
2. To confute; to diſcover to be falſe. *Brown.*

CONVI'CT. *a.* Convicted; detected in guilt. *Pope.*

CO'NVICT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon caſt at the bar. *Ayliffe.*

CONVI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *convict.*]
1. Detection of guilt. *Cowel.*
2. The act of convincing; confutation. *Swift.*

CONVI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]
1. To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition. *Tillotſon.*
2. To convict; to prove guilty of. *Raleigh.*
3. To evince; to prove. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To overpower; to ſurmount. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVI'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *convince.*] Conviction. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *convince.*]
1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently diſproved. *Brown.*

CONVI'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *convince.*] In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt. *Clarendon.*

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVI'VAL. } *a.* [*convivalis*, Latin.]
CONVI'VIAL. } Relating to an entertainment; feſtal; ſocial. *Denham.*

CONU'NDRUM. *ſ.* A low jeſt; a quibble. *Philips.*

To CO'NVOCATE. *v. n.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together.

CONVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling to an aſſembly. *Sidney.*
2. An aſſembly. *Leviticus.*
3. An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical; as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does this; the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally; the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by their deputies. *Stillingfleet.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly. *Locke.*

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convelvo*, Latin.]

To

To roll together; to roll one part upon another. *Milton.*

CONVOLU'TED. *part.* Twiſted; rolled upon itſelf. *Woodward.*

CONVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf. *Grew.*
2. The ſtate of rolling together in company. *Thomſon.*

To CONVO'Y. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, French.] To accompany by land or ſea, for the ſake of defence.

CO'NVOY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Attendance on the road by way of defence. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The act of attending as a defence.

CO'NUSANCE. *ſ.* [*conoiſance*, French.] Cogniſance; notice.

To CONVU'LSE. *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Thomſon.*

CONVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*convulſio*, Latin.]
1. A *convulſion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles. *Quincy.*
2. Any irregular and violent motion; commotion. *Temple.*

CONVU'LSIVE. *a.* [*convulſif*, Fr.] That which gives twitches or ſpaſms. *Hale.*

CO'NY. *ſ.* [*connil*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Latin.] A rabbit; an animal that burroughs in the ground. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *ſ.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CO'NYCATCH. *v. n.* To cheat; to trick. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NYCATCHER. *ſ.* A thief; a cheat.

To COO. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomſon.*

COOK. *ſ.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table. *Shakeſpeare.*

COOK MAID. *ſ.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dreſſes proviſions. *Addiſon.*

COOK-ROOM. *ſ.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]
1. To prepare victuals for the table. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To prepare for any purpoſe. *Shakeſp.*

CO'OKERY. *ſ.* [from *cook.*] The art of dreſſing victuals. *Davies.*

COOL. *a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold. *Temple.*
2. Not zealous; not ardent; not fond.

COOL. *ſ.* Freedom from heat. *Addiſon.*

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make cool; to allay heat. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To quiet paſſion; to calm anger. *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs hot.
2. To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion. *Dryden.*

CO'OLER. *ſ.* [from *cool.*]
1. That which has the power of cooling the body. *Harvey.*
2. A veſſel in which any thing is made cool. *Mortimer.*

CO'OLLY. *ad.* [from *cool.*]
1. Without heat, or ſharp cold. *Thomſon.*
2. Without paſſion. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. *ſ.* [from *cool.*]
1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold. *Bacon.*
2. Want of affection; diſinclination. *Clarend.*
3. Freedom from paſſion.

COOM. *ſ.* [*ecume*, French.]
1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.*
2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

COOMB. A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]
1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.
2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or ſheep. *Brown.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to cage. *Dryden.*

COOPE'E. *ſ.* [*coupé*, French.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]
1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end. *Bacon. Boyle.*
2. To concur in producing the ſame effect. *Rogers.*

COOPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end. *Bacon.*

COO'PERATIVE. *a.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE. *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the ſame rank. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank.

COO'RDINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; collateralneſs. *Howel.*

COOT. *ſ.* [*cotée*, French.] A ſmall black water-fowl. *Dryden.*

COP. *ſ.* [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.

CO'PAL. *ſ.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY. *ſ.* [from *coparcener.*] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance. *Hale.*

COPA'RCENARY. *ſ.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Latin.] *Coparceners* are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowel. Davies.*

COPA'RCENY. *ſ.* [See COPARCENER.] An equal ſhare of coparceners.

COPA'RTNER. *ſ.* [*co* and *partner.*] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair. *Milton.*

COPA'RTNERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *copartner.*] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare. *Hale.*

CO'PATAIN. *a.* [from *cope.*] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

COPA'YVA. *ſ.* A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil.

COPE. [See COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
1. A ſacerdotal cloak, worn in ſacred miniſtration.
3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head. *Dryden.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover as with a cope. *Addiſon.*
2. To reward; to give in return. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To contend with; to oppoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. *Philips.*
2. To interchange kindneſs or ſentiments. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'PESMATE. *ſ.* Companion; friend. *Hubberd's Tale.*

CO'PIER. *ſ.* [from *copy.*]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber. *Addiſon.*
2. A plagiary; an imitator. *Tickel.*

CO'PING. *ſ.* [from *cope.*] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall. 1 *Kings.*

CO'PIOUS. *a.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.
2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not conciſe.

CO'PIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely. *Addiſon.*

CO'PIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plenty; abundance; exuberance.
2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtile. *Dryden.*

CO'PIST. *ſ.* [from *copy.*] A copyer; an imitator.

CO'PLAND. *ſ.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

CO'PPED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Riſing to a top or head. *Wiſeman.*

CO'PPEL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver.

CO'PPER. *ſ.* [*koper*, Dutch.] One of the ſix primitive metals. *Copper* is the moſt ductile and malleable metal, after gold and ſilver. Of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed braſs; of *copper* and tin bell-metal; of *copper* and braſs, what the French call bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues. *Chambers.*

CO'PPER. *ſ.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*

CO'PPER-NOSE. *ſ.* [*copper* and *noſe.*] A red noſe. *Wiſeman.*

CO'PPER-PLATE. A plate on which pictures are engraven.

CO'PPER-WORK. *ſ.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is manufactured. *Woodward.*

CO'PPERAS. *ſ.* [*kopperooſe*, Dutch.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white. What is commonly ſold for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones found on the ſeaſhore in Eſſex.

CO'PPERSMITH. *ſ.* [*copper* and *ſmith.*] One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*

CO'PPERWORM. *ſ.*

1. A little worm in ſhips.
2. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainſworth.*

CO'PPERY. *a.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper. *Woodward.*

CO'PPICE. *ſ.* [*coupeaux*, Fr.] Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel. *Sidney. Mort.*

CO'PPLE-DUST. *ſ.* [or *cupel duſt.*] Powder uſed in purifying metals. *Bacon.*

CO'PPLED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Riſing in a conick form. *Woodward.*

COPSE. *ſ.* Short wood. *Waller.*

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwoods. *Swift.*

CO'PULA ſ. [Latin.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition; as, *books* are *dear.* *Watts.*

To CO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin. *Bacon.*

To CO'PULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes. *Wiſeman.*

COPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *copulate.*] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes. *Hooker.*

CO'PULATIVE. *a.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar. *Copulative* propoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects; as, riches *and* honours are temptations. *Watts.*

CO'PY.

CO'PY. *ſ.* [*copie*, French.]
1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original. *Denham.*
2. An individual book; as, *a good and fair copy.* *Hooker.*
3. The autograph; the original; the archetype. *Holder.*
4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A picture drawn from another picture.

CO'PY-BOOK. *ſ.* [*copy* and *book.*] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

CO'PY-HOLD. *ſ.* [*copy* and *hold.*] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo that if a copy-holder break not the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. *Cowel.*

CO'PY-HOLDER. *ſ.* One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To CO'PY. *v. a.*
1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original. *Pope.*
2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation. *Swift.*

To CO'PY. *v. n.* To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*

To COQUE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs. *Swift.*

CO'QUETRY. *ſ.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances. *Addiſon.*

CO'QUETTE. *ſ.* [*coquette*, French.] A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice. *Pope.*

CO'RACLE. *ſ.* [*cwrwgle*, Welſh.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. *ſ.* [*corallium*, Latin.]
1. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. *Hill.*
2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks. *Pope.*

CO'RALLINE. *a.* Conſiſting of coral. *Woodward.*

CO'RALLINE. *ſ.* Coralline is a ſea plant uſed in medicine; but much inferiour to the coral in hardneſs. *Hill.*

CO'RALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL. *ad.* [κόραλλοειδης.] Reſembling coral.

CORA'NT. *ſ.* [*courant*, French.] A nimble ſprightly dance. *Walſh.*

CO'RBAN. *ſ.* [קרבן] An alms baſket; a gift; an alms. *King Charles.*

CORBE. *a.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked. *Spenſer.*

CO'RBEILS. *ſ.* Little baſkets uſed in fortifications, filled with earth.

CO'RBEL. *ſ.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket.

CO'RBEL, or CORBIL. *ſ.* A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall.

CORD. *ſ.* [*cort*, Welſh; *chorda*, Lat.]
1. A rope; a ſtring. *Blackmore.*
2. A quantity of wood or fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *ſ.* [*cord* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. *ſ.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes.

CO'RDAGE. *ſ.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords. *Raleigh.*

CO'RDED. *a.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORDELI'ER. *ſ.* A Franciſcan frier; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture. *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL. *ſ.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]
1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilerates. *Dryden.*

CO'RDIAL. *a.*
1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond.*

CORDIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *cordial.*]
1. Relation to the heart. *Brown.*
2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

CO'RDIALLY. *ad.* [from *cordial.*] Sincerely; heartily. *South.*

CO'RDINER. *ſ.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A ſhoemaker. *Cowel.*

CO'RDON. *ſ.* [French.] A row of ſtones. *Chambers.*

CO'RDWAIN. *ſ.* [*cordovan*, leather.] Spaniſh leather. *Spenſer.*

CORDWA'INER. *ſ.* A ſhoemaker.

CORE. *ſ.* [*cœur*, French.]
1. The heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel. *Bacon.*
4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore. *Dryden.*

CORIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of leather.
2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather. *Arbuthnot.*

CORIA'NDER. *ſ.* A plant.

CO'RINTH. *ſ.* A ſmall fruit commonly called currant. *Broome.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

CORK. *ſ.* [*cortex*, Latin.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.*
2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples.
3. The ſtopple of a bottle. *King.*

CO'RKING-PIN. *ſ.* A pin of the largeſt ſize. *Swift.*

CO'RKY. *a.* [from *cork.*] Conſiſting of cork. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RMORANT. *ſ.* [*cormoran*, French.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh.
2. A glutton.

CORN. *ſ.* [coꝛn, Saxon.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods. *John* xii. 25.
2. Grain yet unreaped. *Knolles.*
3. Grain in the ear; yet unthreſhed. *Job.*
4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiſeman.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt.
2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *ſ.* A field where corn is growing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORN-FLAG. *ſ.* [*corn* and *flag.*] A plant: the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys.

CORN-FLOOR. *ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored. *Hoſea* ix.

CORN-FLOWER. *ſ.* [from *corn* and *flower.*] The blue bottle. *Bacon.*

CORN-LAND. *ſ.* [*corn* and *land.*] Land appropriated to the production of grain. *Mortimer.*

CORN-MASTER. *ſ.* [*corn* and *maſter.*] One that cultivates corn for ſale. *Bacon.*

CORN-MILL. *ſ.* [*corn* and *mill.*] A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *ſ.* A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn. *Tickel.*

CORN-SALLAD. *ſ.* *Corn-ſallad* is an herb, whoſe top-leaves are a fallet of themſelves. *Mortimer.*

CO'RNAGE. *ſ.* [from *corne*, Fr.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler.*] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RNEL. } *ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.]
CORNE'LIAN-TREE. } The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry. *Mortimer.*

CO'RNEMUSE. *ſ.* [French.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *a.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn. *Brown.*

CO'RNER. *ſ.* [*cornel*, Welſh.]

1. An angle.
2. A ſecret or remote place. *Proverbs. Daviet.*
3. The extremities; the utmoſt limit. *Dryden.*

CO'RNER-STONE. *ſ.* The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner. *Howel.*

CO'RNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *ad.* [*corner* and *wiſe.*] Diagonally.

CO'RNET. *ſ.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth. *Bacon.*
2. A company or troop of horſe. *Clarendon.*
3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.
4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin. *Farrier's Dict.*
5. A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors.

CO'RNETTER. *ſ.* [from *cornet.*] A blower of the cornet. *Hakewell.*

CO'RNICE. *ſ.* [*corniche*, French.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column. *Dryden.*

CO'RNICLE. *ſ.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

CORNI'GEROUS. *a.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*

CORNU'COPIÆ. ſ. [Latin.] The horn of plenty.

To CORNU'TE. *v. n.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RNY. *a.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton.*
2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn. *Prior.*

CORO'LLARY. *ſ.* [*corollarium*, Latin, from *corolla.*]

1. The concluſion. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Surplus. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORO'NA. ſ. [Lat.] The crown of an order.

CO'RONAL. *ſ.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland. *Spenſer.*

CO'RONAL. *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RONARY. *a.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown, *Brown.*
2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, ſuppoſed

fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*

CORONA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corona*, Latin.]
1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney.*
2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *ſ.* [from *corona*, Lat.] An officer whoſe duty is to enquire, how any violent death was occaſioned. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORO'NET. *ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital.] An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. *Sidney. Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RPORAL. *ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The loweſt officer of the infantry. *Gay.*

CO'RPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of ſetting the watches and ſentries. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL. *a.* [*corporel*, Fr.]
1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body. *Atterbury.*
2. Material; not ſpiritual. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORPORA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corporal.*] The quality of being embodied. *Raleigh.*

CO'RPORALLY. *ad.* [from *corporal.*] Bodily. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE. *a.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community. *Swift.*

CO'RPORATENESS. *ſ.* [from *corporate.*] A community.

CORPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] A body politick, authorized to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive in law, any thing within the compaſs of their charter: even as one man. *Cowel. Davies.*

CO'RPORATURE. *ſ.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being embodied.

CORPO'REAL. *a.* [*corporeus*, Lat.] Having a body; not immaterial. *Tillotſon.*

CORPOREITY. *ſ.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; bodilineſs. *Stilling fleet.*

CORPORIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corporify.*] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CO'RPORIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody. *Boyle.*

CORPS. } *ſ.* [*corps*, French.]
CORPSE. }
1. A body. *Dryden.*
2. A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE. } *ſ.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]
CO'RPULENCY. }
1. Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs. *Donne.*
2. Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter. *Ray.*

CO'RPULENT. *a.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleſhy; bulky. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CORPU'SCLE. *ſ.* [*corpuſculum*, Latin.] A ſmall body; an atom. *Newton.*

CORPU'SCULAR. } *a.* [from *corpuſculum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; compriſing bodies. *Boyle. Bentley.*

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to ſcrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*correctum*, Latin.]
1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline. *Taylor.*
2. To amend; to take away faults. *Rogers.*
3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Prior.*
4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *a.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs. *Felton.*

CORRE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *correct.*]
1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dryden.*
3. That which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.*
4. Reprehenſion; animadverſion. *Brown.*
5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *ſ.* [from *correction.*] A jayl-bird. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *ſ.*
1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs. *South.*
2. Limitation; reſtriction. *Hale.*

CORRE'CTLY. *ad.* Accurately; appoſitely; exactly. *Locke.*

CORRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactneſs. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *correct.*]
1. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment. *Sprat.*
2. He that reviſes any thing to free it from faults. *Swift.*
3. Such an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt, or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

CO'RRELATE. *ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *correlative.*] The ſtate of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*correptum*, Lat.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CORRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to fit. *Locke.*
2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *correſpond.*]
CORRESPO'NDENCY. }
1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.
2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence. *King Charles. Denham.*
3. Friendſhip; interchange of offices or civilities. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *a.* [from *correſpond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable. *Hooker.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *ſ.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters. *Denham.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *a.* [from *correſpond.*] Anſwerable; adapted to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RRIDOR. *ſ.* [French.]
1. The covert way lying round the fortifications.
2. A gallery or long iſle round about a building. *Harris.*

CORRI'GIBLE. *a.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.]
1. That which may be altered or amended.
2. Puniſhable. *Howel.*
3. Corrective; having the power to correct. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORRI'VAL. *ſ.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor. *Spenſer.*

CORRI'VALRY. *ſ.* [from *corrival.*] Competition.

CORRO'BORANT. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To CORRO'BORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]
1. To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Bacon.*
2. To ſtrengthen; to make ſtrong. *Wotton.*

CORROBORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of ſtrengthening or confirming. *Bacon.*

CORRO'BORATIVE. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increaſing ſtrength. *Wiſeman.*

To CORRO'DE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees; to wear away gradually. *Boyle.*

CORRO'DENT. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or waſting.

CORRO'DIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed. *Brown.*

CO'RRODY. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance *Ayliffe.*

CORROSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Suſceptibility of corroſion.

CORRO'SION. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodward.*

CORRO'SIVE. *a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of wearing away. *Grew.*
2. Having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVE. *ſ.*
1. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away. *Spenſer.*
2. That which has the power of giving pain. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *corroſive.*]
1. Like a corroſive. *Boyle.*
2. With the power of corroſion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *corroſive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony. *Donne.*

CO'RRUGANT. *a.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.] To wrinkle or purſe up. *Bacon.*

CORRUGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyer.*

To CORRU'PT. *v. a.* [*corruptus*, Latin.]
1. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate; to infect.
2. To deprave; to deſtroy integrity; to vitiate. 2 *Cor. Locke. Pope.*

To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten. *Bacon.*

CORRU'PT. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Vitious; tainted with wickedneſs. *Eph.* iv. 29. *Shakeſpeare. South.*

CORRU'PTER. *ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates. *Addiſon.*

CORRUPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
1. Suſceptible of deſtruction. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
2. Poſſible to be vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *corruptible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]
1. The principles by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.
2. Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles. *Addiſon.*
3. Putreſcence. *Blackmore.*
4. Matter or *pus* in a ſore.
5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation. *Raleigh.*

CORRU'PTIVE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*

CORRU'PTLESS. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRU'PTLY. *ad.* [from *corrupt.*]
1. With

1. With corruption; with taint. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Vitiouſly; contrary to purity. *Camden.*

CORRU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putreſcence; vice.

CO'RSAIR. ſ. [French.] A pirate.

CORSE. *ſ.* [*corpſe*, French.]
1. A body. *Spenſer.*
2. A dead body; a carcaſe. *Addiſon.*

CO'RSELET. *ſ.* [*corſelet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body. *Fairfax. Prior.*

CO'RTICAL. *a.* [*cortex*, bark, Latin.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne.*

CO'RTICATED. *a.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*

CO'RTICOSE. *a.* [from *corticoſus*, Latin.] Full of bark.

CORVE'TTO. *ſ.* The curvet. *Peacham.*

CORU'SCANT. *a.* [*coruſco*, Latin.] Glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

CORUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*coruſcatio*, Latin.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light. *Garth.*

CORY'MBIATED. *a.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garniſhed with branches of berries.

CORYMBI'FEROUS. *ad.* [*corymbus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORY'MBUS. ſ. [Latin.]
Amongſt ancient botaniſts, cluſters of berries: amongſt modern botaniſts, a compounded diſcous flower; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

COSCI'NOMANCY. *ſ.* [κόσκινον, a ſieve, and μάντια, divination.] The art of divination by means of a ſieve.

COSE'CANT. *ſ.* [In geometry.] The ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

CO'SIER. *ſ.* [from *couſer*, old French, to ſew.] A botcher. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'SINE. *ſ.* [In geometry.] The right line of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSME'TICK. *a.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Beautifying. *Pope.*

CO'SMICAL. *a.* [κόσμος.]
1. Relating to the world.
2. Riſing or ſetting with the ſun. *Brown.*

CO'SMICALLY. *ad.* [from *coſmical.*] With the ſun; not acronychally. *Brown.*

CO'SMOGONY. *ſ.* [κόσμος and γόνη.] The riſe or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a deſcription of the world. *Brown.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *coſmography.*] Relating to the general deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *coſmographical*] In a manner relating to the ſtructure of the world. *Brown.*

COSMO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The ſcience of the general ſyſtem or affections of the world. *South.*

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *ſ.* [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.
CO'SMOPOLITE. }

CO'SSET. *ſ.* A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenſer.*

COST. *ſ.* [*koſt*, Dutch.]
1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuouſneſs; luxury. *Waller.*
3. Charge; expence. *Craſhaw.*
4. Loſs; fine; detriment. *Knolles.*

To COST. *v. n.* preter. *coſt*; particip. *coſt.* [*couſter*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price. *Dryden.*

CO'STAL. *a.* [*coſta*, Latin, a rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *Brown.*

CO'STARD. *ſ.* [from *coſter*, a head.]
1. A head *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An apple round and bulky like the head. *Burton.*

CO'STIVE, *a.* [*conſtipé*, French.]
1. Bound in the body. *Prior.*
2. Cloſe; unpermeable. *Mortimer.*

CO'STIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *coſtive.*] The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed. *Locke.*

CO'STLINESS. *ſ.* [from *coſtly.*] Sumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs. *Glanville.*

CO'STLY. *a.* [from *coſt.*] Sumptuous; expenſive. *Dryden.*

CO'STMARY. *ſ.* [*coſtus*, Latin.] An herb.

CO'STREL. *ſ.* A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT. } At the end of the names of places,
COTE. } from the Saxon cot, a cottage.
COAT. } *Gibſon.*

COT. *ſ.* [cot, Sax.] A ſmall houſe; a hut; a mean habitation. *Fenton.*

COT. *ſ.* An abridgement of *cotquean.*

COTA'NGENT. *ſ.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

To COTE. *v. a.* To leave behind. *Chapman.*

COTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the ſame time; coetaneous. *Locke.*

CO'TLAND. *ſ.* [*cot* and *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

CO'TQUEAN. *ſ.* A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs. *Shakeſpeare. Addiſon.*

CO'TTAGE. *ſ.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a mean habitation. *Zeph.* ii. 6 *Taylor. Pope.*

CO'TTAGER. *ſ.* [from *cottager.*]
1. One who lives in a hut or cottage. *Swift.*
2. One who lives in the common, without paying rent. *Bacon.*

CO'TTIER. *ſ.* [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot.

CO'TTON. *ſ.* The down of the cotton-tree. *Wiſeman.*

CO'TTON. *ſ.* A plant.

CO'TTON. *ſ.* Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.

To CO'TTON. *v. n.*
1. To riſe with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]
1. To lie down on a place of repoſe. *Dryden.*
2. To lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt. *Dryden.*
3. To lie down in ambuſh. *Hayward.*
4. To lie in a ſtratum. *Deuteronomy.*
5. To ſtoop or bend down, in fear, in pain. *Geneſis.*

To COUCH. *v. a.*
1. To repoſe; to lie on a place of repoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To lay down any thing in a ſtratum. *Mortimer.*
3. To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.*
4. To involve; to include; to compriſe. *Atterbury.*
5. To include ſecretly; to hide. *South.*
6. To lay cloſe to another. *Spenſer.*
7. To fix the ſpear in the reſt. *Dryden.*
8. To depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. *Dennis.*

COUCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lie down dreſſed.
2. A bed; a place of repoſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A layer, or ſtratum. *Mortimer.*

CO'UCHANT. *a.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; ſquatting. *Milton.*

CO'UCHEE. *ſ.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night. *Dryden.*

CO'UCHER. *ſ.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW. *ſ.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'UCHGRASS. *ſ.* A weed. *Mortimer.*

COVE. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall creek or bay.
2. A ſhelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *ſ.* [*couvenant*, French.]
1. A contract; a ſtipulation. *Waller.*
2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact. *Hammond.*
3. A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'VENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bargain; to ſtipulate. *South.*

COVENANTE'E. *ſ.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer. *Ayliffe.*

COVENA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *covenant.*] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

CO'VENOUS. *a.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; colluſive; trickiſh. *Bacon.*

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]
1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To conceal under ſomething laid over. *Dryden.*
3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury. *Watts.*
5. To ſhelter; to conceal from harm.
6. To incubate; to brood on. *Addiſon.*
7. To copulate with a female.
8. To wear the hat. *Dryden.*

CO'VER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing that is laid over another. *Ray.*
2. A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil. *Collier.*
3. Shelter; defence. *Clarendon.*

CO'VER-SHAME. *ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame.*] Some appearance to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

CO'VERING. *ſ.* [from *cover.*] Dreſs; veſture. *South.*

CO'VERLET. *ſ.* [*couvrelit*, French.] The outermoſt of the bedclothes; that under which all the reſt are concealed. *Spenſer.*

CO'VERT. *ſ.* [*couvert*, French.]
1. A ſhelter; a defence. *Iſaiah.*
2. A thicket, or hiding-place. *Addiſon.*

CO'VERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.]
1. Sheltered; not open; not expoſed. *Mortimer.*
2. Secret; hidden; private; inſidious. *Milt.*

CO'VERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband. *Dryden.*

COVERT-WAY. *ſ.* [from *covert* and *way.*] A ſpace of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country. *Harris.*

CO'VERTLY. *ad.* [from *covert.*] Secretly; cloſely. *Dryden.*

CO'VERTNESS. *ſ.* [from *covert.*] Secrecy; privacy.

CO'VERTURE. *ſ.* [from *covert.*]
1. Shelter; defence; not expoſure. *Woodward.*
2. [In law.] The ſtate and condition of a married woman. *Cowel. Davies.*

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]
1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deſire earneſtly. *1 Cor.*

To CO'VET. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire. *1 Tim.*

CO'VETABLE. *a.* [from *covet.*] To be wiſhed for.

CO'VETISE.

CO'VETISE. *ſ.* [*convoitiſe*, French.] Avarice; covetouſneſs. *Spenſer.*

CO'VETOUS. *a.* [*convoiteux*, French.]
1. Inordinately deſirous. *Dryden.*
2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious. *2 Pet.*
3. Deſirous; eager: in a good ſenſe. *Taylor.*

CO'VETOUSLY. *ad.* [from *covetous.*] Avaritiouſly; eagerly. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *covetous.*] Avarice; eagerneſs of gain. *Tillotſon.*

CO'VEY. *ſ.* [*couvée*, French.]
1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together. *Addiſon.*

COUGH. *ſ.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulſion of the lungs. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulſed; to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough. *Wiſeman.*

CO'UGHER. *ſ.* [from *cough.*] One that coughs.

CO'VIN. } *ſ.* A deceitful agreement be-
CO'VINE. } tween two or more to the hurt of another.

CO'VING. *ſ.* [from *cove.*] A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can.*] *Dryden.*

CO'ULTER. *ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The ſharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth. *Hammond.*

CO'UNCIL. *ſ.* [*concilium*, Latin.]
1. An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation. *Matthew.*
2. An aſſembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. *Watts.*
3. Perſons called together to be conſulted. *Bacon.*
4. The body of privy-counſellors. *Shakeſp.*

CO'UNCIL-BOARD. *ſ.* [*council* and *board.*] Council-table; table where matters of ſtate are deliberated. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSEL. *ſ.* [*conſilium*, Latin.]
1. Advice; direction. *Clarendon.*
2. Deliberation. *Hooker.*
3. Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs.*
4. Secrecy; the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Scheme; purpoſe; deſign. *1 Cor.*
6. Thoſe that plead a cauſe; the counſellors. *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*conſilior*, Latin.]
1. To give advice or counſel to any perſon. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To adviſe any thing.

CO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* [from *counſel.*] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clarend.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *ſ.* [from *counſel.*]
1. One that gives advice. *Wiſd.* viii. 9.
2. Confident; boſom-friend. *Waller.*
3. One whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs. *Bacon.*
4. One that is conſulted in a caſe of law.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *counſellor.*] The office or poſt of privy-counſellor. *Bacon.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.]
1. To number; to tell. *South.*
2. To preſerve a reckoning. *Locke.*
3. To reckon; to place to an account. *Locke.*
4. To eſteem; to account; to conſider as having a certain character. *Hooker.*
5. To impute to; to charge to. *Rowe.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme. *Swift.*

COUNT. *ſ.* [*compte*, French.]
1. Number. *Spenſer.*
2. Reckoning. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNT. *ſ.* [*compte*, Fr.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *count.*] That which may be numbered. *Spenſer.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *ſ.* [*countenance*, French.]
1. The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features. *Milton.*
2. Air; look. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face. *Swift.*
4. Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance. *Clarendon. Sprat.*
5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenſer.*
6. Patronage; appearance of favour; ſupport. *Davies.*
7. Superficial appearance. *Aſcham.*

To COUNTENA'NCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupport; to patroniſe; to vindicate. *Brown.*
2. To make a ſhew of. *Spenſer.*
3. To act ſuitably to any thing. *Shakeſp.*
4. To encourage; to appear in defence. *Wotton.*

COUNTENA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *countenance.*] One that countenances or ſupports another.

CO'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *count.*]
1. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning. *Swift.*
2. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a ſhop. *Dryden.*
3. COUNTER *of a Horſe*, is that part of a horſe's forehand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER. *ad.* [*contre*, French.]
1. Contrary to; in oppoſition to. *South.*
2. The wrong way. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Contrary ways. *Locke.*

To COUNTER A'CT. *v. n.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. *South.*

To COUNTERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To act againſt with an oppoſite weight. *Boyle.*

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſite weight. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impel; to ſtrike back. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBU'FF. *ſ.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A ſtroke that produces a recoil. *Sidney. Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *ſ.* [*counter* and *caſter.*] A book keeper; a caſter of accounts; a reckoner. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *ſ.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is diſſolved. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppoſe.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw.*] To copy a deſign by means of an oiled paper, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed. *Burnet.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original. *Waller.*
2. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke.*
2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. One who perſonates another; an impoſtor. *Bacon.*
2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *ſ.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *ad.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falſely; with forgery. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment oppoſed to ferment. *Addiſon.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *ſ.* [*countrefaiſance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenſer.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *fort.*] *Counterforts* are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls, ſubject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] A method uſed to meaſure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place where the tenon is to be. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light oppoſite to any thing. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before. *South.*
2. To contradict the orders of another. *Holder.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *ſ.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retroceſſion; march backward. *Collier.*
2. Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *mark*].

1. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods.
2. The mark of the goldſmiths company.
3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes.
4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine. *Military Dict.*
2. Means of oppoſition. *Sidney.*
3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine.
2. To counterwork; to defeat by ſecret meaſures. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *ſ.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion. *Digby.*

COUNTERMU'RE. *ſ.* [*contremure*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUNTERNO'ISE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *noiſe.*] A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered. *Calamy.*

COUNTERO'PENING. *ſ.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture on the contrary ſide. *Sharp.*

COUNTERPA'CE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary meaſure. *Swift.*

CO'UNTERPANE. *ſ.* [*contrepoint*, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTERPA'RT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correſpondent part. *L'Eſtrange.*

COUNTERPLE'A. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication. *Cowel.*

To COUNTERPLO'T. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppoſe one machination by another.

COUNTERPLO'T. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An artifice oppoſed to an artifice. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'UNTERPOINT. *ſ.* A coverlet woven in ſquares.

To COUNTERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to. *Digby.*
2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*
3. To act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe. *Spenſer.*

CO'UNTERPOISE. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Boyle.*
2. The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance. *Milton.*
3. Equipollence; equivalence of power. *Swift.*

COUNTERPO'ISON. *ſ.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] Antidote. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *preſſure.*] Oppoſite force. *Blackmore.*

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPRO'VE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in black lead, by paſſing it through the rolling preſs with another piece of paper, both being moiſtened with a ſponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERRO'L. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.*] To preſerve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERRO'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARP. *ſ.* That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp. *Harris.*

To CO'UNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *ſign.*] To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour, in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor. *Harris.*

COUNTERTI'DE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTI'ME. *ſ.* [*contretemps*, French.] Defence; oppoſition. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTU'RN. *ſ.* [*counter* and *turn.*] The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which deſtroys expectation. *Dryden.*

To COUNTERVA'IL. *v. a.* [*contra*, and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againſt with equal power. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

COUNTERVA'IL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight.
2. That which has equal weight or value. *South.*

COUNTERVI'EW. *ſ.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Oppoſition; a poſture in which two perſons front each other. *Milton.*
2. Contraſt. *Swift.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder by contrary operations. *Pope.*

CO'UNTESS. *ſ.* [*comitiſſa*, *comteſſe*, French.] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTING-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*count* and *houſe.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number. *Donne.*

CO'UNTRY. *ſ.* [*contrée*, French.]

1. A tract of land; a region. *Sprat.*
2. Rural parts. *Spectator.*
3. The place which any man inhabits.
4. The place of one's birth; the native ſoil. *Sprat.*
5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'UNTRY. *a.*

1. Ruſtick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*
2. Remote from cities or courts. *Locke.*
3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Maccabees.*
4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTRYMAN. *ſ.* [from *country* and *man.*]

1. One born in the ſame country. *Locke.*
2. A ruſtick; one that inhabits the rural parts. *Graunt.*
3. A farmer; huſbandman. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'UNTY. *ſ.* [*comté*, French.]

1. A ſhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. *Cowel. Addiſon.*
2. An earldom.
3. A count; a lord. *Daviet.*

COUPE'E. ſ. [Fr.] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*

CO'UPLE. *ſ.* [*couple*, French.]
1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Two; a brace. *Sidney. Locke.*
3. A male and his female. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]
1. To chain together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To join one another. *South.*
3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*

To CO'UPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bacon. Hale.*

CO'UPLE BEGGAR. *ſ.* [*couple* and *beggar.*] One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

CO'UPLET. *ſ.* [French.]
1. Two verſes; a pair of rhimes. *Swift.*
2. A pair, as of doves. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'URAGE. *ſ.* [*courage*, French.] Bravery; active fortitude. *Addiſon.*

COURA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *courage.*] Brave; daring; bold. *Amos.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; ſtoutly; boldly. *Bacon.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldneſs; ſpirit; courage. *Maccabees.*

COURA'NT. } *ſ.* [*courant*, French.] See
COURA'NTO. } CORANT.
1. A nimble dance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing that ſpreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'URIER. *ſ.* [*courier*, Fr.] A meſſenger ſent in haſte. *Shakeſpeare. Knolles.*

COURSE. *ſ.* [*courſe*, French.]
1. Race; career. *Cowley.*
2. Paſſage from place to place. *Denham.*
3. Tilt; act of running in the liſts. *Sidney.*
4. Ground on which a race is run.
5. Track or line in which a ſhip ſails.
6. Sail; means by which the courſe is performed. *Raleigh.*
7. Progreſs from one gradation to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Order of ſucceſſion. *Corinthians.*
9. Stated and orderly method. *Shakeſp.*
10. Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure. *Wiſeman.*
11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries. *Chambers.*
12. Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knolles.*
13. Method of life; train of actions. *Prior.*
14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will. *Temple.*
15. Catamenia. *Harvey.*
16. Orderly ſtructure. *James.*
17. [In architecture.] A continued range of ſtones.
18. Series of conſequences. *Garth.*
19. Number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table. *Swift. Pope.*
20. Regularity; ſettled rule. *Swift.*
21. Empty form. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hunt; to purſue. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To purſue with dogs that hunt in view. *Bacon.*
3. To put to ſpeed; to force to run. *May's Virgil.*

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'URSER. *ſ.* [*courſier*, French.]
1. A ſwift horſe; a war-horſe. *Pope.*
2. One who purſues the ſport of courſing hares. *Hanmer.*

COURT. *ſ.* [*cour*, French.]
1. The place where the prince reſides; the palace. *Pope.*
2. The hall or chamber where juſtice is adminiſtered. *Atterbury.*
3. Open ſpace before a houſe. *Dryden.*
4. A ſmall opening incloſed with houſes and paved with broad ſtones.
5. Perſons who compoſe the retinue of a prince. *Temple.*
6. Perſons who are aſſembled for the adminiſtration of juſtice.
7. Any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical. *Spectator.*
8. The art of pleaſing; the art of inſinuation. *Locke.*

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To woo; to ſolicit a woman. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To ſolicit; to ſeek. *Locke.*
3. To flatter; to endeavour to pleaſe.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *ſ.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *ſ.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſtered. *Arbuthnot.*

COURT-DRESSER. *ſ.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *ſ.* Favours or benefits beſtowed by princes. *L'Eſtrange.*

COURT-HAND. *ſ.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing uſed in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakeſpeare.*

COURT-LADY. *ſ.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady converſant in court. *Locke.*

CO'URTEOUS. *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; well bred. *South.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courteous.*] Reſpectfully; civilly; complaiſantly. *Calamy.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaiſance.

CO'URTESAN. } *ſ.* [*cortiſana*, low Latin.]
CO'URTEZAN. } A woman of the town; a proſtitute; a ſtrumpet. *Wotton. Addiſon.*

COUR-

CO'URTESY. *ſ.* [*courtoiſie*, Fr.]
1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaiſance. *Clarendon.*
2. An act of civility or reſpect. *Bacon.*
3. The reverence made by women. *Dryden.*
4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.
5. COURTESY *of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrice, that is, a woman ſeiſed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet ſhall he keep the land during his life. *Cowel.*

To CO'URTESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform an act of reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior.*

CO'URTIER. *ſ.* [from *court.*]
1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryden.*
2. One that courts or ſolicits the favour of another. *Suckling.*

CO'URTLIKE. *a.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite. *Camden.*

CO'URTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; complaiſance; civility.

CO'URTLY. *a.* [from *court.*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; ſoft; flattering. *Pope.*

CO'URTLY. *ad.* In the manner of courts; elegantly. *Dryden.*

CO'URTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *court.*]
1. The act of ſoliciting favour. *Swift.*
2. The ſolicitation of a woman to marriage. *Addiſon.*
3. Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne.*

CO'USIN. *ſ.* [*couſin*, French.]
1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a ſiſter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

COW. *ſ.* [in the plural, anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Saxon.] The female of the bull. *Bacon.*

To COW. *v. a.* [from *coward.*] To depreſs with fear. *Howel.*

COW-HERD. *ſ.* [*cow* and hyno, Saxon, a keeper.] One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*cow* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *ſ.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profeſs to cure cows. *Mortimer.*

COW-WEED. *ſ.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A ſpecies of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *ſ.* [from *cow* and *wheat.*] A plant.

CO'WARD. *ſ.* [*couard*, Fr.]
1. A poltron; a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear. *Sidney. South.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *ſ.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Spenſer. Rogers.*

CO'WARDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *coward.*]
1. Fearful; timorous; puſillanimous. *Bacon.*
2. Mean; befitting a coward. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'WARDLY. *ad.* In the manner of a coward; meanly. *Knolles.*

To CO'WER. *v. n.* [*cwrrain*, Welſh.] To ſink by bending the knees; to ſtoop; to ſhrink. *Milton. Dryden.*

CO'WISH. *a.* [from *to cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'WKEEPER. *ſ.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows. *Broome.*

COWL. *ſ.* [cuzle, Saxon.]
1. A monk's hood. *Camden.*
2. A veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. *ſ.* [*cowl* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men. *Suckling.*

CO'WSLIP. *ſ.* [cuſlippe, Saxon.] *Cowſlip* is alſo called pagil, and is a ſpecies of primroſe. *Miller. Sidney. Shakeſpeare.*

COWS LUNGWORT. *ſ.* Mullen. *Miller.*

CO'XCOMB. *ſ.* [from *cock's comb.*]
1. The top of the head. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A fop; a ſuperficial pretender. *Pope.*

COXCO'MICAL. *a.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppiſh; conceited. *Dennis.*

COY. *a.* [*coi*, French.]
1. Modeſt; decent. *Chaucer.*
2. Reſerved; not acceſſible. *Waller.*

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
1. To behave with reſerve; to reject familiarity. *Rowe.*
2. Not to condeſcend willingly. *Shakeſp.*

COY'LY. *ad.* [from *coy.*] With reſerve. *Chapman.*

CO'YNESS. *ſ.* [from *coy.*] Reſerve; unwillingneſs to become familiar. *Walton.*

COZ. *ſ.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *couſin.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'ZEN. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon. Locke.*

CO'ZENAGE. *ſ.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'ZENER. *ſ.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRAB. *ſ.* [crabba, Saxon.]
1. A cruſtaceous fiſh. *Bacon.*
2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.
4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships. *Philips.*
5. The sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

CRAB. *a.* Sour or degenerate fruit; as, *a crab cherry.*

CRA'BBED. *a.* [from *crab.*]
1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour. *Spenser.*
2. Harsh; unpleasing. *Dryden.*
3. Difficult; perplexing. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *ad.* [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *s.* [from *crabbed.*]
1. Sourness of taste.
2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.
3. Difficulty.

CRA'BER. *s.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRABS-EYES. *s.* Whitish bodies rounded on one side and depressed on the other, not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish. *Hill.*

CRACK. *s.* [*kraeck*, Dutch.]
1. A sudden disruption.
2. The chink; fissure; a narrow breach. *Newton.*
3. The sound of any body bursting or falling. *Dryden.*
4. Any sudden and quick sound. *Addison.*
5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw. *Shakespeare.*
6. Craziness of intellect.
7. A man crazed. *Addison.*
8. A whore.
9. A boast. *Spenser.*
10. A boaster.

To CRACK. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dutch.]
1. To break into chinks. *Mortimer.*
2. To break; to split. *Donne.*
3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness. *Pope.*
4. To break or destroy any thing. *Shakesp.*
5. To craze; to weaken the intellect. *Roscommon.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*
1. To burst; to open into chinks. *Boyle.*
2. To fall to ruin. *Dryden.*
3. To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shakespeare.*
4. To boast: with *of.* *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *a.* Crazy; without right reason. *Arbuthnot.*

CRACK-HEMP. *s.* A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. *s.* A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *s.* [from *crack.*]
1. A noisy boasting fellow. *Shakespeare.*
2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise. *Boyle.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to decrepitate. *Donne.*

CRA'CKNEL. *s.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake. *Spenser.*

CRA'DLE. *s.* [cpa'bel, Saxon.]
1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion. *Pope.*
2. Infancy, or the first part of life. *Clarendon.*
3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone.
4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship. *Harris.*

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* To lay in a cradle. *Arbuthnot.*

CRA'DLE CLOTHES. *s.* [from *cradle* and *clothes.*] Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle. *Shakespeare.*

CRAFT. *s.* [cpæft, Saxon.]
1. Manual art; trade. *Wotton.*
2. Fraud; cunning. *Shakespeare.*
3. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks. *Shakespeare.*

CRA'FTILY. *ad.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully. *Knolles.*

CRA'FTINESS. *s.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; stratagem. *Job.*

CRA'FTSMAN. *s.* [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer. *Decay of Piety.*

CRA'FTSMASTER. *s.* [*craft* and *master.*] A man skilled in his trade. *Collier.*

CRA'FTY. *a.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful. *Davies.*

CRAG. *s.*
1. A rough steep rock.
2. The rugged protuberances of rocks. *Fairfax.*
3. The neck. *Spenser.*

CRA'GGED. *a.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences. *Crashaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *s.* [from *cragged.*] Fulness of crags or prominent rocks. *Brerewood.*

CRA'GGINESS. *s.* [from *craggy.*] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *a.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough. *Raleigh.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* [cpamman, Saxon.]
1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fill with food beyond satiety. *King.*
3. To thrust in by force. *Dryden.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO. *s.* A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *s.* [*krampe*, Dutch.]
1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs. *Bacon.*
2. A

2. A reſtriction; a confinement; ſhackle. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP. *a.* Difficult; knotty; a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twiches. *Dryden.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine; to obſtruct. *Glanville. Burnet.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH. *ſ.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRAMPIRON. *ſ.* See CRAMP, ſenſe 3.

CRA'NAGE. *ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels. *Cowel.*

CRANE. *ſ.* [cpan, Saxon.]

1. A bird with a long beak. *Iſaiah.*

2. An inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed. *Thomſon.*

3. A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRANES BILL. *ſ.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]

1. An herb. *Miller.*

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRA'NIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] The ſkull. *Wiſeman.*

CRANK. *ſ.* [a contraction of *craneneck.*]

1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down. *Moxon.*

2. Any bending or winding paſſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any conceit formed by twiſting or changing a word. *Milton.*

CRANK. *a.*

1. Healthy; ſprightly. *Spenſer.*

2. Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank* when loaded near to be overſet.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank.*] To run in and out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break in unequal ſurfaces. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequalities.

CRA'NKNESS. [from *crank.*]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Diſpoſition to overſet.

CRA'NNIED. *a.* [from *cranny.*] Full of chinks. *Brown.*

CRA'NNY. *ſ.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft. *Burnet.*

CRAPE. *ſ.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] A thin ſtuff looſely woven. *Swift.*

CRA'PULENCE. *ſ.* [*crapula*, a ſurfeit, Lat.] Drunkenneſs; ſickneſs by intemperance.

CRA'PULOUS. *a.* [*crapuloſus*, Latin.] Drunken; ſick with intemperance.

To CRASH. *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling. *Zephaniah. Smith.*

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud mixed ſound. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

CRA'SIS. *ſ.* [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; conſtitution. *South.*

CRASS. *a.* [*craſſus*, Lat.] Groſs; coarſe; not thin; not ſubtle. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*craſſitudo*, Lat.] Groſſneſs; coarſeneſs. *Bacon.*

CRASTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *craſtinus*, Lat.] Delay.

CRATCH. *ſ.* [*crecbe*, Fr.] The paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewell.*

CRAVA'T. *ſ.* A neckcloth. *Hudibras.*

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cpeopian, Saxon.]

1. To aſk with earneſtneſs; to aſk with ſubmiſſion. *Hooker. Knolles.*

2. To aſk inſatiably. *Denham.*

3. To long; to wiſh unreaſonably. *South.*

4. To call for importunately. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRA'VEN. *ſ.*

1. A cock conquered and diſpirited. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A coward; a recreant. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* To cruſh in the mouth. *Swift.*

CRAW. *ſ.* [*kroe*, Daniſh.] The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds. *Ray.*

CRA'WFISH. *ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh, found in brooks. *Bacon.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm. *Dryden. Grew.*

2. To move weakly, and ſlowly. *Knolles.*

3. To move about hated and deſpiſed.

CRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *ſ.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobſter. *Floyer.*

CRA'YON. *ſ.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with. *Dryden.*

2. A drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]

1. To break; to cruſh; to weaken. *Milton.*

2. To powder. *Carew.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect. *Tillotſon.*

CRA'ZEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *crazed.*] Decrepitude; brokenneſs. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *crazy.*] State of being crazy; imbecility; weakneſs. *Howel.*

CRA'ZY. *a.* [*ecraſé*, French.]
1. Broken; decrepit. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Broken witted; ſhattered in the intellect. *Hudibras.*
3. Weak; feeble; ſhattered. *Dryden. Wake.*

CREAGHT. *ſ.* [an Iriſh word.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack.*] To make a harſh noiſe. *Dryden.*

CREAM. *ſ.* [*cremor*, Latin.] The unctuous or oily part of milk. *King.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather cream. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſkim off the cream.
2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing.

CREAM-FACED. *a.* [*cream* and *faced.*] Pale; coward looking. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE'AMY. *a.* [from *cream.*] Full of cream.

CRE'ANCE. *ſ.* [French.] A fine ſmall line, faſtened to a hawk's leaſh.

CREASE. *ſ.* A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]
1. To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt. *Geneſis.*
2. To produce; to cauſe; to be the occaſion. *King Charles. Roſcommon.*
3. To beget. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To inveſt with any new character. *Shakeſpeare.*

CREA'TION. *ſ.* [from *create.*]
1. The act of creating, or conferring exiſtence. *Taylor.*
2. The act of inveſting with new character.
3. The things created; the univerſe. *Parnel.*
4. Any thing produced, or cauſed.

CREA'TIVE. *a.* [from *create.*]
1. Having the power to create.
2. Exerting the act of creation. *South.*

CREA'TOR. *ſ.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that beſtows exiſtence. *Taylor.*

CRE'ATURE. *ſ.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]
1. A being created. *Stillingfleet.*
2. An animal not human. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A general term for man. *Spenſer.*
4. A word of contempt for a human being. *Prior.*
3. A word of petty tenderneſs. *Dryden.*
6. A perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*

CRE'ATURELY. *a.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *ſ.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentneſs. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *a.* [from *creber*, Lat.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *ſ.* [from *credence*, Latin.]
1. Belief; credit. *Spenſer.*
2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA. ſ. [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*

CRE'DENT. *a.* [*credens*, Latin.]
1. Believing; eaſy of belief. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Having credit; not to be queſtioned. *Shakeſpeare.*

CREDE'NTIAL. *ſ.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit. *Addiſon.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; poſſibility of obtaining belief; probability. *Tillotſon.*

CRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; having a juſt claim to belief. *Tillotſon.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthineſs of belief; juſt claim to belief. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *ſ.* [*credit*, French.]
1. Belief. *Addiſon.*
2. Honour; reputation. *Pope.*
3. Eſteem; good opinion. *Bacon.*
4. Faith; teſtimony. *Hooker.*
5. Truſt repoſed. *Locke.*
6. Promiſe given.
7. Influence; power not compulſive. *Clarendon.*

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]
1. To believe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To procure credit or honour to any thing. *Waller.*
3. To truſt; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *a.* [from *credit.*]
1. Reputable; above contempt. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Honourable; eſtimable. *Tillotſon.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; eſtimation. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY. *ad.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without diſgrace. *South.*

CRE'DITOR. *ſ.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit; correlative to *debtor.* *Swift.*

CREDU'LITY. *ſ.* [*credulité*, Fr.] Eaſineſs of belief. *Sidney.*

CRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unſuſpecting; eaſily deceived. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *credulous.*] Aptneſs to believe; credulity.

CREED. *ſ.* [from *credo*, Latin.]
1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Fiddes.*
2. Any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CREEK. *v. a.* To make a harsh noise. *Shakespeare.*

CREEK. *s.* [cpeocca, Saxon; *kreke*, Dutch.]
1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast. *Davies.*
2. A small port; a bay; a cove. *Davies.*
3. Any turn or alley. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'EKY. *a.* Full of creeks; unequal; winding. *Spenser.*

To CREEP. *v. n.* [preterite *crept*; cpypan, Saxon.]
1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs. *Milton.*
2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports. *Dryden.*
3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as insects.
4. To move slowly and feebly. *Shakesp.*
5. To move secretly and clandestinely. *Psalms.*
6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing. *Addison.*
7. To come unexpected. *Sidney. Temple.*
8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'EPER. *s.* [from *creep.*]
1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. *Bacon.*
2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.
3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREE'PHOLE. *s.* [*creep* and *hole.*]
1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.
2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREE'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *creeping.*] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

CREMA'TION. *s.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CRE'MOR. s. [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream. *Ray.*

CRE'NATED. *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented. *Woodward.*

CRE'PAINE. *s.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITA'TION. *s.* [from *crepitate.*] A small crackling noise.

CREPT. *particip.* [from *creep.*] *Pope.*

CREPU'SCULE. *s.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Twilight.

CREPU'SCULOUS. *a.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness. *Brown.*

CRE'SCENT. *a.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

CRE'SCENT. *s.* [*crescens*, Latin.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing. *Dryden.*

CRE'SCIVE. *a.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing. *Shakespeare.*

CRESS. *s.* An herb. *Pope.*

CRE'SSET. *s.* [*croisset*, French.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Milton.*

CRES'T. *s.* [*crista*, Latin.]
1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. *Milton.*
2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. *Camden.*
3. Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Shakespeare.*
4. Pride; spirit; fire. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'STED. *a.* [from *crest*, *cristatus*, Latin.]
1. Adorned with a plume or crest. *Milton.*
2. Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*

CREST FALLEN. *a.* Dejected; sunk; heartless; spiritless. *Howel.*

CRE'STLESS. *a.* [from *crest.*] Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'TACEOUS. *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.] Abounding with chalk; chalky. *Phillips.*

CRE'TATED. *a.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Diet.*

CRE'VICE. *s.* [from *crever*, Fr.] A crack; a cleft. *Addison.*

CREW. *s.* [probably from cpuꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A company of people associated for any purpose. *Spenser.*
2. The company of a ship.
3. It is now generally used in a bad sense. *Addison.*

CREW. [the *preterite* of *crow.*]

CRE'WEL. *s.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball. *Walton.*

CRIB. *s.* [cpybbe, Saxon.]
1. The rack or manger of a stable. *Shakespeare.*
2. The stall or cabbin of an ox.
3. A small habitation; a cottage. *Shakespeare.*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shakespeare.*

CRI'BBAGE. *s.* A game at cards.

CRI'BBLE. *s.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-sieve. *Diet.*

CRIBRA'TION. *s.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of sifting.

CRICK. *s.*
1. [from *cricco*, Italian.] The noise of a door.
2. [from cpyce, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

CRI'CKET. *s.*
1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places. *Milton.*
2. A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks. *Pope.*
3. A low seat or stool.

CRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *cry.*] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation. *Eccluſ. Brerewood.*

CRIME. *ſ.* [*crimen*, Latin; *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault. *Pope.*

CRI'MEFUL. *a.* [from *crime* and *full.*] Wicked; criminal. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'MELESS. *a.* [from *crime.*] Innocent; without crime. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'MINAL. *a.* [from *crime.*]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty. *Spenſer.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent. *Rogers.*

3. Not civil; as, a *criminal* proſecution.

CRI'MINAL. *ſ.* [from *crime.*]

1. A man accuſed. *Dryden.*

2. A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*

CRI'MINALLY. *ad.* [from *criminal.*] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*

CRI'MINALNESS. *ſ.* [from *criminal.*] Guiltineſs; want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accuſing; accuſation; arraignment; charge.

CRI'MINATORY. *a.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing.

CRI'MINOUS. *a.* [*criminoſus*, Lat.] Wicked; inquitous; enormouſly guilty. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSLY. *ſ.* [from *criminous.*] Enormouſly; very wickedly. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *criminous.*] Wickedneſs; guilt; crime. *K. Charles.*

CRI'MOSIN. *a.* [*crimoſino*, Italian.] A ſpecies of red colour. *Spenſer.*

CRIMP. *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble.*]

1. Friable; brittle; eaſily crumbled. *Phillips.*

2. Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRI'MPLE. *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate. *Wiſeman.*

CRI'MSON. *ſ.* [*cremoſino*, Italian.]

1. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.*

2. Red in general. *Shakeſpeare. Prior.*

To CRI'MSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'NCUM. *ſ.* [a cant word.] A cramp; whimſy. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility. *Philips.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* To draw together; to contract. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter. *Arbuthnot.*

CRINI'GEROUS. *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

To CRI'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dut.] To go in and out; to run in flexure. *King.*

To CRI'NKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRI'NKLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a ſinuoſity.

CRI'NOSE. *a.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy.

CRINO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *crinoſe.*] Hairyneſs.

CRIPPLE. *ſ.* [cnypel, Saxon.] It is written by *Donne creepie*, as from *creep.*] A lame man. *Dryden. Bentley.*

To CRI'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame. *Addiſon.*

CRI'PPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *cripple.*] Lameneſs.

CRI'SIS. *ſ.* [κρίσις.]

1. The point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Addiſon.*

CRISP. *a.* [*criſpus*, Latin.]

1. Curled. *Bacon.*

2. Indented; winding. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Brittle; friable. *Bacon.*

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*criſpo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. To twiſt. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out. *Milton.*

CRISPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *criſp.*]

1. The act of curling.

2. The ſtate of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-PIN. *ſ.* [from *criſp.*] A curling-iron. *Iſaiah.*

CRI'SPNESS. *ſ.* [from *criſp.*] Curledneſs.

CRI'SPY. *a.* [from *criſp.*] Curled. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRITE'RION. *ſ.* [κριτήριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs. *South.*

CRI'TICK. *ſ.* [κριτικος.]

1. A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature. *Locke.*

2. A cenſurer; a man apt to find fault. *Swift.*

CRI'TICK. *a.* Critical; relating to criticiſm. *Pope.*

CRI'TICK. *ſ.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks. *Dryden.*

2. Science of criticiſm. *Locke.*

To CRI'TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticiſe. *Temple.*

CRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *critick.*]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate. *Holder. Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticiſm.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Comprifing the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.*

CRI'TICALLY. *a.* [from *critical.*] In a critical manner; exactly; curiouſly. *Woodward.*

CRI'TI-

CRI'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *critical.*] Exactneſs; accuracy.

To CRI'TICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick.*]

1. To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.*
2. To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*

To CRI'TICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick.*] To cenſure; to paſs judgment upon. *Addiſon.*

CRI'TICISM. *ſ.* [from *critick.*]

1. *Criticiſm* is a ſtandard of judging well. *Dryden.*
2. Remark; animadverſion; critical obſervations. *Addiſon.*

To CROAK. *v. n.* [cpacezzan, Saxon.]

1. To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog. *May.*
2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shakeſpeare.*

CROAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. *Lee.*

CRO'CEOUS. *a.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſaffron; like ſaffron.

CROCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK. *ſ.* [*kruick*, Dutch.] A cup; any veſſel made of earth.

CRO'CKERY. *ſ.* Earthern ware.

CRO'CODILE. *ſ.* [from κρόκος, ſaffron, and δείλη, fearing.]

1. An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard ſcales, which cannot be pierced; except under the belly. It runs with great ſwiftneſs; but does not eaſily turn itſelf. *Glanville.*
2. *Crocodile* is alſo a little animal, otherwiſe called ſtinx, very much like the lizard, or ſmall *crocodile*. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea. *Trevoux.*

CRO'CODILINE. *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Latin.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

CRO'CUS. *ſ.* An early flower.

CROFT. *ſ.* [cpoꝛt, Saxon.] A little cloſe joining to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or paſture. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. } *ſ.* [*croiſade*, Fr.] A holy
CROISA'DO. } war. *Bacon.*

CRO'ISES. *ſ.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a croſs.
2. Soldiers who fight againſt infidels.

CRONE. *ſ.* [cpone, Saxon.]

1. An old ewe.
2. In contempt, an old woman. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. *ſ.* The hair which grows over the top of an horſe's hoof.

CRO'NY. *ſ.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance. *Swift.*

CROOK. *ſ.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent inſtrument.
2. A ſheephook. *Prior.*
3. Any thing bent. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*

CRO'OKBACK. *ſ.* [*crook* and *back.*] A man that has gibbous ſhoulders. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'OKBACKED. *a.* Having bent ſhoulders. *Dryden.*

CROO'KED. *a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not ſtraight; curve. *Newton.*
2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous. *Locke.*
3. Perverſe; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

CROO'KEDLY. *ad.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Not in a ſtraight line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*

CROO'KEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Deviation from ſtraightneſs; curvity. *Hooker.*
2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*

CROP. *ſ.* [cpop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird. *Ray.*

CRO'PFUL. *a.* [*crop* and *full.*] Satiated; with a full belly. *Milton.*

CRO'PSICK. *a.* [*crop ſick.*] Sick with exceſs and debauchery. *Tate.*

CROP. *ſ.* [cpoppa, Saxon.]

1. The higheſt part or end of any thing.
2. The harveſt; the corn gathered off a field. *Roſcommon.*
3. Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Creech.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CRO'SIER. *ſ.* [*croiſer*, Fr.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop. *Bacon.*

CRO'SLET. *ſ.* [*croiſſelet*, Fr.] A ſmall croſs. *Spenſer.*

CROSS. *ſ.* [*croix*, French.]

1. One ſtraight body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor.*
2. The enſign of the Chriſtian religion. *Rowe.*
3. A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion; ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A line drawn through another.
5. Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; oppoſition; miſadventure; trial of patience. *Ben. Johnſon. Taylor.*
6. Money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs. *Howel.*
7. *Croſs and Pile*, a play with money. *Swift.*

CROSS. *a.* [from the ſubſtantive.]

1. Tranſverſe; falling athwart ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
2. Oblique;

2. Oblique; lateral. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Adverſe; oppoſite. *Atterbury.*
4. Perverſe; untractable. *South.*
5. Peeviſh; fretful; ill-humoured. *Tillotſon.*
6. Contrary; contradictory. *South.*
7. Contrary to wiſh; unfortunate. *South.*
8. Interchanged. *Bacon.*

CROSS. *prep.*
1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect any thing. *Knolles.*
2. Over; from ſide to ſide. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another. *Hudibras.*
2. To ſign with the croſs.
3. To mark out; to cancel; as, *to croſs an article.*
4. To paſs over. *Temple.*
5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Spenſer.*
6. To thwart; to interpoſe obſtruction. *Daniel. Clarendon.*
7. To counteract. *Locke.*
8. To contravene; to hinder by authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To contradict. *Bacon.*
10. To debar; to preclude. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CROSS. *v. n.*
1. To lye athwart another thing.
2. To be inconſiſtent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *ſ.* A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*croſs* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*

CRO'SS-STAFF. *ſ.* [from *croſs* and *ſtaff.*] An inſtrument commonly called the fore-ſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars. *Harris.*

A CRO'SSBITE. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRO'SSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Collier.*

CRO'SSBOW. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *bow.*] A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'SSBOWER. *ſ.* A ſhooter with a croſs-bow. *Raleigh.*

CROSS GRAINED. *a.* [*croſs* and *grain.*]
1. Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular. *Moxon.*
2. Perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious. *Prior.*

CRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *croſs.*]
1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe.
2. Oppoſitely; adverſely; in oppoſition to. *Tillotſon.*
3. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS. *ſ.* [from *croſs.*]
1. Tranſverſeneſs; interſection.
2. Perverſeneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Collier.*

CRO'SSROW. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *rew.*] Alphabet; ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhew that the end of learning is piety. *Shakeſpeare*

CRO'SSWIND. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *wind,*] Wind blowing from the right or left. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWAY. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *way.*] A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'SSWORT. *ſ.* [from *croſs* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

CROTCH. *ſ.* [*croc,* French.] A hook. *Bacon.*

CRO'TCHET. *ſ.* [*crotchet,* French.]
1. [In muſick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. *Chambers. Davies.*
2. A piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building. *Dryden.*
3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]
4. A perverſe conceit; an odd fancy. *Howel.*

To CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crocbu,* crooked, Fr.]
1. To ſtoop low; to lye cloſe to the ground.
2. To fawn; to bend ſervilely. *Dryden.*

CROUP. *ſ.* [*crouppe,* French.]
1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPA'DES. *ſ.* [from *croup.*] Are higher leaps than thoſe of corvets. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW. *ſ.* [cnape, Saxon.]
1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſſes of beaſts. *Dryden.*
2. *To pluck a* CROW, to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A piece of iron uſed as a lever. *Southern.*
4. The voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gaiety.

CRO'WFOOT. *ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot.*] A flower.

CRO'WFOOT. *ſ.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*

To CROW. preterite. *I crew,* or *crowed*; *I have crowed.* [cnapan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a cock makes. *Hakewell.*
2. To boaſt; to bully; to vapour.

CROWD. *ſ.* cnuð, Saxon.]
1. A multitude confuſedly preſſed together.
2. A promiſcuous medley. *Eſſay on Homer.*
3. The vulgar; the populace. *Dryden.*
4. [from *crwth,* Welſh.] A fiddle. *Hudibras.*

To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill with confuſed multitudes. *Watts.*
2. To preſs cloſe together. *Burnet.*

3. To

3. To incumber by multitudes. *Granville.*
4. *To* CROWD *Sail.* [A ſea phraſe.] To ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*
1. To ſwarm; to be numerous and confuſed. *Dryden.*
2. To thruſt among a multitude. *Cowley.*

CRO'WDER. *ſ.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler. *Sidney.*

CRO'WKEEPER. *ſ.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A ſcarecrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

CROWN. *ſ.* [*couronne*, Fr.]
1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A garland. *Eccluſ.*
3. Reward; honorary diſtinction. 1 *Cor.*
4. Regal power; royalty. *Locke.*
5. The top of the head. *Pope.*
6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Part of the hat that covers the head. *Sharp.*
8. A piece of money. *Suckling.*
9. Honour; ornament; decoration. *Eccluſ.* xxv. 6.
10. Completion; accompliſhment.

CROWN IMPERIAL. *ſ.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament. *Dryden.*
2. To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden.*
3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illuſtrious. *Pſalms.*
4. To reward; to recompence. *Roſcommon.*
5. To complete; to perfect. *South.*
6. To terminate; to finiſh. *Dryden.*

CRO'WNGLASS. *ſ.* The fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

CRO'WNPOST. *ſ.* A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB. *ſ.* A ſtinking filthy ſcab, round a horſe's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

CRO'WNWHEEL. *ſ.* The upper wheel of a watch.

CRO'WNWORKS. *ſ.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced toward the field to gain ſome hill or riſing ground. *Harris.*

CRO'WNET. *ſ.* [from *crown.*]
1. The ſame with *coronet.*
2. Chief end; laſt purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'YLSTONE. *ſ.* Cryſtallized cauk. *Woodward.*

CRU'CIAL. *a.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Tranſverſe; interſecting one another. *Sharp.*

To CRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIBLE. *ſ.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymiſt's melting pot made of earth. *Peacham.*

CRUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing the croſs.

CRU'CIFIER. *ſ.* [from *crucify.*] He tha inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion. *Ham*

CRU'CIFIX. *ſ.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion. *Addiſon.*

CRUCIFI'XION. *ſ.* [from *crucifixus*, Lat.] The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs. *Addiſon.*

CRU'CIFORM. *a.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a croſs.

To CRU'CIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright. *Milton.*

CRUCI'GEROUS. *a.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs.

CRUD. *ſ.* [commonly written *curd.*] A concretion; coagulation.

CRUDE. *a.* [*crudus*, Latin.]
1. Raw; not ſubdued by fire.
2. Not changed by any proceſs or preparation. *Boyle.*
3. Harſh; unripe. *Bacon.*
4. Unconnected; not well digeſted. *Bacon.*
5. Not brought to perfection; immature. *Milton.*
6. Having indigeſted notions. *Milton.*
7. Indigeſted; not fully concocted in the intellect. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CRU'DELY. *ad.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation. *Dryden.*

CRU'DENESS. *ſ.* [from *crude.*] Unripeneſs; indigeſtion.

CRU'DITY. *ſ.* [from *crude.*] Indigeſtion; inconcoction; unripeneſs; want of maturity. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden.*

CRU'DY. *a.* [from *crud.*]
1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenſer.*
2. [From *crude.*] Raw; chill. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRUEL. *a.* [*cruel*, French.]
1. Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; barbarous. *Dryden.*
2. [Of things.] Bloody; miſchievous; deſtructive. *Pſalms.*

CRU'ELLY. *ad.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarouſly. *South.*

CRU'ELNESS. *ſ.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenſer.*

CRU'ELTY. *ſ.* [*cruauté*, French.] Inhumanity; ſavageneſs; barbarity. *Shakeſp.*

CRU'ENTATE. *a.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville.*

CRU'ET. *ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oyl. *Swift.*

CRUISE. *ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A ſmall cup. 1 *Kings.*

CRUISE. *ſ.* [*croiſe*, Fr.] A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rove over the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

CRUI'SER. *ſ.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } CRUMB. } *ſ.* [cpuma, Saxon.]
1. The ſoft part of bread; not the cruſt. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall particle or fragment of bread. *Thomſon.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into ſmall pieces; to comminute. *Herbert.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall pieces. *Pope.*

CRU'MENAL. *ſ.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purſe. *Spenſer.*

CRU'MMY. *a.* [from *crum.*] Soft.

CRUMP. *a.* [cpumb, Saxon.] Crooked in the back. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRU'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple.*] To draw into wrinkles. *Addiſon.*

CRU'MPLING. *ſ.* A ſmall degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. } To CRU'NKLE. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Dict.*

CRU'PPER. *ſ.* [from *croupe*, Fr.] That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail. *Sidney.*

CRU'RAL. *a.* [from *crus, cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

CRU'SADE. } CRUSA'DO. } *ſ.* See CROISADE.
1. An expedition againſt the infidels.
2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs. *Shakeſp.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET. *ſ.* A goldſmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, Fr.]
1. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſqueeze. *Milton.*
2. To preſs with violence. *Waller.*
3. To overwhelm; to beat down. *Dryden.*
4. To ſubdue; to depreſs; to diſpirit. *Milton.*

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condenſed. *Thomſon.*

CRUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A colliſion. *Addiſon.*

CRUST. *ſ.* [*cruſta*, Lat.]
1. Any ſhell, or external coat. *Addiſon.*
2. An incruſtation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addiſon.*
3. The caſe of a pye made of meal, and baked. *Addiſon.*
4. The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden.*
5. A waſte piece of bread. *Dryden.*

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To envelop; to cover with a hard caſe. *Dryden.*
2. To foul with concretions. *Swift.*

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a cruſt. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cruſta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous. *Wood.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *cruſtaceous.*] The quality of having jointed ſhells.

CRU'STILY. *ad.* [from *cruſty.*] Peeviſhly; ſnappiſhly.

CRU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *cruſty.*]
1. The quality of a cruſt.
2. Peeviſhneſs; moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY. *a.* [from *cruſt.*]
1. Covered with a cruſt. *Derham.*
2. Sturdy; moroſe; ſnappiſh.

CRUTCH. *ſ.* [*croccia*, Ital.] A ſupport uſed by cripples. *Smith.*

To CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To ſupport on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden.*

To CRY, *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]
1. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To call importunately. *Jon.* ii. 2.
3. To talk eagerly or inceſſantly. *Exodus.*
4. To proclaim; to make publick. *Jeremiah.*
5. To exclaim. *Herbert.*
6. To utter lamentation. *Tillotſon.*
7. To ſquall, as an infant. *Waller.*
8. To weep; to ſhed tears. *Donne.*
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Pſalms.*
10. To yelp, as a hound on a ſcent. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found. *Craſhaw.*

To CRY *down. v. a.*
1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Tillotſon.*
2. To prohibit. *Bacon.*
3. To overbear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRY *out. v. n.*
1. To exclaim; to ſcream; to clamour. *Job.*
2. To complain loudly. *Atterbury.*
3. To blame; to cenſure. *Shakeſpeare. Stillingfleet.*
4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRY *up. v. a.*
1. To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe. *Bacon.*
2. To raiſe the price by proclamation. *Temple.*

CRY. *ſ.* [*cri*, French.]
1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream. *Exodus.*
2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry. *Addiſon.*
4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder. *Swift.*
5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares; as, *the* cries *of London.*
7. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shakeſp.*
8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion. *Locke.*
9. Importunate call. *Jeremiah.*
10. Yelping of dogs. *Waller.*

11. Yell;

11. Yell; inarticulate noiſe. *Zeph.* i. 10.
12. A pack of dogs. *Milton. Ainſworth.*

CRY'AL. *ſ.* The heron.

CRY'ER. *ſ.* The falcon gentle. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'PTICAL. } *a.* [κρύπτω.] Hidden;
CRY'PTICK. } ſecret; occult. *Glanville.*

CRY'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *cryptical.*] Occultly; ſecretly. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]
1. The act of writing ſecret characters.
2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY. *ſ.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Ænigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *ſ.* [κρύσταλλος.]
1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures. *Hill.*
2. *Iſland cryſtal* is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of ſix planes. *Hill.*
3. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs. *Chambers.*
4. *Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters, ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal.* *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL. *a.*
1. Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE. *a.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Boyle.*
2. Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent. *Bacon.*

CRY'STALLINE *Humour. ſ.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cryſtallize.*] Congelation into cryſtals. The maſs formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal.*] To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals. *Boyle.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or ſhoot into cryſtals. *Arbuthnot.*

CUB. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The young of a beaſt; generally of a bear or fox. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The young of a whale. *Waller.*
3. In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. *Dryden.*

CUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down *Dict.*

CU'BATORY. *a.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent.

CU'BATURE. *ſ.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *ſ.* [from κύβος, a die.] A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

CUBE *Root.* } *ſ.* The origin of a cubick
CU'BICK *Root* } number.

CU'BEB. *ſ.* A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer, of a greyiſh-brown colour on the ſurface, and compoſed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a ſingle and thin friable ſhell or capſule, containing a ſingle ſeed of a roundiſh figure, blackiſh on the ſurface, and white within. *Hill. Floyer.*

CU'BICAL. } *a.* [from *cube.*]
CU'BICK. }
1. Having the form or properties of a cube. *Bentley.*
2. It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number ſixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the *cubick* number ſixty-four. *Hale.*

CUBI'CALNESS. *ſ.* [from *cubical.*] The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CUBI'CULARY. *a.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the poſture of lying down. *Brown.*

CU'BIFORM. *a.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the ſhape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *ſ.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inward, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Holder.*

CU'BITAL. *a.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*

CU'CKINGSTOOL. *ſ.* An engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds and unquiet women. *Cowel. Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD. *ſ.* [*cocu*, Fr.] One that is married to an adulteſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*
1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity. *Dryden.*

CU'COLDY. *a.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *ſ.* [*cuckold* and *make.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Dryden.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *ſ.* [from *cuckold.*]
1. The act of adultery. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtate of a cuckold. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'CKOO. *ſ.* [*cuccew*, Welch.]
1. A bird which appears in the ſpring; and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Sidney. Thomſon.*
2. A name of contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUCKOO BUD. } *ſ.* The name of a
CUCKOO-FLOWER. } flower. *Shakeſp.*

CUCKOO SPITTLE. *ſ.* *Woodſeare*, that ſpumous dew or exudation, found upon plants, about the latter end of May. *Brown.*

CU'CULLATE. } *a.* *cucullatus*, hooded,
CU'CULLATED. } Latin.]
1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood. *Brown.*

CU'CUMBER. *ſ.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant. *Miller.*

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]
Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, commonly called a *body*. *Boyle.*

CUD. *ſ.* [cuo, Saxon.] That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach, in order to rumination. *Sidney.*

CU'DDEN. } *ſ.* A clown; a ſtupid low
CU'DDY. } dolt. *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* To lye cloſe; to ſquat. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtick to ſtrike with. *Locke.*
2. *To croſs the* CUDGELS, is to yield. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a ſtick. *South.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *a.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick. *Hudibras.*

CU'DWEED. *ſ.* [from *cud* and *weed.*] A plant. *Miller.*

CUE. *ſ.* [*queue*, a tail, Fr.]
1. The tail or end of any thing.
2. The laſt word of a ſpeech. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction. *Swift.*
4. The part that any man is to play in his turn. *Rymer.*
5. Humour; temper of mind.

CUE'RPO. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *ſ.* [*zuffa*, a battle, Italian.] A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke. *Shakeſp.*

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle. *Dryden.*

To CUFF. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſtrike with talons. *Otway.*

CUFF. *ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.] Part of the ſleeve. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'IRASS. *ſ.* [*cuiraſſe*, Fr.] A breaſtplate. *Dryden.*

CUIRA'SSIER. *ſ.* [from *cuiraſs.*] A man at arms; a ſoldier in armour. *Milton.*

CUISH. *ſ.* [*cuiſſe*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs. *Dryden.*

CU'LDEES. *ſ.* [*colidei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE. *ſ.* Arſe-ſmart.

CU'LINARY. *a.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen. *Newton.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To ſelect from others. *Hooker. Pope.*

CU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *cull.*] One who picks or chooſes.

CU'LLION. [*coglione*, a fool, Ital.] A ſcoundrel. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'LLIONLY. *a.* [from *cullion.*] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; baſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'LLY. *ſ.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or impoſed upon. *Arbuthnot.*

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to impoſe upon.

CULMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*culmus*, and *fero*, Lat.] *Culmiferous* plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks. *Quincy.*

To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milton.*

CULMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *culminate.*] The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableneſs.

CU'LPABLE. [*culpabilis*, Latin.]
1. Criminal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Blameable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*

CU'LPABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *culpable.*] Blameably; criminally. *Taylor.*

CU'LPRIT. *ſ.* A man arraigned before his judge. *Prior.*

CU'LTER. *ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſhare.

To CU'LTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]
1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry. *Felton.*
2. To improve; to meliorate. *Waller.*

CULTIVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cultivate.*]
1. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.
2. Improvement in general; meliotation. *South.*

CULTIVA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Boyle.*

CUL-

CU'LTURE. *ſ.* [*cultura*, Latin.]
1. The act of cultivation. *Woodward.*
2. Art of improvement and melioration. *Tatler.*

To CU'LTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to till. *Thomſon.*

CU'LVER. *ſ.* [culfne, Saxon.] A pigeon. *Spenſer.*

CU'LVERIN. *ſ.* [*coleuvrine*, French.] A ſpecies of ordnance. *Waller.*

CU'LVERKEY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of flower. *Walton.*

To CU'MBER. *v. a.* [*komberen*, to diſturb, Dutch.]
1. To embarraſs; to entangle; to obſtruct. *Locke.*
2. To crowd or load with ſomething uſeleſs. *Locke.*
3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity of cares. *Luke.*
5. To be troubleſome in any place. *Grew.*

CU'MBER. *ſ.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarraſſment. *Raleigh.*

CU'MBERSOME. *a.* [from *cumber.*]
1. Troubleſome; vexatious. *Sidney.*
2. Burthenſome; embarraſſing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Unweildy; unmanageable. *Newton.*

CU'MBERSOMELY. *ad.* [from *cumberſome.*] In a troubleſome manner.

CU'MBERSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *cumberſome.*] Encumbrance; hindrance; obſtruction.

CU'MBRANCE. *ſ.* [from *cumber.*] Burthen; hindrance; impediment. *Milton.*

CU'MBROUS. *a.* [from *cumber.*]
1. Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing. *Spenſer.*
2. Oppreſſive; burthenſome. *Swift.*
3. Jumbled; obſtructing each other. *Milton.*

CU'MFREY. *ſ.* A medicinal plant.

CU'MIN. *ſ.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

To CU'MULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together. *Woodward.*

CUMULA'TION. *ſ.* The act of heaping together.

CUNCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procraſtination; dilatorineſs. *Hayward.*

CUNCTA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond.*

To CUND. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] To give notice. *Carew.*

CU'NEAL. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM. *a.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.

CU'NNER. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh leſs than an oyſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks. *Ainſworth.*

CU'NNING. *a.* [from connan, Saxon.]
1. Skilful; knowing; learned. *Shakeſpeare. Prior.*
2. Performed with ſkill; artful. *Spenſer.*
3. Artfully; deceitful; trickiſh; ſubtle; crafty; ſubdolous. *South.*
4. Acted with ſubtilty. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING. *ſ.* [cunninge, Saxon.]
1. Artifice; deceit; ſlyneſs; ſleight; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon.*
2. Art; ſkill; knowledge.

CU'NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *cunning.*] Artfully; ſlyly; craftily. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN. *ſ.* [*cunning* and *man.*] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods. *Hudibras.*

CU'NNINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *cunning.*] Deceitfulneſs; ſlyneſs.

CUP. *ſ.* [cup, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall veſſel to drink in. *Geneſis.*
2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Waller.*
3. Social entertainment; merry bout. *Knolles. Ben. Johnſon.*
4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the huſk of an acorn. *Woodward.*
5. CUP *and Can.* Familiar companions. *Swift.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupply with cups. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To fix a glaſs bell or cucurbite upon the ſkin, to draw the blood in ſcarification. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER. *ſ.*
1. An officer of the king's houſehold. *Wotton.*
2. An attendant to give wine to a feaſt. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

CU'PBOARD. *ſ.* [*cup* and bopd, Saxon.] A caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure; to hoard up. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiſcence; unlawful longing.

CU'POLA. *ſ.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemiſphe ical ſummit of a building. *Addiſon.*

CU'PPEL. See COPPEL.

CU'PPER. *ſ.* [from *cup.*] One who applies cupping-glaſſes; a ſcarifier.

CU'PPING-GLASS. *ſ.* [from *cup* and *glaſs.*] A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rareſying the air. *Wiſeman.*

CU'PREOUS. *a.* [*cupreus*, Lat.] Copperry; conſiſting of copper. *Boyle.*

CUR. *ſ.* [*kerre*, Dutch.]
1. A worthleſs degenerate dog. *Shakeſp.*
2. A term of reproach for a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RABLE.

CU'RABLE. *a.* [from *cure.*] That admits a remedy. *Dryden.*

CU'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *curable.*] Poſſibility to be healed.

CU'RACY. *ſ.* [from *curate.*] Employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *ſ.* [*curator*, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. A pariſh prieſt. *Dryden. Collier.*

CU'RATESHIP. *ſ.* [from *curate.*] The ſame with curacy.

CU'RATIVE. *a.* [from *cure.*] Relating to the cure of diſeaſes; not preſervative. *Brown.*

CURA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One that has the care and ſuperintendence of any thing. *Swift.*

CURB. *ſ.* [*courber*, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Reſtraint; inhibition; oppoſition. *Atterbury.*

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide a horſe with a curb. *Milton.*
2. To reſtrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenſer. Roſcommon.*

CURD. *ſ.* The coagulation of milk. *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cauſe to coagulate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd.*] To coagulate; to concrete. *Bacon.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cauſe to coagulate. *Smith. Floyer.*

CU'RDY. *a.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled. *Arbuthnot.*

CURE. *ſ.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; reſtorative. *Granville.*
2. Act of healing. *Luke.*
3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to reſtore to health; to remedy. *Waller.*
2. To prepare in any manner, ſo as to be preſerved from corruption. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS. *a.* [*cure* and *leſs.*] Without cure; without remedy. *Shakeſpeare.*

CURER. *ſ.* [from *cure.*] A healer; a phyſician. *Shakeſpeare. Harvey.*

CU'RFEW. *ſ.* [*couvre feu* French.]

1. An evening peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man ſhould rake up his fire, and put out his light. *Cowel. Milton.*
2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY. *ſ.* [*curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, or retinue of a court. *Bacon.*

CURIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *curious.*]

1. Inquiſitiveneſs; inclination to enquiry.
2. Nicety; delicacy. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Accuracy; exactneſs. *Ray.*
4. An act of curioſity; nice experiment. *Bacon.*
5. An object of curioſity; rarity. *Addiſon.*

CU'RIOUS. *a.* [*curioſus*, Latin.]

1. Inquiſitive; deſirous of information. *Davies.*
2. Attentive to; diligent about. *Woodward.*
3. Accurate; careful not to miſtake. *Hooker.*
4. Difficult to pleaſe; ſolicitous of perfection. *Taylor.*
5. Exact; nice; ſubtle. *Holder.*
6. Artful; not neglectful; nor fortuitous. *Fairfax.*
7. Elegant; neat; laboured; finiſhed. *Exodus.*
8. Rigid; ſevere; rigorous. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *curious.*]

1. Inquiſitively; attentively; ſtudiouſly. *Newton.*
2. Elegantly; neatly. *South.*
3. Artfully; exactly.
4. Captiouſly.

CURL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair. *Sidney.*
2. Undulation; wave; ſinuoſity; flexure. *Newton.*

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shakeſp.*
2. To writhe; to twiſt.
3. To dreſs with curls. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities. *Dryden.*

To CURL. *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*
2. To riſe in indulations. *Dryden.*
3. To twiſt itſelf. *Dryden.*

CU'RLEW. *ſ.* [*courlieu*, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl.
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It frequents the corn fields in Spain. *Trevoux.*

CURMU'DGEON. *ſ.* [*cœur mechant*, Fr.] An avaricious churliſh fellow; a miſer; a niggard; a griper.

CURMU'DGEONLY. *a.* [from *curmudgeon.*] Avaricious; covetous; churliſh; niggardly. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RRANT. *ſ.*

1. The tree.
2. A ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth.* *King.*

CU'RRENCY. *ſ.* [from *current.*]

1. Circulation; power of paſſing from hand to hand. *Swift.*
2. General reception.
3. Fluency; readineſs of utterance.
4. Continuance; conſtant flow. *Ayliffe.*

5. General

5. General eſteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. *Bacon.*
6. The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CU'RRENT. *a.* [*currens*, Latin.]
1. Circulatory; paſſing from hand to hand. *Geneſis.*
2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative. *Hooker.*
3. Common; general. *Watts.*
4. Popular; ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation. *Grew.*
5. Faſhionable; popular. *Pope.*
6. Paſſable; ſuch as may be allowed or admitted. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. What is now paſſing; as, *the* current *year.*

CU'RRENT. *ſ.*
1. A running ſtream. *Boyle.*
2. Currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places. *Harris.*

CU'RRENTLY. *ad.* [from *current.*]
1. A conſtant motion.
2. Without oppoſition. *Hooker.*
3. Popularly; faſhionably; generally.
4. Without ceaſing.

CU'RRENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *current.*]
1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Eaſineſs of pronunciation. *Camden.*

CU'RRIER. *ſ.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RRISH. *a.* [from *cur.*] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; ſour; quarrelſome. *Fairfax.*

To CU'RRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, Latin, leather.]
1. To dreſs leather.
2. To beat; to drub; to threſh; to chaſtiſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat. *Bacon.*
4. To ſcratch in kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To CURRY *Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery. *Hooker.*

CU'RRYCOMB. *ſ.* [from *curry* and *comb.*] An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes. *Locke.*

To CURSE. *v. a.* [cuppian, Saxon.]
1. To wiſh evil to; to execute; to devote. *Knolles.*
2. To miſchief; to afflict; to torment. *Pope.*

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate. *Judges.*

CURSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Malediction; wiſh of evil to another. *Dryden.*
2. Affliction; torment; vexation. *Addiſon.*

CU'RSED. *particip. a.* [from *curſe.*]
1. Under a curſe; hateful; deteſtable. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unholy; unſanctified. *Milton.*
3. Vexatious; troubleſome. *Prior.*

CU'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *curſed.*] Miſerably; ſhamefully. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *curſed.*] The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CU'RSHIP. *ſ.* [from *cur.*] Dogſhip: meanneſs. *Hudibras.*

CU'RSITOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowel.*

CU'RSORARY. *a.* [from *curſus*, Latin.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RSORILY. *ad.* [from *curſory.*] Haſtily; without care. *Atterbury.*

CU'RSORINESS. *ſ.* [from *curſory.*] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY. *a.* [from *curſorius*, Latin.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs. *Addiſon.*

CURST. *a.* Forward; peeviſh; malignant; malicious; ſnarling. *Aſcham. Craſhaw.*

CU'RSTNESS. *ſ.* [from *curſt.*] Peeviſhneſs; forwardneſs; malignity. *Dryden.*

CURT. *a.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CU'RTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] To cut off; to cut ſhort; to ſhorten. *Hudibras.*

CU'RTAIL *Dog. ſ.* A dog whoſe tail is cut off. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RTAIN. *ſ.* [*cortina*, Latin.]
1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure. *Arbuthnot.*
2. *To draw the* CURTAIN. To cloſe it ſo as to ſhut out the light. *Pope.*
3. To open it ſo as to diſcern the object. *Shakeſpeare. Craſhaw.*
4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions. *Knolles.*

CU'RTAIN-LECTURE. *ſ.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed. *Addiſon.*

To CU'RTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe with curtains. *Pope.*

CU'RTATE *Diſtance. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *curto*, to ſhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance.

CU'RTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.
CU'RTELAX. }

CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED. *a.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVA'TION. *ſ.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE. *ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs; inflexion; manner of bending. *Holder.*

CURVE,

CURVE. *a.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs. *Thomſon.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder.*

To CURVET. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to bound. *Drayton.*
2. To friſk; to be licentious.

CURVET. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILINEAR. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of a crooked line. *Cheyne.*
2. Compoſed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs. *Holder.*

CUSHION. *ſ.* [*couſſin*, French.] A pillow for the ſeat; a ſoft pad placed upon a chair. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*

CUSHIONED. *a.* [from *cuſhion.*] Seated on a cuſhion.

CUSP. *ſ.* [*cuſpis*, Latin.] A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CUSPATED. } *a.* [from *cuſpis*, Latin.]
CUSPIDATED. } When the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

CUSTARD. *ſ.* [*cawſtard*, Welch.] A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar. It is a food much uſed in city feaſts. *Pope.*

CUSTODY. *ſ.* [*cuſtodia*, Latin.]
1. Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty. *Milton.*
2. Care; preſervation; ſecurity. *Bacon.*

CUSTOM. *ſ.* [*couſtume*, French.]
1. Habit; habitual practice.
2. Faſhion; common way of acting.
3. Eſtabliſhed manner. *1 Sam.*
4. Practice of buying of certain perſons. *Addiſon.*
5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.
6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed. *Cowel.*
7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported. *Temple.*

CUSTOMHOUSE. *ſ.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. *Swift.*

CUSTOMABLE. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *cuſtomable.*]
1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuſtom.

CUSTOMABLY. *ad.* [from *cuſtomable.*] According to cuſtom. *Hayward.*

CUSTOMARILY. *ad.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Habitually; commonly. *Ray.*

CUSTOMARINESS. *ſ.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Frequency. *Government of the Tongue.*

CUSTOMARY. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*]
1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom; according to preſcription. *Glanville.*
2. Habitual. *Tillotſon.*
3. Uſual; wonted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUSTOMED. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*] Uſual; common. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUSTOMER. *ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*] One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing. *Roſcommon.*

CUSTREL. *ſ.*
1. A buckle bearer.
2. A veſſel for holding wine. *Ainſworth.*

To CUT. pret. *cut*; part. paſſ. *cut.* [from the French *couteau*, a knife.]
1. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument. *Dryden.*
2. To hew. *2 Chron.*
3. To carve; to make by ſculpture.
4. To form any thing by cutting. *Pope.*
5. To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation.
6. To divide packs of cards. *Granville.*
7. To interſect; to croſs; as, one line *cuts* another.
8. *To* CUT *down.* To fell; to hew down. *Knolles.*
9. *To* CUT *down.* To excel; to overpower. *Addiſon.*
10. *To* CUT *off.* To ſeparate from the other parts. *Judges.*
11. *To* CUT *off.* To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. *Howel.*
12. *To* CUT *off.* To reſcind. *Smalridge.*
13. *To* CUT *off.* To intercept; to hinder from union. *Clarendon.*
14. *To* CUT *off.* To put an end to; to obviate. *Clarendon.*
15. *To* CUT *off.* To take away; to withhold. *Rogers.*
16. *To* CUT *off.* To preclude. *Prior.*
17. *To* CUT *off.* To interrupt; to ſilence. *Bacon.*
18. *To* CUT *off.* To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate. *Dryden.*
19. *To* CUT *out.* To ſhape; to form. *Temple.*
20. *To* CUT *out.* To ſcheme; to contrive. *Howel.*
21. *To* CUT, *out.* To adapt. *Rymer.*
22. *To* CUT *out.* To debar. *Pope.*
23. *To* CUT *out.* To excel; to outdo.
24. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption. *Dryden.*
25. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To abridge; as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*
26. *To* CUT *up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*
27. *To* CUT *up.* To eradicate. *Job.*

To CUT. *v. n.*

1. To make its way by dividing obſtructions. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To perform the operation of lithotomy. *Pope.*
3. To interfere; as, a horſe that *cuts.*

CUT. *part. a.* Prepared for uſe. *Swift.*

CUT. *ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument.
2. The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge.
3. A wound made by cutting. *Wiſeman.*
4. A channel made by art. *Knolles.*
5. A part cut off from the reſt. *Mortimer.*
6. A ſmall particle; a ſhred. *Hooker.*
7. A lot cut off a ſtick. *Locke.*
8. A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off. *Hale.*
9. A picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it. *Brown.*
10. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. *Swift.*
11. Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape. *Stilling fleet. Addiſon.*
12. A fool or cully. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. CUT *and long tail.* Men of all kinds. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CUTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the ſkin. *Floyer.*

CU'TICLE. *ſ.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin. This is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter upon any burning, or the application of a bliſtering-plaiſter. It ſticks cloſe to a ſurface of the true ſkin. *Quincy.*
2. A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

CUTI'CULAR. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTH. Knowledge or ſkill. *Camden.*

CU'TLASS. *ſ.* [*coutelas*, French.] A broad cutting ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'TLER. *ſ.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or ſells knives. *Clarendon.*

CU'TPURSE. *ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe.*] One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes. A thief; a robber. *Bentley.*

CU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *cut.*]

1. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.*
4. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them. *Covel.*

CUT-THROAT. *ſ.* [*cut* and *throat.*] A ruffian; a murderer; an aſſaſſin. *Knolles.*

CUT-THROAT. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. *Carew.*

CU'TTING. *ſ.* [from *cut.*] A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon.*

CU'TTLE. *ſ.* A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Ray.*

CU'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul mouthed fellow. *Hanmer. Shakeſpeare.*

CY'CLE. *ſ.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a ſpace in which the ſame revolution begins again; a periodical ſpace of time. *Holder.*
3. A method, or account of a method continued till the ſame courſe begins again. *Evelyn.*
4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CY'CLOID. *ſ.* [from κυκλοειδής.] A geometrical curve, of which the geneſis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail deſcribes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLO'IDAL. *a.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA. *ſ.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a courſe of the ſciences.

CY'GNET. *ſ.* [from *cygnus*, Lat.] A young ſwan. *Mortimer.*

CY'LINDER. *ſ.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular. *Wilkins.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *a.* [from *cylinder.*] Par-
CYLI'NDRICK. } taking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder. *Woodward.*

CYMA'R. *ſ.* [properly written *ſimar.*] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf. *Dryden.*

CYMÆ'TIUM. ſ. [Latin; from κυμάτιον.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris. Spectator.*

CY'MBAL. *ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A muſical inſtrument. *Dryden.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [κύων κυνὸς, and ἄνθρωπος.] A ſpecies of madneſs in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGE'TICKS. *ſ.* [κυνηγετικὴ.] The art of hunting.

CY'NICAL. } *a.* [κυνικὸς.] Having the qua-
CY'NICK. } lities of a dog; curriſh; brutal; ſnarling; ſatirical. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK. *ſ.* [κυνικὸς.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort; a follower of Diogenes; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope. *Shakeſpeare.*

CY'NOSURE. *ſ.* [from κυνόσουρα.] The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer. *Milton.*

CY'PRESS-TREE. *ſ.* [*cypreſſus*, Latin.]
1. A tall ſtraight tree. Its fruit is of no uſe; its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made uſe of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the *cypreſs-tree* is always green, very heavy, of a good ſmell, and never either rots or is worm-eaten. *Calmet. Shakeſpeare. Iſaiah.*
2. It is the emblem of mourning. *Shakeſpeare.*

CY'PRUS. *ſ.* A thin tranſparent black ſtuff. *Shakeſpeare.*

CYST. } *ſ.* [κύϛις.] A bag containing
CY'STIS. } ſome morbid matter. *Wiſeman.*

CY'STICK. *a.* [from *cyſt*, a bag.] Contained in a bag. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *ſ.* [κύϛις and τέμνω.] The act or practice of opening incyſted tumours.

CZAR. *ſ.* [written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperour of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA. *ſ.* [from *czar.*] The empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

DÆD

D, Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T. The ſound of D in *Engliſh* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CA'PO. [Italian.] A term in muſick, which means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt. *Sharp.*

DAB. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *ſ.* A water-fowl. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To ſmear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*
1. To play in water; to move in water or mud. *Swift.*
2. To do any thing in a ſlight manner; to tamper. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *dabble.*]
1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without maſtery; a ſuperficial meddler. *Swift.*

DACE. *ſ.* A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *ſ.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort.

DAD. } *ſ.* The child's way of expreſſing
DA'DDY. } *father.* *Shakeſpeare.*

DÆ'DAL. *a.* [*dædalus*, Latin.] Various; variegated.

DAI

DA'FFODIL. }
DAFFODI'LLY. } *ſ.* This plant
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. } hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped. *Spenſer. Milton. Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [from *do aſt.*] To toſs aſide; to throw away ſlightly. *Shakeſp.*

DAG. *ſ.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a piſtol.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To daggle; to bemire.

DA'GGER. *ſ.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A ſhort ſword; a poniard. *Addiſon.*
2. A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.
3. The obelus; as [†]

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *ſ.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. *Hudibras.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire. *Pope.*

DAGGLEDTAIL. *a.* [*daggle* and *tail.*] Bemired; beſpattered. *Swift.*

DAI'LY. *a.* [ꝺæglic, Saxon.] Happening every day; quotidian. *Prior.*

DAI'LY. *ad.* Every day; very often. *Spenſer.*

DA'INTILY. *ad.* [from *dainty.*]
1. Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon.*
2. Deliciouſly; pleaſantly. *Howel.*

DA'INTINESS. *ſ.* [from *dainty.*]
1. Delicacy; ſoftneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Elegance; nicety. *Wotton.*
3. Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs. *Wotton.*

DA'INTY,

DA'INTY. *a.* [*dain*, old French.]
1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste. *Bacon.*
2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish. *Davies.*
3. Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakesp.*
4. Elegant; tenderly; languishingly beautiful. *Milton.*
5. Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *s.*
1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy. *Proverbs.*
2. A word of fondness formerly in use. *Ben. Johnson.*

DA'IRY. *s.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk.]
1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.
2. The place where milk is manufactured.
3. Pasturage; milk farm. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *s.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk. *Dryden.*

DA'ISY. *s.* [ᵭæȝeɾeᵹe, Sax.] A spring-flower. *Shakespeare.*

DALE. *s.* [*dalei*, Gothick.] A vale; a valley. *Tickell.*

DA'LLIANCE. *s.* [from *dally.*]
1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Milton.*
2. Conjugal conversation. *Milton.*
3. Delay; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*

DA'LLIER. *s.* [from *dally.*] A trifler; a fondler. *Ascham.*

DA'LLOP. *s.* A tuft or clump. *Tusser.*

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]
1. To trifle; to play the fool. *Shakespeare. Calamy.*
2. To exchange caresses; to fondle. *Shakespeare.*
3. To sport; to play; to frolick. *Shakespeare.*
4. To delay. *Wisdom.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse. *Knolles.*

DAM. *s.* [from *dame.*] The mother.

DAM. *s.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [ᵭemman, Saxon.] To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams. *Otway.*

DA'MAGE. *s.* [*domage*, French.]
1. Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Davies.*
2. Loss; mischief suffered. *Milton.*
3. The value of mischief done. *Clarendon.*
4. Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon.*
5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. *Cowel.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* To mischief; to injure; to impair. *Addison.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage.

DA'MAGEABLE. *a.* [from *damage.*]
1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.
2. Mischievous; pernicious. *Government of the Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE. *s.* [from *Damascus.*] A small black plum; a damson. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. *s.* [*damasquin*, Fr.] Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part arises above the rest in flowers. *Swift.*

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form flowers upon stuffs.
2. To variegate; to diversify. *Fenton.*

DA'MASK-ROSE. *s.* A red rose. *Bacon.*

DA'MASKENING. *s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. *Chambers.*

DAME. *s.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.]
1. A lady; the title of honour to women. *Milton.*
2. Mistress of a low family. *L'Estrange.*
3. Women in general. *Shakespeare.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *s.* Queen's gilliflower.

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]
1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon.*
2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. *South.*
3. To condemn. *Dryden.*
4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *a.* [from *damn.*] Deserving damnation. *Hooker.*

DA'MNABLY. *ad.* [from *damnable.*] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. *South.*

DAMNA'TION. *s.* [from *damn.*] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. *Taylor.*

DA'MNATORY. *a.* [from *damnatorius*, Lat.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED. *part. a.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*

DAMNI'FICK. *a.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DA'MNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Lat.]
1. To endamage; to injure. *Locke.*
2. To hurt; to impair. *Spenser.*

DA'MNINGNESS. *s.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *a.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]
1. Moist; inclining to wet. *Dryden.*
2. Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton.*

DAMP. *s.*
1. Fog; moist air; moisture. *Dryden.*
2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.*
3. Dejection; depression of spirit. *Roscommon.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet; to moisten.

2. To depreſs; to deject; to chill. *Atterb.*
3. To weaken; to abandon. *Milton.*

DA'MPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetneſs; ſogginess; moiſture. *Bacon.*

DA'MPNESS. *ſ.* [from *damp.*] Moiſture; ſogginess. *Dryden.*

DA'MPY. *a.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; ſorrowful. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL. *ſ.* [*damoiſelle*, Fr.]
1. A young gentlewoman. *Prior.*
2. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.*
3. A wench; a country laſs. *Gay.*

DA'MSON. *ſ.* [corruptly from *damaſcene.*] A ſmall black plum. *Shakeſpeare.*

DAN. *ſ.* [from *dominus*, Lat.] The old term of honour for men. *Prior.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, Fr.] To move in meaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DANCE *Attendance. v. a.* To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs. *Raleigh.*

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make a dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon.*

DANCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon.*

DA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *dance.*] One that practiſes the art of dancing. *Donne.*

DA'NCINGMASTER. *ſ.* [*dance* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *ſ.* [*dancing* and *ſchool.*] The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Eſtrange.*

DANDE'LION. *ſ.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *ſ.* [*dandin*, Fr.] A little fellow; an urchin.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelon*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhake a child on the knee. *Donne. Temple.*
2. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addiſon.*
3. To delay; to procraſtinate. *Spenſer.*

DA'NDLER. *ſ.* He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *ſ.* [ꝛan, the itch, and ꝺꝛop, ſordid.] Scabs in the head.

DA'NEWORT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of elder; called alſo dwarf elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *ſ.* [*danger*, Fr.] Riſque; hazard; peril. *Acts*

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without riſque. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perillous. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardouſly; perilouſly; with danger. *Hammond.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *dangerous.*] Danger; hazard; peril. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner.*]
1. To hang looſe and quivering. *Smith.*
2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *dangle.*] A man that hangs about women. *Ralph.*

DANK. *a.* [from *tuncken*, Germ.] Damp; humid; moiſt; wet. *Milton. Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip.*] To let fall gently into the water. *Walton.*

DAPA'TICAL. *a.* Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER. *a.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.*

DA'PPERLING. *ſ.* [from *dapper.*] A dwarf. *Ainſworth.*

DA'PPLE. *a.* Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* To ſtreak; to vary. *Spenſer. Bacon.*

DAR. } *ſ.* A fiſh found in the Severn.
DART. }

To DARE. *v. a.* pret. *I durſt*; part. *I have dared.* [ꝺeappan, Saxon.] To have courage for any purpoſe; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

To DARE. *v. a.* To challenge; to defy. *Knolles. Roſcommon.*

To DARE *Larks.* To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs. *Carew.*

DARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'REFUL. *a.* [*dare* and *full.*] Full of defiance. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'RING. *a.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearleſs. *Prior.*

DA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageouſly. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *daring.*] Boldneſs.

DARK. *a.* [ꝺeoꝛc, Saxon.]
1. Not light; without light. *Waller.*
2. Not of a ſhowy or vivid colour. *Leviticus. Boyle.*
3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden.*
4. Opake; not tranſparent.
5. Obſcure; not perſpicuous. *Hooker.*
6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. *Denham.*
7. Gloomy; not chearful. *Addiſon.*

DARK. *ſ.*
1. Darkneſs; obſcurity; want of light. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*
2. Obſcurity; condition of one unknown. *Atterbury.*
3. Want of knowledge. *Locke.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obſcure. *Spenſer.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. a.*
1. To make dark. *Addiſon.*
2. To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.*
3. To ſoul; to ſully. *Tillotſon.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. *participle.* Being in the dark. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

DA'RKLY. *ad.* [from *dark.*] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS. *ſ.* [from *dark.*]
1. Abſence of light. *Geneſis.*
2. Opakeneſs.
3. Obſcurity.
4. Infernal gloom; wickedneſs. *Shakeſp.*
5. The empire of Satan. *Coloſſians.*

DA'RKSOME. *a.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obſcure; not luminous. *Spenſer. Pope.*

DA'RLING. *a.* [deorling, Saxon.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'RLING. *ſ.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Halifax.*

To DARN. *v. a.* See DEARN. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff. *Gay.*

DA'RNEL. *ſ.* A weed growing in the fields. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.*
1. To range troops for battle. *Carew.*
2. To apply to the fight. *Spenſer.*

DART. *ſ.* [*dard*, French.] A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacham.*

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw offenſively. *Pope.*
2. To throw; to emit.

To DART. *v. n.* To fly as a dart. *Shakeſp.*

To DASH. *v. a.*
1. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething. *Tillotſon.*
2. To break by colliſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To throw water in flaſhes. *Mortimer.*
4. To beſpatter; to beſprinkle. *Shakeſp.*
5. To agitate any liquid. *Dryden.*
6. To mingle; to change by ſome ſmall admixture. *Hudibras.*
7. To form or print in haſte. *Pope.*
8. To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out. *Pope.*
9. To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly. *Dryden. South. Pope.*

To DASH. *v. n.*
1. To fly off the ſurface. *Cheyne.*
2. To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe. *Thomſon.*
3. To ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly. *Dryden.*

DASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Colliſion. *Thomſon.*
2. Infuſion. *Addiſon.*
3. A mark in writing; a line ——. *Brown.*
4. Stroke; blow. *Shakeſpeare.*

DASH. *ad.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD. *ſ.* [ꝺaſtpuꝛꝺ, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron. *Locke.*

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *daſtard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dryden.*

DA'STARDLY. *a.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'STARDY. *ſ.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardlineſs.

DA'TARY. *ſ.* [from *date.*] An officer of the chancery of Rome. *Dict.*

DATE. *ſ.* [*datte*, French.]
1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. End; concluſion. *Pope.*
5. Duration; continuance. *Denham.*
6. [from *daƈtylus*, Latin.] The fruit of the date tree. *Shakeſpeare.*

DATE-TREE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of palm.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley.*

DA'TELESS. *a.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'TIVE. *a.* [*dativus*, Latin.] In grammar, the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch.]
1. To ſmear with ſomething adhefive. *Exodus.*
2. To paint coarſely. *Otway.*
3. To cover with ſomething ſpecious or ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly. *Bacon.*
5. To flatter groſsly. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'UBER. *ſ.* [from *daub.*] A courſe low painter. *Swift.*

DA'UBY. *a.* [from *daub.*] Viſcous; glutinous; adhefive. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [ꝺohtop, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick.]
1. The female offspring of a man or woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A woman. *Geneſis.*
3. [In poetry.] Any deſcendant.
4. The penitent of a confeſſor. *Shakeſp.*

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr.] To diſcourage; to fright. *Glanville.*

DA'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *daunt.*] Fearleſs; not dejected. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *dauntleſs.*] Fearleſſneſs.

DAW. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Davies.*

DAWK. *ſ.* A hollow or inciſion in ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision. *Moxon.*

To DAWN. *v. n.*
1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Pope.*
2. To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.*
3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre. *Pope.*

DAWN. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden.*
2. Beginning; first rise. *Pope.*

DAY. *s.* [dæg, Saxon.]
1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *Mat.*
2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. *Shakespeare.*
3. Light; sunshine. *Romans.*
4. The day of contest; the contest; the battle. *Roscommon.*
5. An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.*
6. A day appointed for some commemoration. *Shakespeare.*
7. From day to day; without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*

To-DAY. On this day. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. *s.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed used for idleness. *Shakespeare.*

DA'YBOOK. *s.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradesman's journal.

DA'YBREAK. *s.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the first appearance of light. *Dryden.*

DAYLA'BOUR. *s.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLA'BOURER. *s.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day. *Milton.*

DA'YLIGHT. *s.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Knolles. Newton.*

DAYLI'LY. *s.* The same with asphodel.

DA'YSMAN. *s.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Spenser.*

DA'YSPRING. *s.* [*day* and *spring.*] The rise of the day; the dawn.

DA'YSTAR. *s.* [*day* and *star.*] The morning star. *Ben. Johnson.*

DA'YTIME. *s.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light, opposed to night. *Bacon.*

DA'YWORK. *s.* [*day* and *work.*] Work imposed by the day; daylabour. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [dæs, Saxon.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

DA'ZIED. *a.* Besprinkled with daisies. *Shakespeare.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Davies.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light. *Bacon.*

DE'ACON. *s.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]
1. One of the lowest order of the clergy. *Sanderson.*
2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.
3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *s.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *s.* [from *deacon.*] The
DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. *a.* [deab, Saxon.]
1. Deprived of life; exanimated. *Hale.*
2. Without life; inanimate. *Pope.*
3. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. *Psalms.*
4. Unactive; motionless. *Lee.*
5. Empty; vacant. *Dryden.*
6. Useless; unprofitable. *Addison.*
7. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. *Knolles.*
8. Still; obscure. *Hayward.*
9. Having no resemblance of life. *Dryden.*
10. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. *Boyle.*
11. Dull; frigid; not animated. *Addison.*
12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless.
13. Uninhabited. *Arbuthnot.*
14. Without the power of vegetation.
15. [In theology.] Lying under the power of sin.

The DEAD. *s.* Dead men. *Smith.*

DEAD. *s.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight. *South. Dryden.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

To DEAD. } *v. a.*
To DE'ADEN. }
1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon.*
2. To make vapid, or spiritless. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *particip. a.* [*dead* and *do.*] Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *s.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeless exigence. *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY. *a.* [from *dead.*]
1. Destructive; mortal; murtherous. *Shakespeare.*
2. Mortal; implacable. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner resembling the dead. *Dryden.*
2. Mortally. *Ezekiel.*
3. Implacably; irreconcileably.

DE'ADNESS. *s.* [from *dead.*]
1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
2. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; faintness. *Dryden. Lee.*
3. Vapidness of liquours; loss of spirit. *Mortimer.*

DE'AD-

DE'ADNETTLE. *ſ.* A weed; the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *ſ.* [a ſea-term.] That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF. *a*, [*doof*, Dutch.]
1. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing. *Holder. Swift.*
2. Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dryden.*
3. Obſcurely heard. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. *Donne.*

To DE'AFFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing. *Addiſon.*

DE'AFLY. *ad.* [from *deaf.*]
1. Without ſenſe of ſounds.
2. Obſcurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *ſ.* [from *deaf.*]
1. Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds. *Holder.*
2. Unwillingneſs to hear. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *ſ.* [*deel*, Dutch.]
1. Part. *Hooker.*
2. Quantity; degree of more or leſs. *Ben. Johnſon. Fairfax.*
3. The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.*
4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines. *Boyle.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]
1. To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different perſons. *Tickell.*
2. To ſcatter; to throw about. *Dryden.*
3. To give gradually, or one after another. *Gay.*

To DEAL. *v. n.*
1. To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to trade. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To act between two perſons; to intervene. *Bacon.*
3. To behave well or ill in any tranſaction. *Tillotſon.*
4. To act in any manner. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. *To* DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill. *Locke.*
6. *To* DEAL *in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practiſe. *Atterbury.*
7. *To* DEAL *with.* To treat in any manner; to uſe well or ill. *South. Tillotſon.*
8. *To* DEAL *with.* To contend with. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To DEA'LBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Latin.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION. *ſ.* [*dealbatio*, Latin.] The act of bleaching. *Brown.*

DE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *deal.*]
1. One that has to do with any thing. *Swift.*
2. A trader or trafficker. *Swift.*
3. A perſon who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *ſ.* [from *deal.*]
1. Practice; action. *Raleigh.*
2. Intercourſe. *Addiſon.*
3. Meaſure of treatment. *Hammond.*
4. Traffick; buſineſs. *Swift.*

DEAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *ſ.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *ſ.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.] The ſecond dignitary of a diocеſe.

DE'ANERY. *ſ.* [from *dean.*]
1. The office of a dean. *Clarendon.*
2. The revenue of a dean. *Swift.*
3. The houſe of a dean. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'ANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *a.* [ꝺeoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. Beloved; favourite; darling. *Addiſon.*
2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly. *Pope.*
3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, *a dear year.*
4. Sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEAR. *ſ.* A word of endearment. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *a.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchaſed at a high price. *Roſcommon.*

DE'ARLING. *ſ.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite. *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *dear.*]
1. With great fondneſs. *Wotton.*
2. At an high price. *Bacon.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [ꝺyꝛnan, Saxon.] To mend clothes.

DE'ARNESS. *ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love. *South.*
2. Scarcity; high price. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *ad.* [ꝺeoꝛnn, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. *Spenſer.*

DEARTH. *ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon.*
2. Want; need; famine. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Barrenneſs; ſterility. *Dryden.*

To DEARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To diſjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *ſ.* [ꝺeaꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life. *Hebrews.*
2. Mortality; deſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The manner of dying. *Ezekiel.*
5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully. *Bacon.*
7. Cauſe of death. *Kings.*
8. Deſtroyer. *Pope.*
9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death. *Dryden. Pope.*
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments. *Church Catechiſm.*

DEATH-BED. *ſ.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs. *Collier.*

DEATH-

DE'ATHFUL. *a.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous. *Raleigh.*

DE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *death.*] Immortal; never-dying. *Boyle.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *a.* [*death* and *like.*] Resembling death; still. *Crashaw.*

DEATH's DOOR. *s.* [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death. *Taylor.*

DE'ATHSMAN. *s.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headsman. *Shakespeare.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *s.* [*death* and *watch.*] An insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death. *Watts.*

To DEA'URATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover over with gold.

DEAURA'TION. *s.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *s.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madness.

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude. *Raleigh.*

To DEBA'RB. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard.

To DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark.

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state. *Locke.*
2. To make mean; to sink into meanness. *Hooker.*
3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness. *Addison.*
4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures. *Hale.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *s.* [from *debase.*] The act of debasing or degrading. *Government of the Tongue.*

DEBA'SER. *s.* [from *debase.*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another.

DEBA'TABLE. *a.* [from *debate.*] Disputable; subject to controversy.

DEBA'TE. *s.* [*debate*, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy. *Locke.*
2. A quarrel; a contest. *Dryden.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest. *Clarendon.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate. *Shakespeare.*
2. To dispute. *Tatler.*

DEBA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.
2. Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *s.* [from *debate.*] Contest; controversy. *Shakespeare.*

DEBA'TER. *s.* [from *debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBA'UCH. *v. a.* [*desbaucher*, French.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate. *Dryden.*
2. To corrupt with lewdness, *Shakespeare.*
3. To corrupt by intemperance. *Tillotson.*

DEBA'UCH. *s.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness. *Calamy.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *s.* [from *desbauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard. *South.*

DEBA'UCHER. *s.* [from *debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBA'UCHERY. *s.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; lewdness. *Sprat.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *s.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. *Taylor.*

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Latin.]
To DEBE'LLATE. } To conquer; to overcome in war. *Bacon.*

DEBELLA'TION. *s.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *s.* [*debentur*, Latin, from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. *Swift.*

DE'BILE. *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint. *Shakespeare.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble. *Brown.*

DEBILITA'TION. *s.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

DEBI'LITY. *s.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness. *Sidney.*

DEBONA'IR. *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well bred. *Milton. Dryden.*

DEBONA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *debonair.*] Elegantly.

DEBT. *s.* [*debitum*, Latin.]

1. That which one man owes to another. *Duppa.*
2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. *Shakespeare.*

DE'BTED. *particip.* [from *debt.*] Indebted; obliged to. *Shakespeare.*

DE'BTOR. [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another. *Swift.*
2. One that owes money. *Philips.*
3. One side of an account-book. *Addison.*

DECACUMINA'TED. *a.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top cut off. *Dict.*

DE'CADE. *s.* [δέκας, Gr. *decas*, Lat.] The sum of ten. *Holder.*

DECA'DENCY. *s.* [*decadence*, Fr.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DE'CAGON. *s.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry.

DE'CALOGUE. *s.* [δεκάλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses. *Hammond.*

To DECA'MP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MP-

DECA'MPMENT. *ſ.* [from *decamp.*] The act of ſhifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Boyle.*

DECANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*decantation*, French.] The act of decanting.

DECA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *decant.*] A glaſs veſſel made for pouring off liquor clear.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr.] To loſe excellence; to decline. *Clarendon.*

DECA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the ſtate of perfection. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke.*
3. Declenſion from proſperity. *Leviticus.*

DECA'YER. *ſ.* [from *decay.*] That which cauſes decay. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'ASE. *ſ.* [*deceſſus*, Latin.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman.*

To DECE'IT. *ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.*
2. Stratagem; artifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'ITFUL. *a.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *deceitful.*] Tendency to deceive. *Matthew.*

DECE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *deceive.*]

1. Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture. *Milton.*
2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *deceivable.*] Liableneſs to be deceived. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cauſe to miſtake; to bring into errour. *Locke.*
2. To delude by ſtratagem.
3. To cut off from expectation. *Knolles.*
4. To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*

DECE'IVER. *ſ.* [from *deceive.*] One that leads another into errour. *South.*

DECE'MBER. *ſ.* [*december*, Latin.] The laſt month of the year. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *a.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Having ten feet in length.

DECEM'VIRATE. *ſ.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome.

DE'CENCE. } DE'CENCY. } *ſ.* [*decence*, French.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Sprat.*
2. Suitableneſs to character; propriety. *South.*
3. Modeſty; nor ribaldry; not obſcenity. *Roſcommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } DECENO'VARY. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *a.* [*decent*, Latin.] Becoming; fit; ſuitable. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *decent.*]

1. In a proper manner; with ſuitable behaviour. *Browne.*
2. Without immodeſty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *deceit.*] Liableneſs to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or mean of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *South.*
2. The ſtate of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'PTIVE *a.* [from *deceit.*] Having the power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Containing means of deceit.

DECE'RPT. *a.* [*decerptus*, Latin.] Diminiſhed; taken off.

DECE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*decerpo*, Latin.] That may be taken off.

DECE'RPTION. *ſ.* [from *decerpt.*] The act of leſſening, or taking off.

DECERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a ſtriving; a diſpute.

DECE'SSION. *ſ.* [*deceſſio*, Latin.] A departure.

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, French.] To counteract a charm; to diſenchant. *Harvey.*

To DECI'DE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryden.*
2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute. *Granville.*

DE'CIDENCE. *ſ.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECI'DER. *ſ.* [from *decide.*]

1. One who determines cauſes. *Watts.*
2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptneſs to fall.

DE'CIMAL. *a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth.

2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier for puniſhment. *Dryden.*

To DECI'PHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, French.]
1. To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*
2. To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.*
3. To ſtamp; to characteriſe; to mark. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To unfold; to unravel.

DECI'PHERER. *ſ.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECI'SION. *ſ.* [from *decide.*]
1. Determination of a difference. *Woodward.*
2. Determination of an event. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *decide.*]
1. Having the power of determining any difference. *Rogers.*
2. Having the power of ſettling any event. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *deciſive.*] The power of terminating any difference, or ſettling an event.

DECI'SORY. *a.* [from *decide,*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
1. To cover; to overſpread. *Milton.*
2. To dreſs; to array. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To adorn; to embelliſh. *Prior.*

DECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The floor of a ſhip. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DE'CKER. *ſ.* [from *deck.*] A dreſſer; a coverer.

To DECLA'IM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DECLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*

DECLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue. *Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*

DECLA'MATORY. *a.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the practice of declaiming. *Wotton.*
2. Appealing to the paſſions. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *a.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION. *ſ.* [from *declare.*]
1. A proclamation or affirmation; publication. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
2. An explanation of ſomething doubtful.
3. [In law.] Declaration is the ſhewing forth of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *a.* [from *declare.*]
1. Making declaration; explanatory. *Grew.*
2. Making proclamation. *Swift.*

DECLA'RATORILY. *ad.* [from *declaratory.*] In a form of a declaration; not promiſſively. *Brown.*

DECLA'RATORY. *a.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expreſſive. *Tillotſon.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]
1. To clear; to free from obſcurity. *Boyle.*
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. *Dryden.*
3. To publiſh; to proclaim. *Chronicles.*
4. To ſhew in open view. *Addiſon.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. n.* To make a declaration. *Taylor.*

DECLA'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *declare.*] Diſcovery; declaration; teſtimony. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER. *ſ.* [from *declare.*] One that makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION. *ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence. *South.*
2. Declination; deſcent. *Burnet.*
3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke.*

DECLI'NABLE. *a.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations.

DECLI'NATION. *ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Deſcent; change from a better to a worſe ſtate; decay. *Waller.*
2. The act of bending down.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity. *Bentley.*
4. Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward.*
5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt.
6. [In aſtronomy.] The *declination* of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator. *Brown.*
7. [In grammer.] The declenſion or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

DECLINA'TOR. } *ſ.* [from *decline.*] An
DECLI'NATORY. } inſtrument in dialing. *Chambers.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]
1. To lean downward. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Exodus.*
3. To ſhun; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To ſink; to be impaired; to decay. *Denham.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To bend downward; to bring down. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſhun; to avoid; to refuſe; to be cautious of. *Clarendon.*
3. To modify a word by various terminations. *Watts.*

DECLI'NE *ſ.* The ſtate of tendency to the worſe; diminution; decay. *Prior.*

DECLI'VITY. *ſ.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual deſcent; the contrary to acclivity. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DECLI'VOUS. *a.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Gradually deſcending; not precipitous.

To DECO'CT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Lat.]
1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water.
2. To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach. *Davies.*
3. To boil in water. *Bacon.*
4. To boil up to a conſiſtence. *Shakeſp.*

DECO'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECO'CTION. *ſ.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling any thing. *Bacon.*
2. A preparation made by boiling in water. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DECO'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *decoct.*] A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLA'TION. *ſ.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading. *Brown.*

DECOMPO'SITE. *a.* [*decompoſitus*, Latin.] Compounded a ſecond time. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOS'ITION *ſ.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.] To compoſe of things already compounded. *Boyle. Newton.*

DECOMPO'UND. *a.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded. *Boyle.*

DE'CORAMENT. *ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament.

To DE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify.

DECORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; added beauty. *Dryden.*

DECORA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *decorate.*] An adorner.

DECO'ROUS. *a.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; ſuitable to a character. *Ray.*

To DECO'RTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To diveſt of the bark or huſk. *Arbuthnot.*

DECORTICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of ſtriping the bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM. ſ. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs; ſeemlineſs. *Wotton.*

To DECO'Y. *v. a.* [from *kooy*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap. *L'Eſtrange.*

DECOY. *ſ.* Allurement to miſchiefs. *Berkley.*

DECO'Y DUCK. *ſ.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed. *Eccluſ.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminiſh. *Daniel. Newton.*

DECREASE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſtate of growing leſs; decay. *Prior.*
2. The wain of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Milton.*

To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree. *Job.*

DECRE'E. *ſ.* [*decretum*, Latin.]
1. An edict; a law. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An eſtabliſhed rule. *Job.*
3. A determination of a ſuit.

DE'CREMENT. *ſ.* [*decrementum*, Lat.] Decreaſe; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing. *Brown.*

DECRE'PIT. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Waſted and worn out with age. *Raleigh. Addiſon.*

To DECRE'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

DECREPITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes over the fire. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITNESS. } *ſ.* [from *decrepit.*] The
DECRE'PITUDE. } laſt ſtage of decay; the laſt effects of old age. *Bentley.*

DECRE'SCENT. *a.* [from *decreſcens*, Latin.] Growing leſs.

DECRE'TAL. *a.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*

DECRE'TAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A book of decrees or edicts. *Addiſon.*
2. The collection of the pope's decrees. *Howel.*

DECRE'TIST. *ſ.* [from *decree.*] One that ſtudies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*

DE'CRETORY. *a.* [from *decree.*]
1. Judicial; definitive. *South.*
2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*

DECRI'AL. *ſ.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation.

To DECRY'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt. *Dryden.*

DECU'MBENCE. } *ſ.* [*decumbo*, Lat.] The
DECU'MBENCY. } act of lying down; the poſture of lying down. *Brown.*

DECU'MBITURE. *ſ.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]
1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.
2. In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognoſticks of recovery or death are diſcovered. *Dryden.*

DE'CUPLE. *a.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold. *Ray.*

DECU'RION. *ſ.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION. *ſ.* [*decurſus*, Latin.] The act of running down. *Hale.*

DECURTA'TION. *ſ.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting ſhort.

To DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Latin.] To interſect at acute angles. *Ray.*

DECU'SSATION. *ſ.* [from *decuſate.*] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles. *Ray.*

To DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of diſgracing.

DECE'COROUS. *a.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Diſgraceful; reproachful.

DEDENTI'TION. *ſ.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Latin.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth. *Brown.*

To DE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to ſome divine power. *Numbers.*
2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
3. To inſcribe to a patron. *Peacham.*

DE'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated. *Spelman.*

DEDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration. *Hooker.*
2. A ſervile addreſs to a patron. *Pope.*

DEDICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compliment and ſervility. *Pope.*

DE'DICATORY. *a.* [from *dedicate.*] Compoſing a dedication; adulatory. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION. *ſ.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing. *Hale.*

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected ſeries. *Pope.*
2. To form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions. *Locke.*
3. To lay down in regular order. *Thomſon.*

DEDU'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; conſequential propoſition. *Dryden.*

DEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reaſon. *Brown. South.*

DEDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To ſubſtract; to take away; to defalcate. *Norris.*
2. To ſeperate; to diſpart. *Spenſer.*

DEDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*deductio*, Latin.]

1. Conſequential collection; conſequence. *Duppa.*
2. That which is deducted. *Pope.*

DEDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible.

DEDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deductive.*] Conſequentially; by regular deduction.

DEED. *ſ.* [dæd, Saxon.]

1. Action, whether good or bad. *Smallridge.*
2. Exploit; performance. *Dryden.*
3. Power of action; agency. *Milton.*
4. Act declaratory of an opinion. *Hooker.*
5. Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon.*
6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction. *Lee.*

DEE'DLESS. *a.* [from *deed.*] Unactive. *Pope.*

To DEEM. *v. n.* particip. *dempt* or *deemed.* [deman, Sax.] To judge; to conclude upon conſideration. *Spenſer. Hooker. Dryden.*

DEEM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſurmiſe; opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEE'MSTER. *ſ.* [from *deem.*] A judge.

DEEP. *a.* [deep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downward. *Bacon.*
2. Low in ſituation; not high.
3. Meaſured from the ſurface downward. *Newton.*
4. Entering far; piercing a great way. *Clarendon.*
5. Far from the outer part. *Dryden.*
6. Not ſuperficial; not obvious. *Locke.*
7. Sagacious; penetrating. *Locke.*
8. Full of contrivance; politick; inſidious. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Grave; ſolemn. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Dark coloured. *Dryden.*
11. Having a great degree of ſtilneſs, or gloom. *Geneſis.*
12. Baſs; grave in ſound. *Bacon.*

DEEP. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The ſea; the main. *Waller.*
2. The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEE'PEN. *v. a.* [from *deep.*]

1. To make deep; to ſink far below the ſurface. *Addiſon.*
2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peacham.*
3. To make ſad or gloomy. *Pope.*

DEEPMOU'THED. *a.* [*deep* and *mouth.*] Having a hoarſe and loud voice. *Gay.*

DEEPMU'SING. *a.* [*deep* and *muſe.*] Contemplative; loſt in thought. *Pope.*

DE'EPLY. *ad.* [from *deep*]

1. To a great deep; far below the ſurface. *Tillotſon.*
2. With great ſtudy or ſagacity.
3. Sorrowfully; ſolemnly. *Mark. Donne.*
4. With a tendency to darkneſs of colour. *Boyle.*
5. In a high degree. *Bacon.*

DE'EPNESS. *ſ.* [from *deep.*] Entrance far below the ſurface; profundity; depth. *Knolles.*

DEER. *ſ.* [deon, Saxon.] That claſs of animals which is hunted for veniſon. *Waller.*

To

To DEFACE, *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To deſtroy; to raze; to diſfigure. *Shak. Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *deface.*] Violation; injury. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CER. *ſ.* [from *deface.*] Deſtroyer; aboliſher; violater. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE. *ſ.* [*defailance*, French.] Failure. *Glanville.*

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [*defalquer*, Fr.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part.

DEFALCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *defalcate.*] Diminution. *Addiſon.*

DEFA'MATORY. *a.* [from *defame.*] Calumnious; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to cenſure falſely in publick; to deprive of honour; to diſhonour by reports. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFA'ME. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſgrace; diſhonour. *Spenſer.*

DEFA'MER. *ſ.* [from *defame.*] One that injures the reputation of another. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary.

DEFATIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Wearineſs.

DEFAUL'T. *ſ.* [*defaut*, French.]

1. Omiſſion of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault. *Hayward.*
3. Defect; want. *Davies.*
4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned. *Cowel.*

DEFE'ASANCE. *ſ.* [*defaiſance*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract.
2. *Defeaſance* is a condition annexed to an act; which performed by the obligee, the act is diſabled. *Cowel.*
3. The writing in which a defeaſance is contained.
4. A defeat; conqueſt. *Spenſer.*

DEFE'ASIBLE. *a.* [from *defaire*, Fr.] That which may be annulled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT. *ſ.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army. *Addiſon.*
2. Act of deſtruction; deprivation. *Shakeſ.*

To DEFE'AT. *v. a.*

1. To overthrow. *Bacon.*
2. To fruſtrate. *Milton.*
3. To aboliſh.

DEFE'ATURE. *ſ.* [from *de* and *feature.*] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEFE'CATE. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.]

1. To purge; to purify; to cleanſe. *Boyle.*
2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. *Glanville.*

DEFE'CATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulneſs. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION. *ſ.* [*defæcatio*, Latin.] Purification. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT. *ſ.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; abſence of ſomething neceſſary. *Davies.*
2. Failing; want. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A fault; miſtake; error. *Hooker.*
4. A blemiſh; a failure. *Locke.*

To DEFE'CT *v. n.* To be deficient. *Brown.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *defectible.*] The ſtate of failing; imperfection. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *defect.*] Imperfect; deficient. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apoſtacy. *Raleigh. Watts.*
3. An abandoning of a king, or a ſtate; revolt. *Davies.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not ſufficient. *Locke. Arbuthnot. Addiſon.*
2. Faulty; vitious; blameable. *Addiſon.*

DEFE'CTIVE or *deficient Nouns.* [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or ſuch as want a number, or ſome particular caſe.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb.* [In grammar.] A verb which wants ſome of its tenſes.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *defective.*] Want; faultineſs. *Addiſon.*

DEFE'NCE. *ſ.* [*defenſio*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; ſecurity. *Eccluſ.*
2. Vindication; juſtification; apology. *Acts.*
3. Prohibition. *Temple.*
4. Reſiſtance.
5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.
6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DEFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *defence.*]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.*
2. Impotent. *Addiſon.*

To DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain. *Swift.*
3. To fortify; to ſecure. *Dryden.*
4. To prohibit; to forbid. *Milton. Temple.*
5. To maintain a place, or cauſe.

DEFE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *defend.*] That may be defended.

DEFEND'ANT. *a.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defenſive; fit for defence. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEFE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends againſt aſſailants. *Wilkins.*
2. [In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued. *Hudibras.*

DEFE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *defend.*]

1. One that defends; a champion. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An asserter; a vindicator. *South.*
3. [In law.] An advocate.

DEFE'NSATIVE. *s.* [from *defence.*]
1. Guard; defence. *Brown.*
2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaister, or the like.

DEFE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *defence.*]
1. That may be defended. *Bacon.*
2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. *Collier.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*defensif*, French.]
1. That serves to defend; proper for defence. *Sidney.*
2. In a state or posture of defence. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Safeguard. *Bacon.*
2. State of defence. *Clarendon.*

DEFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *defensive.*] In a defensive manner.

DE'FENST. *part. pass.* [from *defence.*] Defended. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Latin.]
1. To put off; to delay to act. *Milton.*
2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To withhold; to delay. *Pope.*
2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment. *Bacon.*

DEFE'RENCE. *s.* [*deference*, French.]
1. Regard; respect. *Swift.*
2. Complaisance; condescension. *Locke.*
3. Submission. *Addison.*

DEFE'RENT. *a.* [from *deferens*, or *defero*, Latin.] That carries up and down. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENT. *s.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon.*

DE'FIANCE. *s.* [from *defi*, French.]
1. A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*
2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFI'CIENCE. } *s.* [from *deficio*, Latin.]
DEFI'CIENCY. }
1. Defect; failing; imperfection. *Brown. Sprat.*
2. Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbuthnot.*

DEFI'CIENT. *a.* [*deficiens*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective. *Wotton.*

DEFI'ER. *s.* [from *defi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotson.*

To DEFILE. *v. a.* [apilan, Saxon.]
1. To make foul or impure; to dirty. *Shakespeare.*
2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Leviticus.*
3. To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior.*
4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Stillingfleet. Wake.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, French.] To go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *s.* [*deffile*, Fr. a line of soldiers.] A narrow passage. *Addison.*

DEFI'LEMENT. *s.* [from *defile.*] The state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. *Milton.*

DEFI'LER. *s.* [from *defile.*] One that defiles; a corrupter. *Addison.*

DEFI'NABLE. *a.* [from *define.*]
1. Capable of definition. *Dryden.*
2. That which may be ascertained. *Burnet.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Latin.]
1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities. *Sidney.*
2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit. *Newton.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide. *Bacon.*

DEFI'NER. *s.* [from *define*] One that describes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*

DE'FINITE. *a.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]
2. Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.*
2. Exact; precise. *Shakespeare.*

DE'FINITE. *s.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe.*

DE'FINITENESS. *s.* [from *definite.*] Certainty; limitedness.

DEFINI'TION. *s.* [*definitio*, Latin.]
1. A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.*
2. Decision; determination.
3. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *a.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determinate; positive; express. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *ad.* [from *definitive.*] Positively; decisively; expressly. *Shakespeare. Hay.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS. *s.* [from *definitive.*] Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *s.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Combustibility. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE. *a.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRA'TION. *s.* [*deflagratio*, Latin.] Setting fire to several things in their preparation.

To DEFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Blackmore.*

DEFLE'CTION. *s.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]
1. Deviation; the act of turning aside. *Brown.*
2. A turning aside, or out of the way.
3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLE'XURE. *s.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLORA'TION. *ſ.* [*defloration*, French.]
1. The act of deflouring.
2. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable. *Hale.*

To DEFLO'UR. *v. a.* [*defloter*, French.]
1. To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity. *Eccluſ.* xx. 4.
2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Taylor.*

DEFLO'URER. *ſ.* [from *deflour.*] A raviſher. *Addiſon.*

DEFLU'OUS. *a.* [*defluus*, Latin.]
1. That flows down.
2. That falls off.

DEFLU'XION. *ſ.* [*defluxo*, Latin.] A defluxion. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY. [from *deft.*] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. Properly *deftly*. *Spenſer.*

DEFOEDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *defœdus*, Latin.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*

DEFO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *force.*] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFO'RM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]
1. To diſfigure; to make ugly. *Shakeſp.*
2. To diſhonour; to make ungraceful.

DEFO'RM. *a.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; diſfigured. *Spenſer. Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *ad.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *deformed.*] Ugline's.

DEFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]
1. Ugline's; ill-favouredneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ridiculouſneſs. *Dryden.*
3. Irregularity; inordinateneſs. *King Charles.*
4. Diſhonour; diſgrace.

DEFO'RSOR. *ſ.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. *Blount.*

To DEFRA'UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick. *Pope.*

DEFRAU'DER. *ſ.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver. *Blackmore.*

To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of. 2 *Mac.*

DEFRAYER. *ſ.* [from *defray.*] One that diſcharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *a.* [dæfte, Saxon.] Obſolete.
1. Neat; handſome; ſpruce.
2. Proper; fitting. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*

DE'FTLY. *ad.* [from *deft.*] Obſolete.
1. Neatly; dexterouſly.
2. In a ſkilful manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEFU'NCT. *a.* [*defunctus*, Latin.] Dead; deceaſed. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man, or woman. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *defunct.*] Death *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, French.]
1. To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryd.*
2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEFY'. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER. *ſ.* [from *defy.*] A challenger; one that invites to fight. *South.*

DEGE'NERACY. *ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]
1. A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. A forſaking of that which is good. *Tillotſon.*
3. Meanneſs. *Addiſon.*

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerer*, Fr.]
1. To fall from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate. *Tillotſon.*
3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe. *Bacon.*

DEGE'NERATE. *ad.* [from the verb].
1. Unlike his anceſtors. *Swift.*
2. Unworthy; baſe. *Milton.*

DEGE'NERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; ſtate of being grown wild, or out of kind. *Dict.*

DEGE'NERATION. *ſ.* [from *degenerate.*]
1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.
2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate. *Brown.*

DEGE'NEROUS. *a.* [from *degener*, Latin.]
1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue.
2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy. *South.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *degenerous.*] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTI'TION. *ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr.] The act or power of ſwallowing. *Arbuthnot.*

DEGRADA'TION. *ſ.* [*degradation*, Fr.]
1. A deprivation of an office or dignity. *Ayliffe.*
2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs. *South.*

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]
1. To put one from his degree. *Shakeſp.*
2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of. *Milton.*

DEGRE'E. *ſ.* [*degré*, French.]
1. Quality; rank; ſtation. *Pſalms. Hooker.*
2. The ſtate and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon.*

3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing. *Sidney.*
4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family. *Dryden.*
5. The orders or claſſes of the angels. *Locke.*
6. Meaſure; proportion. *Dryden.*
7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. *Dryden.*
8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds. *Cocker.*
9. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds. *Dict.*
10. The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. *South.*

By DEGRE'ES. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*

DEGUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deguſtatio*, Latin.] A taſting.

To DEHORT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To diſſuade. *Ward.*

DEHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary. *Ward.*

DEHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *dehort.*] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE. *ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] Death of our bleſſed Saviour. *Prior.*

To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]
1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make to look ſad. *Dryden.*

DEJE'CT. *a.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; low-ſpirited.

DEJEC'TEDLY. *ad.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; afflictedly. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* Lowneſs of ſpirits.

DEJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*dejection*, French; from *dejectio*, Latin.]
1. A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*
2. Weakneſs; inability. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A ſtool. *Ray.*

DEJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *deject.*] The excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

DEJERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dejero*, Latin.] A taking of a ſolemn oath.

DEIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*defier*, French.]
1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.*
2. To praiſe exceſſively. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN. *v. n* [from *daigner*, Fr.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To diminiſh.

DEI'PAROUS. *a.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a God; the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin.

DE'ISM *ſ.* [*deiſme*, French.] The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*

DE'IST. *ſ.* [*deiſte*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God. *Burnet.*

DE'ISTICAL. *a.* [from *deiſt.*] Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts. *Watts.*

DE'ITY. *ſ.* [*deité*, French.]
1. Divinity; the nature and eſſence of God. *Hooker.*
2. A fabulous god. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god. *Spenſer.*

DELACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION. *ſ.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] The wateriſhneſs of the eyes.

DELACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breaſt. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *a.* [*delapſus*, Lat.] Bearing or falling down. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Latin.] To carry; to convey. *Bacon.*

DELA'TION. *ſ.* [*delatio*, Latin.]
1. A carrying; conveyance. *Bacon.*
2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *ſ.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuſer; an informer. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]
1. To defer; to put off. *Exodus.*
2. To hinder; to fruſtrate. *Dryden.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from action. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A deferring; procraſtination. *Shakeſp.*
2. Stay; ſtop. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER. *ſ.* [from *delay.*] One that defers.

DELE'CTABLE. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleaſing; delightful.

DELE'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *delectable.*] Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.

DELE'CTABLY. *ad.* Delightfully; pleaſantly.

DELECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleaſure; delight.

To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]
1. To ſend away.
1. To ſend upon an embaſſy.
3. To intruſt; to commit to another. *Taylor.*
4. To appoint judges to a particular cauſe.

DE'LEGATE. *ſ.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]
1. A deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar. *Taylor.*
2. [In law.] *Delegates* are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. *Blount.*

DE'LEGATE. *a.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] Deputed. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES. [*Court of.*] A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbiſhops, are decided.

DELEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]
1. A ſending away.
2. A putting into commiſſion.
3. The aſſignment of a debt to another.

DELENIFI'CAL. *a.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to aſſwage, or eaſe pain.

To DELE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETE'RIOUS *a.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; deſtructive. *Brown.*

DELE'TERY. *a.* Deſtructive; deadly. *Hudibras.*

DELE'TION. *ſ.* [*deletio*, Latin.]
1. Act of raiſing or blotting out.
2. A deſtruction. *Hale.*

DELF. } DELFE. } *ſ.* [from *delwan*, Sax. to dig.]
1. A mine; a quarry. *Ray.*
2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *ſ.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An eſſay; a taſte.

To DELI'BERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to heſitate. *Addiſon.*

DELI'BERATE. *a.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]
1. Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet.
2. Slow; tedious; not ſudden. *Hooker.*

DELI'BERATELY. *ad.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpectly; adviſedly; warily. *Dryden.*

DELI'BERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpection; warineſs; coolneſs; caution. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *ſ.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*

DELI'BERATIVE. *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to conſider.

DELI'BERATIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY. *ſ.* [*delicateſſe*, French.]
1. Daintineſs; fineneſs in eating. *Milton.*
2. Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes. *Milton.*
3. Softneſs; feminine beauty. *Sidney.*
4. Nicety; minute accuracy. *Dryden.*
5. Neatneſs; elegance of dreſs.
6. Politeneſs; gentleneſs of manners.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple.*
8. Tenderneſs; ſcrupulouſneſs; mercifulneſs.
9. Weakneſs of conſtitution.

DE'LICATE. *a.* [*delicat*, Fr.]
1. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.
3. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour. *Taylor.*
4. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.
5. Choice; ſelect; excellent.
6. Polite; gentle of manners.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Pure; clear. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'LICATELY. *ad.* [from *delicate.*]
1. Beautifully. *Pope.*
2. Finely; not coarſely.
3. Daintily. *Taylor.*
4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *delicate.*] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs; effeminacy. *Deuteronomy.*

DE'LICATES. *ſ.* [from *delicate.*] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty. *King.*

DE'LICES. *ſ. pl.* [*deliciæ*, Latin.] Pleaſures. *Spenſer.*

DELI'CIOUS. *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope.*

DELI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *delicious.*] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully. *Revelations.*

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *delicious.*] Delight; pleaſure; joy. *Taylor.*

DELIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up. *Wiſeman.*

DELI'GHT. *ſ.* [*delice*, Fr.]
1. Joy; content; ſatisfaction. *Samuel.*
2. That which gives delight. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.] To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy. *Pſalms. Locke.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. *Pſalms.*

DELI'GHTFUL. *a.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleaſant; charming. *Sidney.*

DELI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton.*

DELI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſantneſs; comfort; ſatisfaction. *Tillotſ.*

DELI'GHTSOME. *a.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſant; delightful. *Grew.*

DELI'GHTSOMELY. *ad.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantneſs; delightfulneſs.

To DELI'NEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]
1. To draw the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign.
2. To

2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness. *Brown.*
3. To describe. *Raleigh.*

DELINEA'TION. *s.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] The first draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*

DELI'NQUENCY. *s.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; failure in duty. *Sandys.*

DELI'NQUENT. *s.* [from *delinquens*, Lat.] An offender. *Ben. Johnson.*

To DE'LIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Cudworth.*

DELIQUA'TION. *s.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.

DELI'QUIUM. s. Latin. [a chymical term.] A distillation by the force of fire.

DELI'RAMENT. *s.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doting or foolish idle story. *Dict.*

To DELI'RATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave.

DELIRA'TION. *s.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] Dotage; folly.

DELI'RIOUS. *a.* [*delirius*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; doting. *Swift.*

DELI'RIUM. s. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbuthnot.*

To DELI'VER. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, Fr.]
1. To give; to yield; to offer. *Dryden.*
2. To cast away; to throw off. *Pope.*
3. To surrender; to put into one's hands. *Samuel.*
4. To save; to rescue. *Shakespeare.*
5. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift.*
6. To disburden a woman of a child. *Peacham.*

To DELI'VER *over. v. a.*
1. To put into another's hands. *Shakesp.*
2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*

To DELI'VER *up. v. a.* To surrender; to give up. *Shakespeare.*

DELI'VERANCE. *s.* [*delivrance*, Fr.]
1. The act of delivering a thing to another.
2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue. *Dryden.*
3. The act of speaking; utterance. *Shakespeare.*
4. The act of bringing children. *Shakespeare.*

DELI'VERER. *s.* [from *deliver.*]
1. A saver; a rescuer; a preserver. *Bacon.*
2. A relater; one that communicates something. *Boyle.*

DELI'VERY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of delivering, or giving.
2. Release; rescue; saving. *Shakespeare.*
3. A surrender; giving up. *Clarendon.*
4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech. *Hooker.*
5. Use of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.*
6. Childbirth. *Isaiah.*

DELL. *s.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a valley. *Spenser, Tickell.*

DELPH. *s.* A fine sort of earthen ware. *Swift.*

DELU'DABLE. *a.* [from *delude.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

To DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]
1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.*
2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELU'DER. *s.* [from *delude.*] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor. *Granville.*

To DELVE. *v. a.* [delgan, Saxon.]
1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade. *Philips.*
2. To fathom; to sift. *Shakespeare.*

DELVE. *s.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitsal; a den. *Ben. Johnson.*

DE'LVER. *s.* [from *delve.*] A digger.

DE'LUGE. *s.* [*deluge*, Fr.]
1. A general inundation. *Burnet.*
2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.*
3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.*
2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink. *Pope.*

DELU'SION. *s.* [*delusio*, Latin.]
1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.
2. A false representation; illusion; errour. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Prior.*

DELU'SORY. *a.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Glanville.*

DE'MAGOGUE, *s.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ring-leader of the rabble. *South.*

DEMA'IN. } *s.* [*domain*, Fr.] That
DEME'AN. } land which a man holds
DEME'SNE. } originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips. Swift.*

DEMA'ND. *s.* [*demande*, French.]
1. A claim; a challenging. *Locke.*
2. A question; an interrogation.
3. A calling for a thing in order to purchase it. *Addison.*
4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. *Blount.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.] To claim; to ask for with authority. *Peacham.*

DEMA'NDABLE. *a.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded, requested, asked for. *Bacon.*

DEMA'NDANT. *s.* [from *demand.*] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER. *s.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]
1. One that requires a thing with authority,

2. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. *Carew.*
3. A dunner.

DEME'AN. *ſ.* [from *demener*, French.] A mien; preſence; carriage. *Spenſer.*

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, Fr.]
1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf. *Tillotſon.*
2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEME'ANOUR. *ſ.* [*demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS. *ſ.* pl. An eſtate in goods or lands.

To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*dementa*, Lat.] To grow mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dementatio*, Latin.] State of being mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *ſ.* [*demérite*, Fr.] The oppoſite to merit; ill-deſerving. *Spenſer.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

DEME'RSED. *a.* [from *demerſus*, Lat.] Plunged.

DEME'RSION. *ſ.* [*demerſio*, Latin.] A drowning.

DE'MI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, French.] Half; as, *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

DE'MI-CANNON. *ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon.*]

DE'MI-CANNON *Loweſt.* A great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight.

DE'MI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun. It carries a ſhot thirty-two pounds weight.

DEMI-CANNON *of the greateſt Size.* A gun. It carries a ball thirty-ſix pounds weight. *Wilkins.*

DE'MI-CULVERIN *of the loweſt Size.* A gun. It carries nine pounds weight.

DE'MI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun. It carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DE'MI-CULVERIN, *elder Sort.* A gun. It carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Clarendon.*

DE'MI-DEVIL. *ſ.* Half a devil. *Shakeſp.*

DE'MI-GOD. *ſ.* [*demi* and *god.*] Partaking of divine nature; half a god.

DE'MI-LANCE. *ſ.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A light lance; a ſpear. *Dryden.*

DE'MI-MAN. *ſ.* Half a man. *Knolles.*

DE'MI-WOLF. *ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a wolf. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMI'SE. *ſ.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, Fr.] Death; deceaſe. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*

DEMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*demiſſio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Eſtrange.*

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To depreſs. *Brown.*

DEMO'CRACY. *ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *democracy.*] Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to deſtroy. *Tillotſon.*

DEMO'LISHER. *ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] One that throws down buildings.

DEMOLI'TION. *ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] The act of overthrowing buildings. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *ſ.* [*dæmon*, Lat.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit. *Prior.*

DEMONI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *demon.*]
DEMONI'ACK. }
1. Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.
2. Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*

DEMO'NIACK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil. *Bentley.*

DEMO'NIAN. *a.* Deviliſh. *Milton.*

DEMONO'CRACY. *ſ.* [δαίμων and κράτος.] The power of the devil.

DEMONO'LATRY. *ſ.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worſhip of the devil.

DEMONO'LOGY. *ſ.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Diſcourſe of the nature of devils.

DEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Latin.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*

DEMO'NSTRABLY. *ad.* [from *demonſtrable.*] In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof. *Clarendon.*

To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Lat.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty. *Tillotſon.*

DEMONSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Lat.]
1. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.*
2. Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *a.* [*demonſtrativus*, Lat.]
1. Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive. *Hooker.*
2. Having the power of expreſſing clearly. *Dryden.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *demonſtrative.*]
1. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted. *South.*
2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *demonſtrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches.

DEMO'NSTRATORY. *a.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

DEMU'LCENT. *a.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; aſſuaſive. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, Fr.]
1. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections. *Walton.*
2. To pauſe in uncertainty; to ſuſpend determination. *Hayward.*
3. To doubt; to have ſcruples. *Bentley.*

To DEMU'R. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*

DEMU'R. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation. *South.*

DEMU'RE. *a.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.]
1. Sober; decent. *Spenſer.*
2. Grave; affectedly modeſt. *Bacon. Swift.*

To DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMU'RELY. *ad.* [from *demure.*]
1. With affected modeſty; ſolemnly. *Bac.*
2. Solemnly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMU'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *demure.*]
1. Modeſty; ſoberneſs; gravity of aſpect.
2. Affected modeſty.

DEMU'RRER. *ſ.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowel.*

DEN. *ſ.* [ᵭen, Saxon.]
1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally. *Hooker.*
2. The cave of a wild beaſt. *Dryden.*
3. *Den* may ſignify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibſon.*

DENA'Y. *ſ.* Denial; refuſal. *Shakeſpeare.*

DENDRO'LOGY. *ſ.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural hiſtory of trees.

DENI'ABLE. *a.* [from *deny.*] That which may be denied. *Brown.*

DENI'AL. *ſ.* [from *deny.*]
1. Negation; the contrary to confeſſion. *Sidney.*
2. Refuſal; the contrary to grant. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence. *South.*

DENI'ER. *ſ.* [from *deny.*]
1. A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts.*
2. One that does not own or acknowledge. *South.*
3. A refuſer; one that refuſes. *King Charles.*

DENI'ER. *ſ.* [from *denarius*, Latin.] A ſmall denomination of French money. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken. *Brown. Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *denizen.*] The act of infranchiſing. *Davies.*

DE'NIZEN. } *ſ.* [from *dinaſddyn*, a man
DE'NISON. } of the city.] A freeman; one infranchiſed. *Davies.*

To DE'NIZEN. *v. a.* To infranchiſe; to make free. *Donne.*

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] To name; to give a name to. *Hammond.*

DENOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] A name given to a thing. *Rogers.*

DENO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *denominate.*]
1. That which gives a name; that which confers a diſtinct appellation.
2. That which obtains a diſtinct appellation. *Cocker.*

DENOMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *denominate.*] The giver of a name. *Brown.*

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, ſhewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into. *Harris.*

DENOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a ſign of; to betoken.

To DENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]
1. To threaten by proclamation. *Deuteronomy. Decay of Piety.*
2. To give information againſt. *Ayliffe.*

DENOU'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown.*

DENOU'NCER. *ſ.* [from *denounce.*] One that declares ſome menace. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *a.* [*denſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; compact; approaching to ſolidity. *Locke.*

DE'NSITY. *ſ.* [*denſitas*, Latin.] Cloſeneſs; compactneſs; cloſe adheſion. *Newton.*

DE'NTAL. *a.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Holder.*

DE'NTAL. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhell-fiſh. *Woodward.*

DENTE'LLI. ſ. [Italian.] Modillons. *Spectator.*

DENTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth. *Grew.*

DENTI'CULATED. *a.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with ſmall teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE. *ſ.* [*den* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to ſcour the teeth. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DENTI'TION. *ſ.* [*dentitio*, Lat.]
1. The act of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To diveſt; to ſtrip. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *denudate.*] The act of ſtripping.

To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denude*, Latin.] To ſtrip; to make naked. *Clarendon.*

DENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; a publick menace. *Ward.*

DENUN-

DENUNCIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.]
1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information againſt another. *Ayliffe.*

To DENY'. *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr.]
1. To contradict an accuſation; not to confeſs. *Geneſis.*
2. To refuſe; not to grant. *Dryden.*
3. To abnegate; to diſown. *Joſhua.*
4. To renounce; to diſregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one. *Sprat.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobſtruo*, Lat.] To clear from impediments. *More.*

DEO'BSTRUENT. *ſ.* [*deobſtruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ODAND. *ſ.* [*deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any misfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature. *Cowel.*

To DEO'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] To deobſtruct; to clear a paſſage.

DEOPPILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deoppilate.*] The act of clearing obſtructions. *Brown.*

DEO'PPILATIVE. *a.* [from *deoppilate.*] Deobſtruent. *Harvey.*

DEOSCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*deoſculatio*, Latin.] The act of kiſſing. *Stillingfleet.*

To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, Fr.]
1. To picture; to deſcribe by colours. *Spenſer.*
2. To deſcribe. *Gay.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, Fr.]
1. To go away from a place. *Suſanna.*
2. To deſiſt from practice. *Kings.*
3. To be loſt; to periſh. *Eſdras.*
4. To deſert; to revolt; to fall away; to apoſtatiſe. *Iſaiah.*
5. To deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion. *Clarendon.*
6. To dye; to deceaſe; to leave the world. *Geneſis.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To divide; to ſeparate.

DEPA'RT. *ſ.* [*depart*, French.]
1. The act of going away. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Death. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [With chymiſts.] An operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are *departed* or divided from gold.

DEPA'RTER. *ſ.* [from *depart.*] One that refines metals by ſeparation.

DEPA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*departement*, French.] Separate allotment; buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'RTURE. *ſ.* [from *depart.*]
1. A going away.
2. Death; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence. *Sidney. Addiſon.*
3. A forſaking; an abandoning. *Tillotſon.*

DEPA'SCENT. *a.* [*depaſcens*, Lat.] Feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaſcor*, Lat.] To eat up; to conſume by feeding upon it. *Spenſer.*

To DEPA'UPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy. *Bacon.*

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To paint; to deſcribe in colours. *Spenſer.*

To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.]
1. To hang from. *Dryden.*
2. To be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation. *Bacon.*
3. To be in ſuſpenſe. *Bacon.*
4. *To* DEPEND *upon.* To rely on; to truſt to. *Clarendon.*
5. To be in a ſtate of dependance. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To reſt upon any thing as its cauſe. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDANCE. } *ſ.* [from *depend.*]
DEPE'NDANCY. }
1. The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter.
2. Something hanging upon another. *Dryd.*
3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another. *Locke.*
4. State of being at the diſpoſal of another. *Tillotſon.*
5. The things or perſons of which any man has the dominion. *Bacon.*
6. Reliance; truſt; confidence. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT. *a.* [from *depend.*] In the power of another. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another. *Clarendon.*

DEPE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *dependeo*, Lat.]
DEPE'NDENCY. }
1. A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another. *Collier.*
2. State of being ſubordinate, or ſubject. *Bacon.*
3. That which is not principal; that which is ſubordinate. *Burnet.*
4. Concatenation; connexion. *Shakeſp.*
5. Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.*
6. Truſt; reliance; confidence. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hanging down. *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT. *ſ.* [from *dependens*, Latin.] One ſubordinate. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *depend.*] A dependent; one that repoſes on the kindneſs of another. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE-

DEPERDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loſs; deſtruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation. *Quincy. Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Latin.] To
To DEPHLE'GMATE. } clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Lat.]
1. To paint; to portray. *Taylor.*
2. To deſcribe to the mind. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *ſ.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] An application uſed to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *a.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] Without hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLE'TION. *ſ.* [*depleo depletus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *a.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]
1. Lamentable; ſad; calamitous; miſerable; hopeleſs. *Clarendon.*
2. Contemptible; deſpicable: as, *deplorable* nonſenſe.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *deplorable.*] The ſtate of being deplorable.

DEPLO'RABLY. *ad.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miſerably. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *a.* [*deploratus*, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

DEPLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*

DEPLO'RER. *ſ.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner.

DEPLUMA'TION. *ſ.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]
1. Plucking off the feathers.
2. [In ſurgery.] A ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs. *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] To ſtrip off its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity.
2. To riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *ſ.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
1. One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents.* *Clarke.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waſte. *Bacon.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waſte. *Phillips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *depopulate.*] A diſpeopler; a deſtroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]
1. Tranſportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion.
2. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*deportement*, French.]
1. Conduct; management. *Wotton.*
2. Demeanour; behaviour. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. *Woodward.*
2. To degrade from a throne. *Dryden.*
3. To take away; to diveſt. *Shakeſp.*
4. To give teſtimony; to atteſt. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*
5. To examine any one on his oath. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witneſs. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY. *ſ.* [*depoſitarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]
1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. *Garth. Bentley.*
2. To lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity.
3. To place at intereſt. *Sprat.*
4. To lay aſide. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *ſ.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]
1. Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a ſecurity.
3. The ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *ſ.*
1. The act of giving public teſtimony.
2. The act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty.

DEPO'SITORY. *ſ.* [from *depoſite.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Addiſon.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *ſ.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making any thing bad. *Swift.*
2. Degeneracy; depravity. *South.*
3. Defamation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt. *Hooker.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; vitiated ſtate. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated ſtate. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER. *ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter.

DEPRA'VITY. *ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Latin.]
1. To pray earneſtly.
2. To aſk pardon for.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*
1. To implore mercy of. *Prior.*
2. To beg off; to pray deliverance from. *Smalridge.*

DEPRECA'TION. *ſ.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.] Prayer againſt evil. *Brown.*

DEPRE'CATIVE. } *a.* [from *deprecate.*]
DEPRE'CATORY. } That ſerves to deprecate. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *ſ.* [*deprecator*, Latin.] An excuſer.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.]
1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue. *Addiſon.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Lat.]
1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To ſpoil; to devour. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TION. *ſ.* [*deprædatio*, Latin.]
1. A robbing; a ſpoiling. *Hayward.*
2. Voracity; waſte. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TOR. [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.*
2. To diſcover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *deprehend.*]
1. That may be caught.
2. That may be underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.*
1. Capableneſs of being caught.
2. Intelligibleneſs.

DEPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Latin.]
1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, Lat.]
1. To preſs or thruſt down.
2. To let fall; to let down. *Newton.*
3. To humble; to deject; to ſink. *Addiſon.*

DEPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of preſſing down.
2. The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface. *Boyle.*
3. The act of humbling; abaſement. *Bacon.*

DEPRE'SSION *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms by diviſion.

DEPRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.] He that keeps or preſſes down.

DEPRIVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.] The act of depriving, or taking away from. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION [in law] is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar, or prebend, is depoſed from his preferments. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]
1. To bereave one of a thing. *Clarendon.*
2. To hinder; to debar from. *Dryden.*
3. To releaſe; to free from. *Spenſer.*
4. To put out of an office. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *ſ.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]
1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downward. *Bacon.*
2. Deep place; not a ſhoal. *Dryden.*
3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.*
4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon. *Clarendon.*
5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity. *Addiſon.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflower. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*depulſio*, Lat.] A beating or thruſting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *a.* [from *depulſus*, Latin.] Putting away.

To DE'PURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.] To purify; to cleanſe. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs.
2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION. *ſ.* [*depuratio*, Lat.] The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing. *Boyle.*

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]
1. To free from impurities.
2. To purge. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deputation*, French.]
1. The act of deputing, or ſending with a ſpecial commiſſion.
2. Vicegerency. *South.*

To DEPU'TE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another. *Roſcommon.*

DE'PUTY. *ſ.* [*deputé*, French, from *deputatus*, Latin.]
1. A lieutenant; a viceroy. *Hale.*
2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another. *Hooker.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminiſh the quantity of. *Brown.*

DER. In the beginning of names of places, is derived from deop, a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; then from the Britiſh *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibſon.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakeſp.*

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* To prove; to juſ-
To DERA'IN. } tify. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *ſ.* [from *deſrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; diſorder; noiſe.

To DERE. *v. a.* [deriian, Saxon.] To hurt. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

DE-

DERELI'CTION. *ſ.* [*dereliction*, Latin.] An utter forſaking or leaving. *Hooker.*

DERELI'CTS. *ſ.* pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Tillotſon.*

DERI'DER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a ſcoffer. *Hooker.*

DERI'SION. *ſ.* [*deriſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
2. Contempt; ſcorn; a laughing-ſtock. *Jeremiah. Milton.*

DERI'SIVE. *a.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; ſcoffing. *Pope.*

DERI'SORY. *a.* [*deriſorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *a.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation. *South.*

DERIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]
1. A draining of water. *Burnet.*
2. The tracing of a word from its original. *Locke.*
3. The tracing of any thing from its ſource. *Hale.*
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiſeman.*

DERI'VATIVE. *a.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale.*

DERI'VATIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another. *South.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *ad.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]
1. To turn the courſe of any thing. *South.*
2. To deduce from its original. *Boyle.*
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource. *South.*
4. To communicate to by deſcent of blood. *Felton.*
5. To ſpread from one place to another. *Davies.*
6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERI'VE. *v. n.*
1. To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.*
2. To deſcend from. *Shakeſpeare.*

DERI'VER. *ſ.* [from *derive.*] One that draws or fetches from the original. *South.*

DERN. *a.* [ꝺeapn, Saxon.]
1. Sad; ſolitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel.

DERNIE'R. *a.* Laſt. *Ayliffe.*

To DE'ROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]
1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or cuſtom. *Hale.*
2. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing; to diſparage.

To DE'ROGATE. *v. n.* To detract.

DE'ROGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Leſſened in value. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking and making void a former law. *South.*
2. A diſparaging; leſſening or taking away the worth of any perſon or thing. *Hooker.*

DERO'GATIVE. *a.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; leſſening the value. *Brown.*

DERO'GATORILY. *ad.* [from *derogatory.*] In a detracting manner.

DERO'GATORINESS. *ſ.* [from *derogatory.*] The act of derogating.

DERO'GATORY. *a.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] That leſſens the value of. *Brown.*

DE'RVIS. *ſ.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkiſh prieſt. *Sandys.*

DE'SCANT. *ſ.* [*diſcanto*, Italian.]
1. A ſong or tune compoſed in parts. *Milton.*
2. A diſcourſe; a diſputation; a diſquiſition branched out into ſeveral diviſions or heads. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DE'SCEND. *v. n.* [*deſcendo*, Latin.]
1. To come from a higher place to a lower. *Matthew.*
2. To come down. *Samuel.*
3. To come ſuddenly; to fall upon as an enemy. *Pope.*
4. To make an invaſion. *Dryden.*
5. To proceed from an original. *Collier.*
6. To fall in order of inheritance to a ſucceſſor. *Locke.*
7. To extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place. *Milton.*

DESCE'NDANT. *ſ.* [*deſcendant*, Fr.] The offſpring of an anceſtor. *Bacon.*

DESCE'NDANT. *a.* [*deſcendens*, Latin.]
1. Falling; ſinking; coming down. *Ray.*
2. Proceeding from another as an original or anceſtor. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *deſcend.*]
1. Such as may be deſcended.
2. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance. *Hale.*

DESCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*deſcenſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of falling or ſinking; deſcent.
2. A declenſion; a degradation. *Shakeſp.*
3. [In aſtronomy.] Right *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar below the horizon of a direct ſphere. Oblique *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign below the horizon of an oblique ſphere. *Ozenam.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *a.* [from *deſcenſion.*] Relating to deſcent.

DESCE'NT. *ſ.* [*deſcenſus*, Latin.]
1. The act of paſſing from a higher place. *Blackmore.*

2. Progreſs

2. Progreſs downward. *Locke.*
3. Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.*
4. Loweſt place. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Invaſion; hoſtile entrance into a kingdom. *Wotton. Clarendon.*
6. Tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion and inheritance. *Locke.*
7. The ſtate of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury.*
8. Birth; extraction; proceſs of lineage. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Offſpring; inheritors. *Milton.*
10. A ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy. *Hooker.*
11. A rank in the ſcale or order of being. *Milton.*

To DESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*deſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Watts.*
2. To delineate; to make out: as a torch waved about the head *deſcribes* a circle.
3. To diſtribute into proper heads or diviſions. *Joſhua.*
4. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *deſcribe.*] He that deſcribes. *Brown.*

DESCRI'ER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſcoverer; a detecter. *Craſhaw.*

DESCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*deſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deſcribing or making out any perſon or thing by perceptible properties.
2. The ſentence or paſſage of which any thing is deſcribed. *Dryden.*
3. A lax definition. *Watts.*
4. The qualities expreſſed in a deſcription. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DESCRY'. *v. a.* [*deſcrier*, French.]
1. To give notice of any thing ſuddenly diſcovered.
2. To ſpy out; to examine at a diſtance. *Judges.*
3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed. *Wotton.*
4. To diſcover; to perceive by the eye; to ſee any thing diſtant or abſent. *Raleigh. Digby. Prior.*

DESCRY'. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſcovery; thing diſcovered. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DE'SECRATE. *v. a.* [*deſacro*, Latin.] To divert from the purpoſe to which any thing is conſecrated.

DESECRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſecrate.*] The abolition of conſecration.

DE'SERT. *ſ.* [*deſertum*, Latin.] A wilderneſs; ſolitude; waſte country; uninhabited place. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'SERT. *a.* [*deſertus*, Latin.] Wild; waſte; ſolitary. *Deuteronomy.*

To DESE'RT. *v. a.* [*deſerter*, Fr. *deſero*, Latin.]
1. To forſake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherouſly. *Dryden.*
2. To leave; to abandon. *Bentley.*
3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enliſted.

DESE'RT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Qualities or conduct conſidered with reſpect to rewards or puniſhments; degree of merit or demerit. *Hooker.*
2. Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South.*
3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *deſert.*]
1. He that has forſaken his cauſe or his poſt. *Dryden.*
2. He that leaves the army in which he is enliſted. *Decay of Piety.*
3. He that forſakes another. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *deſert.*]
1. The act of forſaking or abandoning a cauſe or poſt. *Regers.*
2. [In theology.] Spiritual deſpondency; a ſenſe of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *South.*

DESE'RTLESS. *a.* [from *deſert.*] Without merit. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*deſervir*, French.]
1. To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker. Otway.*
2. To be worthy of reward. *South.*

DESER'VEDLY. *ad.* [from *deſerve.*] Worthily; according to deſert. *Milton.*

DESE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *deſerve.*] A man who merits rewards. *Wotton.*

DESI'CCANTS. *ſ.* [from *deſiccate.*] Applications that dry up the flow of ſores; driers. *Wiſeman.*

To DE'SICCATE. *v. a.* [*deſicco*, Latin.] To dry up. *Hale.*

DESICCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſiccate.*] The act of making dry. *Bacon.*

DESI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *deſiccate.*] That which has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*deſidero*, Latin.] To want; to miſs. *Cheyne.*

DESI'DIOSE. *v.* [*deſidioſus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*deſigno*, Latin; *deſſiner*, French.]
1. To purpoſe; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpoſe. *Stillingfleet.*
3. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*
4. To plan; to project. *Wotton.*
5. To mark out. *Locke.*

DESI'GN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An intention; a purpoſe.
2. A ſcheme; a plan of action. *Tillotſon.*
3. A ſcheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke.*
4. The idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs. *Addiſon.*

DESI'GNABLE. *n.* [*designo*, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*deſignatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pointing or marking out. *Swift.*
2. Appointment; direction. *Bacon.*
3. Import; intention. *Locke.*

DESI'GNEDLY. *ad.* [from *deſign.*] Purpoſely; intentionally; not inadvertently; not fortuitouſly. *Ray.*

DESI'GNER. *ſ.* [from *deſign.*]
1. A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of Piety.*
2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture. *Addiſon.*

DESI'GNING. *part. a.* [from *deſign.*] Inſidious; treacherous; deceitful. *Southern.*

DESI'GNLESS. *a.* [from *deſign.*] Unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *ad.* [from *deſignleſs.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*

DESI'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *deſign.*]
1. A ſcheme of hoſtility. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A plot; a malicious intention. *Hayward.*
3. The idea, or ſketch of a work. *Dryden.*

DESI'RABLE. *a.* [from *deſire.*]
1. Pleaſing; delightful. *Addiſon.*
2. That which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs. *Rogers.*

DESI'RE. *ſ.* [*deſir*, Fr. *deſiderium*, Latin.] Wiſh; eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*

To DESI'RE. *v. a.* [*deſirer*, French.]
1. To wiſh; To long for. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To expreſs wiſhes; to appear to long. *Dryden.*
3. To aſk; to intreat. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESI'RER *ſ.* [from *deſire.*] One that is eager of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESI'ROUS. *a.* [from *deſire.*] Full of deſire; eager; longing after. *Hooker.*

DESI'ROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *deſirous.*] Fulneſs of deſire.

DESI'ROUSLY. *ad.* [from *deſirous.*] Eagerly; with deſire.

To DESI'ST. *v. n.* [*deſiſto*, Latin.] To ceaſe from any thing; to ſtop. *Milton.*

DESI'STANCE. *ſ.* [from *deſiſt.*] The act of deſiſting; ceſſation. *Boyle.*

DESI'TIVE. *a.* [*deſitus*, Latin.] Ending; concluding. *Watts.*

DESK. *ſ.* [*diſch*, a table. Dutch.] An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers. *Walton.*

DE'SOLATE. *a.* [*deſolatus*, Latin.]
1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome.*
2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waſte. *Jeremiah.*
3. Solitary; without ſociety.

To DE'SOLATE. *v. a.* [*deſolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants. *Thomſon.*

DE'SOLATELY. *ad.* [from *deſolate.*] In a deſolate manner.

DESOLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſolate.*]
1. Deſtruction of inhabitants. *Spenſer.*
Gloomineſs; ſadneſs; melancholy. *Sidney.*
3. A place waſted and forſaken. *Jeremiah.*

DESPA'IR. *ſ.* [*deſeſpoir*, French.]
1. Hopeleſſneſs; deſpondence. *Corinthians.*
2. That which cauſes deſpair; that of which there is no hope. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [In theology.] Loſs of confidence in the mercy of God. *Sprat.*

To DESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*deſpero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to deſpond. *Wake.*

DESPA'IRER. *ſ.* [from *deſpair.*] One without hope. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *a.* [*deſpair* and *full.*] Hopeleſs. Obſolete. *Sidney.*

DESPA'IRINGLY. *ad.* [from *deſpairing.*] In a manner betokening hopeleſſneſs. *Boyle.*

To DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depeſcher*, French.]
1. To ſend away haſtily. *Temple.*
2. To ſend out or the world; to put to death. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To perform a buſineſs quickly. *Maccabees. Locke.*
4. To conclude an affair with another. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESPA'TCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Haſty execution. *Granville.*
2. Conduct; management. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Expreſs; haſty meſſenger or meſſage.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *a.* [from *deſpatch.*] Bent on haſte. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATE. *a.* [*deſperatus*, Latin.]
1. Without hope. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Without care of ſafety; raſh. *Hammond.*
3. Irretrievable; unſurmountable; irrecoverable. *Locke.*
4. Mad; hot brained; furious. *Spenſer.*

DE'SPERATELY. *ad.* [from *deſperate.*]
1. Furiouſly; madly. *Brown.*
2. In a great degree: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

DE'SPERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Madneſs; fury; precipitance. *Hammond.*

DESPERA'TION *ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Hopeleſſneſs; deſpair; deſpondency. *Hammond.*

DE'SPICABLE. *a.* [*deſpicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; ſordid; worthleſs. *Hooker.*

DESPI'CABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY. *ad.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanly; ſordidly. *Addiſon.*

DESPI'SABLE. *a.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemptible; deſpicable; regarded with contempt. *Arbuthnot.*

To DESPI'SE. *v. a.* [*deſpiſer*, old French.]
1. To ſcorn; to contemn. *Jeremiah.*
2. To abhor. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESPI'SER. *ſ.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemner; ſcorner. *Swift.*

DESPI'TE. *ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, French.]
1. Malice; anger; malignity. *Sprat.*
2. Defiance. *Blackmore.*
3. Act of malice. *Milton.*

To DESPI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to affront. *Raleigh.*

DESPI'TEFUL. *a.* [*deſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of ſpleen. *King Charles.*

DESPI'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly. *Matthews.*

DESPI'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Malice; hate; malignity. *Wiſdom.*

DESPI'TEOUS. *a.* [from *deſpite.*] Malicious; furious. *Spenſer.*

To DESPO'IL. *v. a.* [*deſpolio*, Latin.] To rob; to deprive. *Spenſer.*

DESPOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſpolio*, Latin.] The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To DESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*deſpondeo*, Latin.]
1. To deſpair; to loſe hope. *Dryden.*
2. [In theology.] To loſe hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *deſpondent.*] Deſpair; hopeleſſneſs.

DESPO'NDENT. *a.* [*deſpondens*, Latin.] Deſpairing; hopeleſs. *Bentley.*

To DESPO'NSATE. *v. a.* [*deſponſo*, Latin.] To betroth; to affiance.

DESPONSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſponſate.*] The betrothing perſons to each other.

DE'SPOT. *ſ.* [δεσπότης.] An abſolute prince; as, the *deſpot* of Servia.

DESPO'TICAL. } *a.* [from *deſpot.*] Abſo-
DESPO'TICK. } lute in power; unlimited in authority. *South.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *deſpotical.*] Abſolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM. *ſ.* [*depotiſme*, French; from *deſpot.*] Abſolute power.

To DESPU'MATE. *v. n.* [*deſpumo*, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam.

DESPUMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſpumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in ſcum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſquama*, Lat.] The act of ſcaling foul bones.

DESSE'RT. *ſ.* [*deſſerte*, French.] The laſt courſe at an entertainment. *King.*

To DE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Lat.] To deſign for any particular end. *Ray.*

DESTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſtinate.*] The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed. *Hale.*

To DE'STINE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.]
1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any ſtate. *Milton.*
2. To appoint to any uſe or purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To devote; to doom to puniſhment or miſery. *Prior.*
4. To fix unalterably. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *ſ.* [*deſtinée*, French.]
1. The power that ſpins the life, and determines the fate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fate; invincible neceſſity. *Denham.*
3. Doom; condition in future time. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'STITUTE. *a.* [*deſtitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forſaken; abandoned. *Hooker.*
2. In want of. *Dryden.*

DESTITU'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſtitute.*] Want; the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted. *Hooker.*

To DESTRO'Y. *v. a.* [*deſtruo*, Latin.]
1. To overturn a city; to raze a building. *Geneſis.*
2. To lay waſte; to make deſolate. *Knolles.*
3. To kill. *Deutr.* ii. 21. *Hale.*
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley.*

DESTRO'YER. *ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] The perſon that deſtroys. *Raleigh.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *deſtruo*, Latin.] Liable to deſtruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *deſtructible*] Liableneſs to deſtruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*deſtructio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deſtroying; waſte.
2. Murder; maſſacre. *Waller.*
3. The ſtate of being deſtroyed.
4. A deſtroyer; a depopulator. *Pſalms.*
5. [In theology.] Eternal death. *Matth.*

DESTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*deſtructivus*, low Lat.] That which deſtroys; waſteful; cauſing ruin and devaſtation. *Dryden.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deſtructive.*] Ruinouſly; miſchievouſly. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *deſtructive.*] The quality of deſtroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] Deſtroyer; conſumer. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *ſ.* [*deſudatio*, Latin.] A profuſe and inordinate ſweating.

DESU'ETUDE. *ſ.* [*deſuetudo*, Latin.] Ceſſation from being accuſtomed.

DESU'LTORY. } *a* [*deſultorius*, Latin.]
DESULTO'RIOUS } Removing from thing to thing; unſettled; immethodical. *Norris.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*deſumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, French.]
1. To ſeparate; to diſengage. *Woodward.*
2. To ſend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addiſon.*

DETA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops ſent out from the main army. *Blackmore.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particulariſe. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. *ſ.* [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*

To DET'AIN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Latin.]
1. To keep that which belongs to another. *Taylor.*
2. To withhold; to keep back. *Broome.*
3. To reſtrain from departure. *Judges.*
4. To hold in cuſtody.

DETA'INDER. *ſ.* [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in cuſtody.

DETA'INER. *ſ.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains. *Taylor.*

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Latin.] To diſcover; to find out any crime or artifice. *Milton.*

DETE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *detect.*] A diſcoverer; one that finds out what another deſires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *detect.*]
1. Diſcovery of guilt or fraud. *Sprat.*
2. Diſcovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *detain.*]
1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Confinement; reſtraint. *Bacon.*

To DETE'R. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To diſcourage from any thing. *Tillotſon.*

DETE'RMENT. *ſ.* [from *deter.*] Cauſe of diſcouragement. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanſe a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

DETE'RGENT. *a.* [from *deterge.*] That which cleanſes. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worſe.

DETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix. *Shakeſpeare.*

DETE'RMINATE. *v.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]
1. Limited; determined. *Bentley.*
2. Eſtabliſhed; ſettled by rule. *Hooker.*
3. Deciſive; concluſive. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Fixed; reſolute. *Sidney.*
5. Reſolved. *Shakeſpeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* [from *determinate.*] Reſolute; with fixed reſolve. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*

DETERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *determinate.*]
1. Abſolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.*
2. The reſult of deliberation. *Hale. Calamy.*
3. Judicious deciſion. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *a.* [from *determinate.*]
1. That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end. *Bramhall.*
2. That which makes a limitation. *Watts.*

DETE'RMINATOR. *ſ.* [from *determine.*] One who determines. *Brown.*

To DETERMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.]
1. To fix; to ſettle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South.*
3. To bound; to confine. *Atterbury.*
4. To adjuſt; to limit. *Locke.*
5. To direct to any certain point.
6. To influence the choice. *Locke.*
7. To reſolve. 1 *Sam.*
8. To decide. *Locke.*
9. To put an end to; to deſtroy. *Shakeſp.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*
1. To conclude; to form a final concluſion. *Milton.*
2. To end; to come to an end. *Hayward.*
3. To come to a deciſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To end conſequentially. *Temple.*
5. To reſolve concerning any thing. *Shakeſp.*

DETERRA'TION. *ſ.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin.] Diſcovery of any thing by removal of the earth. *Woodward.*

DETE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleanſing a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

DETE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanſe.

DETE'RSIVE. *ſ.* An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds. *Wiſeman.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*deteſtor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor. *South.*

DETE'STABLE. *a.* [from *deteſt.*] Hateful; abhorred. *Hayward.*

DETE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *deteſtable.*] Hatefully; abominably. *South.*

DETESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETE'STER. *ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] One that hates.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dethroner*, French.] To diveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DETI'NUE. *ſ.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DETONA'TION. *ſ.* [*detono*, Latin.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of ſalts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. *Quincy.*

To DE'TONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbuthnot.*

To DETO'RT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorquo*, Latin.] To wreſt from the original import. *Dryden.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny. *Bacon.*

DETRA'CTER. *ſ.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word,

word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing a man in point of fame. *Ayliffe.*

DETRA'CTORY. *a.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of deſert; derogatory. *Brown.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *detract.*] A cenſorious woman. *Addiſon.*

DE'TRIMENT. *ſ.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loſs; damage; miſchief. *Hooker. Evelyn.*

DETRIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *detriment.*] Miſchievous; harmful; cauſing loſs. *Addiſon.*

DETRI'TION. *ſ.* [*detero, detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

To DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt down; to force into a lower place. *Davies.*

To DETRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to ſhorten.

DETRUNCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *detruncate.*] To act of lopping.

DETRU'SION. *ſ.* [*detruſio*, Latin.] The act of thruſting down. *Keil.*

DETURBA'TION. *ſ.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTA'TION. *ſ.* [*devaſto*, Latin.] Waſte; havock. *Garth.*

DEUCE. *ſ.* [*deux*, French.] Two. *Shakeſpeare*

To DEVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals. *Dunciad.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *ſ.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.

To DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, French.]

1. To ſtrip; to deprive of clothes. *Denham.*
2. To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*
3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *a.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous.

DEVE'XITY. *ſ.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downward.

To DE'VIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.]

1. To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*
2. To go aſtray; to err; to ſin.

DEVIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deviate.*]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error. *Cheyne.*
2. Variation from eſtabliſhed rule. *Holder.*
3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clariſſa.*

DEVI'CE. *ſ.* [*deviſe*, French.]

1. Contrivance; a ſtratagem. *Atterbury.*
2. A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.
3. The emblem on a ſhield. *Prior.*
4. Invention; genius. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'VIL. *ſ.* [deofol, Saxon.]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A wicked man or woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ludicrous term for miſchief. *Granville.*

DE'VILISH. *a.* [from *devil.*]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Sidney.*
2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'VILISHLY. *ad.* [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil. *South.*

DE'VIOUS. *a.* [*devius*, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track. *Holder.*
2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomſon.*
3. Erring; going aſtray from rectitude. *Clariſſa.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, French.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peacham.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive.

DEVI'SE. *ſ.* [*deviſe*, a will.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cowel.*
2. Contrivance. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.

DEVI'SER. *ſ.* [from *deviſe.*] A contriver; an inventer. *Grew.*

DE'VITABLE. *a.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Poſſible to be avoided.

DEVITA'TION. *ſ.* [*devitatio*, Lat.] The act of eſcaping.

DEVO'ID. *a.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenſer.*
2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden.*

DEVO'IR. *ſ.* [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. *Knolles.*
2. Act of civility or obſequiouſneſs. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]

1. To roll down. *Woodward.*
2. To move from one hand to another. *Addiſon.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. n.* To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act or rolling down. *Woodward.*
2. Removal from hand to hand. *Hale.*

DEVORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *devoro*, Latin.] The act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE. *v. a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to conſecrate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.*
3. To curſe; to execrate. *Dryden.*

DEVO'TEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *devote.*] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*

DEVOTE'E. *ſ.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION. *ſ.* [*devotion*, French.]

1. The ſtate of being conſecrated or dedicated.
2. Piety;

2. Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
3. An act of external worship. *Hooker.*
4. Prayer; expreſſion of devotion. *Spenſer. Sprat.*
5. The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependance upon God. *Law on Chriſt's Perfection.*
6. An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*
8. Diſpoſal; power. *Clarendon.*

DEVO'TIONAL. *a.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion. *King Charles.*

DEVO'TIONALIST. *ſ.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOU'R. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]
1. To eat up ravenouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence. *Joel* ii. 3.
3. To ſwallow up; to annihilate. *South.*

DEVOU'RER. *ſ.* [from *devour.*] A conſumer; he that devours. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVO'UT. *a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties. *Rogers.*
2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*
3. Expreſſive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*

DEVO'UTLY. *ad.* [from *devout.*] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly. *Donne. Addiſon.*

DEUSE. *ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*; from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMY. *ſ.* [δεύτερος and γάμος.] A ſecond marriage.

DEUTERO'NOMY. *ſ.* [δεύτερος and νόμος.] The ſecond book of the law, being the fifth book of Moſes.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [δεύτερος and σκοπέω.] The ſecond intention. *Brown.*

DEW. *ſ.* [ðeap, Saxon.] The moiſture upon the ground. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten. *Spenſer.*

DE'WBERRY. *ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry.*] Raſberries. *Hanmer. Shakeſpeare.*

DEWBESPRE'NT. *part.* [*dew* and *beſprent.*] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

DE'WDROP. *ſ.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe. *Tickell.*

DE'WLAP. *ſ.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]
1. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addiſon.*
2. The lip flaccid with age. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'WLAPT. *a.* [from *dewlap.*] Furniſhed with dewlaps. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'WWORM. *ſ.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew. *Walton.*

DE'WY. *a.* [from *dew.*]
1. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew. *Milton.*
2. Moiſt with dew; roſcid. *Milton.*

DE'XTER. *a.* [Latin.] The right; not the left. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]
1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill.
2. Readineſs of contrivance. *Bacon.*

DE'XTEROUS. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready.
2. Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients. *Locke.*

DE'XTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dexterous.*] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully. *South.*

DE'XTRAL. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left. *Brown.*

DEXTRA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *dextral.*] The ſtate of being on the right ſide. *Brown.*

DIABE'TES. *ſ.* [διαβήτης.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine. *Derham.*

DIABO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *diabolus*, Latin.]
DIABO'LICK. } Deviliſh; partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Ray.*

DIACO'DIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] The ſyrup of poppies.

DIACO'USTICKS. *ſ.* [διακουστικὸν.] The doctrine of ſounds.

DI'ADEM. *ſ.* [*diadema*, Latin.]
1. A tiara; an enſign of royalty bound round the head of eaſtern monarchs. *Spenſer.*
2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Denham. Roſcommon.*

DIADE'MED. *a.* [from *diadem.*] Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. *ſ.* [διαδρομή.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS. *ſ.* [διαίρεσις.] The ſeparation or disjunction of ſyllables; as, *aër.*

DIAGNO'STICK. *ſ.* [διαγινώσκω.] A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others. *Collier.*

DIA'GONAL. *a.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brown.*

DIA'GONAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY. *ad.* [from *diagonal.*] In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*

DI'AGRAM. *ſ.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical ſcheme. *Bentley.*

DIAGRY'DIATES. *ſ.* [from *diagrydium*, Latin.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium. *Floyer.*

DI'AL. *ſ.* [*diale*, *Skinner.*] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the hour. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE. *ſ.* [*dial* and *plate.*] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addiſon.*

DI'ALECT.

DI'ALECT. *ſ.* [διάλεκτος.]
1. The ſubdiviſion of a language.
2. Stile; manner of expreſſion. *Hooker.*
3. Language; ſpeech. *South.*

DIALE'CTICAL. *a.* [from *dialectick.*] Logical; argumental. *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK. *ſ.* [διαλεκτικὴ.] Logick; the act of reaſoning.

DI'ALING. *ſ.* [from *dial.*] The ſciaterick ſcience; the knowledge of ſhadows.

DI'ALIST. *ſ.* [from *dial.*] A conſtructer of dials. *Moxon.*

DIA'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *dialogue.*] A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference.

DI'ALOGUE. *ſ.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a converſation between two or more. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DI'ALOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſcourſe with. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIA'LYSIS. *ſ.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER. *ſ.* [διά and μέτρον.] The line which, paſſing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh.*

DIA'METRAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*] Deſcribing the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY. *ad.* [from *diametral.*] According to the direction of a diameter. *Hammond.*

DIAME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*]
1. Deſcribing a diameter.
2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIAME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*

DI'AMOND. *ſ.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.] The *diamond*, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pureſt water. The largeſt ever known is that in the poſſeſſion of the great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and ſeventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. *Hill.*

DI'APASE. *ſ.* [διαπαζῶν.] A chord including all tones. *Spenſer.*

DIAPA'SON. *ſ.* [διαπαζῶν.] A term in muſick. *Craſhaw.*

DI'APER. *ſ.* [*diapre*, French.]
1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. *Spenſer.*
2. A napkin. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DI'APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To variegate; to diverſify. *Howel.*
2. To draw flowers upon clothes. *Peacham.*

DIAPHANE'ITY. *ſ.* [from διαφανία.] Tranſparency; pellucidneſs. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *a.* [διὰ and φαινὸς.] Tranſparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*

DIA'PHANOUS. *a.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; clear. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHORE'TICK. *a.* [διαφορητικὸς.] Sudorifick; promoting a perſpiration. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'APHRAGM. *ſ.* [διάφραγμα.]
1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*

DIARRHOE'A. *ſ.* [διάῤῥοια.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*

DIARRHOE'TICK. *a.* [from *diarrhœa.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; ſolutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'ARY. *ſ.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*

DIA'STOLE. *ſ.* [διαστολὴ.]
1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.
2. The dilatation of the heart. *Ray.*

DIA'STYLE. *ſ.* [διὰ and στύλος, a pillar.] A ſort of edifice where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATE'SSERON. *ſ.* [of διὰ and τέσσαρα, four.] An interval in muſick, compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemi-tone. *Harris.*

DI'BBLE. *ſ.* [from *dipſel*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſpade.

DI'BSTONE. *ſ.* A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone. *Locke.*

DICA'CITY. *ſ.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertneſs; ſaucineſs. *Dict.*

DICE. *ſ.* The plural of *die.* See DIE. *Bentley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shakeſpeare.*

DICE-BOX. *ſ.* [*dice* and *box.*] The box from whence the dice are thrown. *Addiſon.*

DI'CER. *ſ.* [from *dice.*] A player at dice; a gameſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

DICH. *ad.* This word ſeems corrupted from *dit* for *do it.* *Shakeſpeare.*

DICHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [διχοτομία.] Diſtribution of ideas by pairs.

DI'CHER *of Leather.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To DI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority. *Pope.*

DI'CTATE. *ſ.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority. *Prior.*

DICTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dictate.*] The act or practice of dictating.

DICTA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and inveſted with abſolute authority. *Waller.*
2. One

2. One invested with absolute authority. *Milton.*

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. *Locke.*

DICTATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *dictator.*] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *dictator.*]

1. The office of a dictator. *Wotton.*

2. Authority; insolent confidence. *Dryden.*

DICTA'TURE. [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator.

DI'CTION. *s.* [*diction*, Fr.] Stile; language; expression. *Dryden.*

DI'CTIONARY. *s.* [*dictionarium*, Latin.] A book containing the words of any language; a vocabulary; a word-book. *Watts.*

DID. of *do.* [ðiꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of *do.* *Shakespeare.*

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense. *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *a.* [διδακτικὸς.] Precep-
DIDA'CTICK. } tive; giving precepts: as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art. *Ward.*

DI'DAPPER. *s.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDA'SCALICK. *a.* [διδασκαλικὸς.] Preceptive; didactick. *Prior.*

To DI'DDER. *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, German.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIDST. The second person of the preter-tense of *do.* See DID. *Dryden.*

To DIE. *v. a.* [ꝺeȝ, Saxon.] To tinge; to colour. *Milton.*

DIE. *s.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired. *Bacon.*

To DIE. *v. n.* [ꝺeaꝺian, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence. *Sidney.*

2. To perish by violence or disease. *Dryden.*

3. To be punished with death. *Hammond.*

4. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing. *Spectator.*

5. To sink; to faint. 1 *Sam.*

6. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly. *Hakewell.*

7. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. *Pope.*

8. To vanish. *Addison.*

9. [In the stile of lovers.] To languish with affection. *Tatler.*

10. To wither as a vegetable. *John.*

11. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *s.* pl. *dice.* [*dé*, French.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance. *Spenser.*

3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *s.* plur. *dies.* The stamp used in coinage. *Swift.*

DI'ER. *s.* [from *die.*] One who follows the trade of dying. *Waller.*

DI'ET. *s.* [*diæta*, low Latin; ꝺίαιτα.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Temple.*

To DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give food to. *Shakespeare.*

2. To board; to supply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed. *Milton.*

DI'ET-DRINK. *s.* [*diet* and *drink.*] Medicated liquors. *Locke.*

DI'ET. *s.* [German.] An assembly of princes or estates. *Raleigh.*

DI'ETARY. *a.* [from *diet.*] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DI'ETER. *s.* [from *diet.*] One who prescribes rules for eating. *Shakespeare.*

DIETE'TICAL. } *s.* [ꝺιαιτητικὸς.] Relating
DIETE'TICK. } to diet; belonging to the medical cautions about the use of food. *Arbuthnot.*

To DI'FFER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another. *Addison.*

2. To contend; to be at variance. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet.*

DI'FFERENCE. *s.* [*differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh.*

3. The disproportion between one thing and another. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel. *Sandys.*

5. Distinction. *Tillotson.*

6 Point in question; ground of controversy. *Shakespeare.*

7. A logical distinction. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks. *Davies.*

To DI'FFERENCE. *v. a.* To cause a difference. *Holder.*

DI'FFERENT. *a.* [from *differ.*]

1. Distinct; not the same. *Addison.*

2. Of many contrary qualities, *Phillips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Method*, consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together their infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be. *Harris.*

DI'FFERENTLY. *ad.* [from *different.*] In a different manner. *Boyle.*

DIFFI'CIL. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Difficult; hard; not eaſy. *Hudibras.*
2. Scrupulous. *Bacon.*

DIFFI'CILNESS. *ſ.* [from *difficil.*] Difficulty to be perſuaded. *Bacon.*

DI'FFICULT. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Hard; not eaſy; not facil. It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*
2. Troubleſome; vexatious.
3. Hard to pleaſe; peeviſh.

DI'FFICULTLY. *ad.* [from *difficult.*] Hardly; with difficulty. *Rogers.*

DI'FFICULTY. *ſ.* [from *difficulté*, French.]
1. Hardneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs. *Rogers.*
2. That which is hard to accompliſh. *South.*
3. Diſtreſs; oppoſition. *Dryden.*
4. Perplexity in affairs. *Addiſon.*
5. Objection; cavil. *Swift.*

To DIFFI'DE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To diſtruſt; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*

DI'FFIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *diffide.*] Diſtruſt; want of confidence. *Locke.*

DI'FFIDENT. *ſ.* [from *diffide.*] Not confident; not certain. *King Charles. Clariſſa.*

To DIFFI'ND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two.

DIFFI'SSION. *ſ.* [*diffiſſio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving.

DIFFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*difflare*, Latin.] The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind.

DI'FFLUENCE. } *ſ.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.]
DI'FFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all ſides. *Brown.*

DI'FFLUENT. *a.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not fixed.

DI'FFORM. *a.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different ſtructure; as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other. *Newton.*

DIFFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *difform.*] Diverſity of form; irregularity; diſſimilitude. *Brown.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. *ſ.* [*franchiſe*, Fr.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]
1. To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*
2. To ſpread; to ſcatter. *Milton.*

DIFFU'SE. *a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]
1. Scattered; widely ſpread.
2. Copious; not conciſe.

DIFFU'SED. *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIFFU'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *diffuſed.*] Widely; diſperſedly.

DIFFU'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diffuſed.*] The ſtate of being diſtuſed; diſperſion.

DIFFU'SELY. *ad.* [from *diffuſe.*]
1. Widely; extenſively.
2. Copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU'SION. *ſ.* [from *diffuſe.*]
1. Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered every way. *Boyle.*
2. Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtile.

DIFFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *diffuſe.*]
1. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way. *Dryden.*
2. Scattered; diſperſed. *South.*
3. Extended; in full extenſion. *Tillotſon.*

DIFFU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *diffuſive.*] Widely; extenſively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *diffuſive.*]
1. Extenſion; diſperſion.
2. Want of conciſeneſs. *Addiſon.*

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. paſſ. *dug*, or *digged.* [*dyger*, Daniſh.]
1. To pierce with a ſpade. *Ezekiel.*
2. To form by digging. *Whitgift.*
3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade. *Temple.*
4. To pierce with a ſharp point. *Dryden.*
5. To gain by digging. *Woodward.*

To DIG. *v. a.* To work with a ſpade. *Job.*

To DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'GERENT. *a.* [*digerens*, Latin.] That which has the power of digeſting.

DIGE'ST. *ſ.* [*digeſta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law. *Bacon.*

To DIGE'ST. *v. a.* [*digero, digeſtum*, Latin.]
1. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range methodically.
2. To concoct in the ſtomach. *Prior.*
3. To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler: a chemical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thomſon.*
5. To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To receive without loathing; not to reject. *Peacham.*
7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. [In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound.

DIGE'STER. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. He that digeſts or concocts his food. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſtrong veſſel, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce into them into a fluid ſtate.
3. That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *digeſt.*] Capable of being digeſted. *Bacon.*

DIGE'STION. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. The act of concocting food. *Temple.*
2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat. *Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple.*
4. The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.

DI'GESTIVE. *a.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion. *Brown.*
2. Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue. *Hale.*
3. Conſiderating; methodiſing. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter. *Wiſeman.*

DI'GGER. *ſ.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a ſpade. *Boyle.*

To DIGHT. *v. a.* [ðihtan, to prepare, Saxon.] To dreſs; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*

DI'GIT. *ſ.* [*digitus*, Latin.]
1. The meaſure of length containing three-fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*
2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures. *Brown.*

DI'GITATED. *a.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into diviſions like fingers. *Brown.*

DIGLADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with ſwords; any quarrel. *Glanville.*

DI'GNIFIED. *a.* [from *dignify*] Inveſted with ſome dignity. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation. *Walton.*

To DI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin]
1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.
2. To honour; to adorn; *Ben. Johnſon.*

DI'GNITARY. *ſ.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity; to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY. *ſ.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]
1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.*
2. Grandeur of mein. *Clariſſa.*
3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [Among eccleſiaſticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*
5. Maxims; general principles. *Brown.*
6. [In aſtrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any ſign.

DIGNO'TION. *ſ.* [from *dignoſco*, Latin.] Diſtinction. *Brown.*

To DIGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*digreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To turn out of the road.
2. To depart from the main deſign. *Locke.*
3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brerewood.*
4. To tranſgreſs; to deviate. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'GRESSION. *ſ.* [*degreſſio*, Latin.]
1. A paſſage deviating from the main tenour. *Denham.*
2. Deviation. *Brown.*

DIJUDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial diſtinction.

DIKE. *ſ.* [ðic, Saxon.]
1. A channel to receive water. *Pope.*
2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*

To DILA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend. *Brown.*

DILACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To ruin; to throw down.

DILAPIDA'TION. *ſ.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's ſuffering any edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.*

DILATABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *dilatable.*] The quality of admitting extenſion. *Ray.*

DILA'TABLE. *a.* [from *dilate.*] Capable of extenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of extending into greater ſpace. *Holder.*
2. The ſtate of being extended. *Newton.*

To DILA'TE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]
1. To extend; to ſpread out. *Waller.*
2. To relate at large; to tell diffuſely and copiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DILA'TE. *v. n.*
1. To widen; to grow wide. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſpeak largely and copiouſly. *Clarend.*

DILA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *dilate.*] That which widens or extends. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'LATORINESS. *ſ.* [from *dilatory.*] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

DI'LATORY. *a.* [*dilatoire*, French.] Tardy; ſlow; ſluggiſh. *Hayward. Otway.*

DILEC'TION. *ſ.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving. *Boyle.*

DILE'MMA. *ſ.* [διλημμα.]
1. An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions. *Cowley.*
2. A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope.*

DI'LIGENCE. *ſ.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Induſtry; aſſiduity: the contrary to idleneſs. *2 Pet.*

DI'LIGENT. *a.* [*diligens*, Latin.]
1. Conſtant in application; perſevering in endeavour; aſſiduous; not lazy. *Prov.*
2. Conſtantly applied; proſecuted with activity. *Deuteronomy.*

DI'LIGENTLY. *ad.* [from *diligent.*] With aſſiduity; with heed and perſeverance. *Dryden.*

DILL. *ſ.* [ðile, Saxon.] An herb.

DILU'CID. *a.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]
1. Clear; plain; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obſcure.

To DILU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown.*

DILUCI-

DILUCIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] The act of making clear.

DI'LUENT. *a.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin other matter.

DI'LUENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILU'TE. *v. n.* [*diluo*, Latin.]
1. To make thin. *Locke.*
1. To make weak. *Newton.*

DILU'TER. *ſ.* [from *dilute.*] That which makes any thing elſe thin. *Arbuthnot.*

DILU'TION. *ſ.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak. *Arbuth.*

DILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*

DIM. *a.* [ꝺimme, Saxon.]
1. Not having a quick ſight. *Davies.*
2. Dull of apprehenſion. *Rogers.*
3. Not clearly ſeen; obſcure. *Locke.*
4. Obſtructing the act of viſion; not luminous. *Spenſer.*

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To cloud; to darken. *Locke.*
2. To make leſs bright; to obſcure. *Spenſ.*

DIME'NSION. *ſ.* [*dimenſio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Dryden.*

DIME'NSIONLESS. *a.* [from *dimenſion.*] Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*

DIME'NSIVE *a.* [*dimenſus*, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

DIMICA'TION. *ſ.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A battle; the act of fighting. *Dict.*

DIMIDIA'TION. *ſ.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving. *Dict.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]
1. To make leſs by abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part. *Locke.*
2. To impair; to leſſen; to degrade. *Mil.*
3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add. *Deut.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be impaired. *Dryden. Pope.*

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *ad.* [from *diminiſh.*] In a manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*

DIMINU'TION. *ſ.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making leſs. *Hooker.*
2. The ſtate of growing leſs. *Newton.*
3. Diſcredit; loſs of dignity. *Phillips.*
4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation. *K. Charles.*
5. [In architecture.] The contraction of a diameter of a column, as it aſcends.

DIMI'NUTIVE. *a.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small; little. *South.*

DIMI'NUTIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A word formed to expreſs littleneſs; as *maniken*, in Engliſh *a little man.* *Cotton.*
2. A ſmall thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *diminutive.*] Smallneſs; littleneſs; pettyneſs.

DI'MISH *a.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim. *Swift.*

DI'MISSORY. *a.* [*dimiſſorius*, Lat.] That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*

DI'MITY. *ſ.* A fine kind of fuſtain, or cloth of cotton. *Wiſeman.*

DI'MLY. *a.* [from *dim.*]
1. Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear perception. *Milton.*
2. Not brightly; not luminouſly. *Boyle.*

DI'MNESS. *ſ.* [from *dim.*]
1. Dulneſs of ſight.
2. Want of apprehenſion; ſtupidity. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole. *Skinner.*] Cavity or depreſſion in the cheek or chin. *Grew.*

To DI'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſink in ſmall cavities. *Dryden.*

DI'MPLED. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'MPLY. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples. *Wharton.*

DIN. *ſ.* [ꝺyn, a noiſe, Sax.] A loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound. *Smith.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtun with noiſe. *Otway.*
2. To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe. *Swift.*

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dryden.*

DINE'TICAL. *a.* [διναϛικὸς.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray.*

To DING. *v. a.* pret. *dung.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]
1. To daſh with violence.
2. To impreſs with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluſter; to bounce; to huff. *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG. *ſ.* A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from ꝺen, a hollow.] A hollow between hills. *Milton.*

DINING-ROOM. *ſ.* *dine* and *room.*] The principal apartment of the houſe. *Taylor.*

DI'NNER *ſ.* [*dîner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Taylor.*

DINNER-TIME. *ſ.* [*dinner* and *time.*] The time of dining. *Pope.*

DINT. *ſ.* [ꝺynt, Saxon.]
1. A blow; a ſtroke. *Milton.*
2. The mark made by a blow. *Dryden.*
3. Violence; force; power. *Addiſon.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Donne.*

DINUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*dinumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering out ſingly.

DIOCE'SAN. *ſ.* [from *dioceſis*.] A biſhop as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tatler.*

DI'OCESS. *ſ.* [*diœceſis*, Lat.] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction. *Cowel. Whitgift.*

DIO'PTRICAL, } *ſ.* [διόπλομαι.] Affor-
DIO'PTRICK. } ding a medium for the ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects. *More.*

DIO'PTRICKS. *ſ.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light. *Harris.*

DIORTHRO'SIS. *ſ.* [διόρθωσις.] An operation by which crooked members are made even. *Harris.*

To DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*, [dippan, Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayliffe.*
2. To moiſten; to wet. *Milton.*
3. To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden.*
4. To engage as a pledge. *Dryden.*

To DIP. *v. n.*

1. To ſink; to immerge. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*
3. To enter ſlightly into any thing. *Pope.*
4. To drop by chance into any maſs; to chuſe by chance.

DI'PCHICK. *ſ.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower leaves.

DIPPER. *ſ.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

DI'PPING *Needle*. *ſ.* A device which ſhews a particular property of the magnetick needle. *Phillips.*

DI'PHTHONG. *ſ.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound; as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæſar*. *Holder.*

DI'PLOE. *ſ.* The inner plate or lamina of the ſkull.

DIPLO'MA. *ſ.* [δίπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege.

DI'PAS. *ſ.* [from δίψαω.] A ſerpent whoſe bite produces unquenchable thirſt. *Milton.*

DI'PTOTE. *ſ.* [δίπτωτα.] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clarke.*

DI'PTYCH. *ſ.* [*diptycha*, Latin.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE. *a.* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible. *Milton.*

DIRE'CT. *a.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Straight, not crooked.
2. Not oblique. *Bentley.*
3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiack, not retrograde. *Dryden.*
4. Not collateral.
5. Apparently tending to ſome end. *Sidney. Locke.*
6. Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon.*
7. Plain; expreſs.

To DIRE'CT. *v. a.* [*directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim in a ſtraight line. *Pope.*
2. To point out againſt as a mark. *Dryden.*
3. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Eccluſ.*
4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe. *Job.*
5. To order; to command.

DIRE'CTER. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs.
2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point. *Smalridge.*
2. Motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe. *Locke.*
3. Order; command; preſcription. *Hooker.*

DIRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction. *Bramhall.*
2. Informing; ſhewing the way. *Thomſon.*

DIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a ſtraight line; rectilineally. *Dryden.*
2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution. *Hooker.*

DIRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *direct*.] Straightneſs; tendency to any point; the neareſt way. *Bentley.*

DIRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent. *Swift.*
2. A rule; an ordinance. *Swift.*
3. An inſtructor. *Hooker.*
4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience. *Dryden.*
5. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation. *Sharp.*

DIRE'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſects in acts of worſhip. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

DI'REFUL. *a.* Dire; dreadful. *Pope.*

DI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *dire*.] Diſmalneſs; horror; hideouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. *ſ* A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation. *Sandys.*

DIRK. *ſ.* [an Earſe word.] A kind of dagger. *Tickell.*

To DIRKE. *v. a.* To ſpoil; to ruin. *Spenſer.*

DIRT. *ſ.* [*dryt*, Dutch.]

1. Mud; filth; mire. *Wake.*
2. Meanneſs; ſordidneſs.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſoul; to bemire. *Swift.*

DIRT-

DI'RTPIE. *ſ.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded by children of clay. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY. *ad.* [from *dirty.*]
1. Naſtily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; ſordidly; ſhamefully. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS. *ſ.* [from *dirty.*]
1. Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.
2. Meanneſs; baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

DI'RTY. *a.* [from *dirt.*]
1. Foul; naſty; filthy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sullied; not elegant. *Locke.*
3. Mean; baſe; deſpicable. *Taylor.*

To DI'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To foul; to ſoil. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

DIRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*diruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of burſting, or breaking.
2. The ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DIS. An inſeparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification; as, to *arm*, to *diſarm.*

DISABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *diſable.*
1. Want of power to do any thing; weakneſs. *Raleigh.*
2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe; legal impediment. *Swift.*

To DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]
1. To deprive of natural force. *Davies. Taylor.*
2. To impair; to diminiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make unactive. *Temple.*
4. To deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy. *Dryden.*
5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications. *Wotton.*

To DISABU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuſe.*] To ſet free from a miſtake; to ſet right; to undeceive. *Glanville. Waller.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *ſ.* *dis* and *accommodation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*

To DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accuſtom.*] To deſtroy the force of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. *ſ.*
1. Loſs; injury to intereſt; as, he ſold to *diſadvantage.*
2. Diminution of any thing deſirable; as, credit, fame, honour. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtate not prepared for defence. *Spenſer.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* To injure in intereſt of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVANTA'GEABLE *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience. *Addiſon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit. *Government of the Tongue,*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* Unhappy; unproſperous. *Spenſer.*

To DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. a.* Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. *Stilling fleet.*

DISAFFEC'TEDLY. *ad.* After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. *ſ.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince. *Swift.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* Confutation; negation. *Hale.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes, from the privileges of a foreſt. *Bacon.*

To DISAGRE'E. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]
1. To differ; not to be the ſame. *Locke.*
2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion. *Dryden.*
3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition. *Brown.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *a.* [from *diſagree.*]
1. Contrary; unſuitable. *Pope.*
2. Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſagreeable.*
1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.
2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs. *South.*

DISAGREE'MENT. *ſ.* [from *diſagree.*]
1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity. *Woodward.*
2. Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]
1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden.*
2. To conſider as unlawful. *Hooker.*
3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. *Swift.*
4. Not to juſtify. *South.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE. *ſ.* Prohibition. *South.*

To DISA'NCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]
1. To deprive of life.
2. To diſcourage; to deject. *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life. *Brown.*

To DISANNU'L. *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert.*

DISANNU'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſannul.*] The act of making void.

To DISAPPE'AR. *v. n.* [*diſaparoitre*, Fr.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight. *Milton.*

To DISAPPO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotſon.*

DIS-

DISAPPO'INTMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miſcarriages of expectations. *Spectator.*

DISAPPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Cenſure; condemnation. *Pope.*

To DISAPPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*diſapprover*, Fr.] To diſlike; to cenſure. *Pope.*

DI'SARD. *ſ.* [ᵹiſᵹ, Saxon.] A prattler; a boaſting talker.

To DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*deſarmer*, Fr.] To ſpoil or diveſt of arms. *Dryden.*

To DISARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undreſs any one. *Spenſer.*

DISARRA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Diſorder; confuſion. *Hayward.*
2. Undreſs.

DISA'STER. *ſ.* [*deſaſtre*, French.]
1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery. *Pope.*

To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar. *Sidney.*
2. To afflict; to miſchief. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISA'STROUS. *a.* [from *diſaſter.*]
1. Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*
2. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable. *Denham.*
3. Gloomy; threatning misfortune. *Milton.*

DISA'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* To retract profeſſion; to diſown. *Daniel.*

To DISAVO'W *v. a.* To diſown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward.*

DISAVO'WAL. *ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Clariſſa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Wotton.*

To DISAU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authoriſe.*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]
1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice. *Knolles.*
2. To ſpread abroad; to ſcatter. *Woodward.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.* To retire from military ſervice. *Clarendon. Tillotſon.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ſhip. *Fairfax.*

DISBELIE'F. *ſ.* [from *diſbelieve.*] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotſon.*

To DISBELIE'VE *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*

DISBELIE'VER. *ſ.* One who refuſes belief. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* To drive from a ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. n.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To ſeparate or break off. *Evelyn.*

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the ſprigs newly put forth. *Dict.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]
1. To eaſe of a burden; to unload. *Milton.*
2. To diſencumber; diſcharge, or clear. *Hale.*
3. To throw off a burden. *Addiſon.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To eaſe the mind.

To DISBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*debourſer*, Fr.] To ſpend or lay out money. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSEMENT. *ſ.* [*debourſement*, Fr.] A diſburſing or laying out. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSER. *ſ.* [from *diſburſe.*] One that diſburſes.

DISCA'LCEATED. *a.* [*diſcalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcalceated.*] The act of pulling off the ſhoes. *Brown.*

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy.*] To diſſolve; to melt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*]
1. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs.
2. To diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *a.* [*dis* and *caro*, fleſh; *ſcarnato*, Italian.] Stripped of fleſh. *Glanville.*

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtrip; to undreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*diſcerno*, Latin.]
1. To deſcry; to ſee. *Proverbs.*
2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.*
3. To diſtinguiſh. *Boyle.*
4. To make the difference between. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.* To make diſtinction, *Hayward.*

DISCE'RNER. *ſ.* [from *diſcern.*]
1. Diſcoverer; he that deſcries. *Shakeſp.*
2. Judge; one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing. *Clarendon.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcern.*] Diſcoverable; perceptible; diſtinguiſhable; apparent. *South.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſcernible.*] Viſibleneſs.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *diſcernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*

DISCE'RNING. *part. a.* [from *diſcern.*] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*

DISCE'RNINGLY. *ad.* Judiciouſly; rationally; acutely. *Garth.*

DISCE'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcern.*] Judgment; power of diſtinguiſhing. *Freeholder.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*diſcerpo*, Latin.] To tear in pieces.

DISCE'RPIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcerp.*] Frangible; ſeparable. *More.*

DICERPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *diſcerptible.*] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION. *ſ.* [from *diſcerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*deſcharger*, Fr.]
1. To diſburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.*
2. To unload; to diſembark. *King.*
3. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Dryden.*
4. To let off a gun. *Knolles.*
5. To clear a debt by payment. *Locke.*
6. To ſet free from obligation. *L'Eſtrange.*
7. To clear from an accuſation or crime; to abſolve. *Locke.*
8. To perform; to execute. *Dryden.*
9. To put away; to obliterate; to deſtroy. *Bacon.*
10. To diveſt of any office or employment.
11. To diſmiſs; to releaſe. *Bacon.*

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. n.* To diſmiſs itſelf; to break up. *Bacon.*

DISCHA'RGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Vent; explofion; emiſſion. *Woodward.*
2. Matter vented. *Sharp.*
3. Diſruption; evaneſcence. *Bacon.*
4. Diſmiſſion from an office.
5. Releaſe from an obligation or penalty. *Milton.*
6. Abſolution from a crime. *South.*
7. Ranſom; price of ranſom. *Milton.*
8. Performance; execution. *L'Eſtrange.*
9. An acquittance from a debt.
10. Exemption; privilege. *Eccluſ.*

DISCHA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *diſcharge*]
1. He that diſcharges in any manner.
2. He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

DISCI'NCT. *a.* [*diſcinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; looſely dreſſed. *Dict.*

To DISCI'ND. *v. a.* [*diſcindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE. *ſ.* [*diſcipulus*, Latin.] A ſcholar. *Hammond.*

To DISCI'PLE. *v. a.* To puniſh; to diſcipline. *Spenſer.*

DISCI'PLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *diſciple.*] The ſtate or function of a diſciple. *Hammond.*

DI'SCIPLINABLE. *a.* [*diſciplinabilis*, Latin.] Capable of inſtruction.

DI'SCIPLINABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſciplinable.*] Capacity of inſtruction. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *a.* [from *diſcipline.*] Pertaining to diſcipline. *Glanville.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *ſ.*
1. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs.
2. A follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their clamour about diſcipline. *Saunderſon.*

DI'SCIPLINARY. *a.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.] Pertaining to diſcipline. *Milton.*

DI'SCIPLINE. *ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.]
1. Education; inſtruction; the act of cultivating the mind. *Bacon.*
2. Rule of government; order. *Hooker.*
3. Military regulation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſtate of ſubjection. *Rogers.*
5. Any thing taught; art; ſcience. *Wilkins.*
6. Puniſhment; chaſtiſement; correction. *Addiſon.*

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.*
1. To educate; to inſtruct; to bring up. *Addiſon.*
2. To regulate; to keep in order. *Derham.*
3. To puniſh; to correct; to chaſtiſe.
4. To reform; to redreſs. *Milton.*

To DISCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To diſown; to deny any knowledge of. *Shakeſpeare. Rogers.*

DISCLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *diſclaim.*] One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

To DISCLO'SE. *v. a.*
1. To uncover; to produce from a ſtate of latitancy to open view. *Woodward.*
2. To hatch; to open. *Bacon.*
3. To reveal; to tell. *Addiſon.*

DISCLO'SER *ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*] One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*]
1. Diſcovery; production into view. *Bacon.*
2. Act of revealing any ſecret. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcolour.*]
1. The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining.
2. Change of colour; ſtain; die. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISCO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to ſtain. *Temple.*

To DISCO'MFIT. *v. a.* [*deſconfire*, French.] To defeat; to conquer; to vaniſh. *Phillips.*

DISCO'MFIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Milton.*

DISCO'MFITURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcomfit.*] Defeat; loſs of battle; rout; overthrow. *Atterbury.*

DISCO'MFORT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneaſineſs; ſorrow; melancholy; gloom. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISCO'MFORT. *v. a.* To grieve; to ſadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *diſcomfort.*]
1. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That cauſes ſadneſs. *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* To blame; to cenſure. *Denham.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *a.* Blameable; cenſurable. *Aylifſe.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *ſ.* Blameable; liableneſs; to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDA'TION. *ſ.* Blame; reproach; cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *ſ.* One that diſcommends.

To DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to moleſt.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* Inconvenient; troubleſome. *Spenſer.*

DISCOMMO'DITY. *ſ.* Inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt. *Bacon.*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*decompoſer*, Fr.]
1. To diſorder; to unſettle. *Clarendon.*
2. To ruffle; to diſorder. *Swift.*
3. To diſturb the temper. *Dryden.*
4. To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift.*
5. To diſplace; to diſcard. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe. *Collier.*

DISCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* Want of agreement. *Hakewill.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* Diſagreement; inconſiſtency. *Hale.*

DISCO'NSOLATE. *a.* Without comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful. *Milton.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *ad.* In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTE'NT *ſ.* Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT. *a.* Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy. *Dryden.*

DISCONTE'NTED. *participle. a.* Uneaſy; cheerleſs; malevolent. *Tillotſon.*

DISCONTENT'EDNESS. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe. *Addiſon.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented. *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*]
1. Want of cohеſion of parts; diſruption. *Bacon.*
2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion. *Atterbury.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; diſruption; ſeparation. *Newton.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*diſcontinuer*, French.]
1. To loſe the cohеſion of parts. *Bacon.*
2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom. *Jeremiah.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.*
1. To leave off; to ceaſe any practice or habit. *Bacon.*
2. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*

DISCONTINU'ITY. *ſ.* Diſunity of parts; want of cohеſion. *Newton.*

DISCONVE'NIENCE. *ſ.* Incongruity; diſagreement. *Bramhall.*

DI'SCORD. *ſ.* [*diſcordia*, Latin.]
1. Diſagreement; oppoſition; mutual anger. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. *Dryden.*
3. [In muſick.] Sounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others. *Peacham.*

To DI'SCORD. *v. n.* [*diſcordo*, Latin.] To diſagree; not to ſuit with. *Bacon.*

DISCO'RDANCE. } *ſ.* [from *diſcord.*] Diſ-
DISCO'RDANCY. } agreement; oppoſition; inconſiſtency.

DISCO'RDANT. *a.* [*diſcordans*, Latin.]
1. Inconſiſtent; at variance with itſelf. *Dryden.*
2. Oppoſite; contrarious. *Cheyne.*
3. Incongruous; not conformable. *Hale.*

DISCO'RDANTLY. *ad.* [from *diſcordant.*]
1. Inconſiſtently; in diſagreement with itſelf.
2. In diſagreement with another. *Boyle.*
3. Peeviſhly; in a contradictious manner.

To DISCO'VER. *v. a.* [*diſcouvrir*, French.]
1. To ſhew; to diſcloſe; to bring to light. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make known. *Iſaiah.*
3. To find out; to eſpy. *Pope.*

DISCO'VERABLE. *a.* [from *diſcover.*]
1. That which may be found out. *Watts.*
2. Apparent; expoſed to view. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER. *ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]
1. One that finds any thing unknown before. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſcout; one who is put to deſcry the enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISCO'VERY. *ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]
1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden.*
2. The act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret. *South.*

To DISCOU'NSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counſel.*] To diſſuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenſer.*

DISCOU'NT. *ſ.* The ſum refunded in a bargain. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NT. *v. a.* To count back; to pay back again. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.*
1. To diſcourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.*
2. To abaſh; to put to ſhame. *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *ſ.* Cold treatment; unfriendly regard. *Clarendon.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *ſ.* One that diſcourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*

To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr.]
1. To depreſs; to deprive of confidence. *King Charles.*
2. To

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers.*

DISCOU'RAGER. *ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*] One that impreſſes diffidence and terror. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*]
1. The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope.
2. Determent; that which deters. *Wilkins.*
3. The exerciſe of depreſſion, or fear. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE. *ſ.* [*diſcours*, Fr.]
1. The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences. *Hooker.*
2. Converſation; mutual intercourſe of language; talk. *Herbert.*
3. Effuſion of language; ſpeech. *Locke.*
4. A treatiſe; a diſſertation either written or uttered. *Pope.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. n.*
1. To converſe; to talk; to relate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner. *Locke.*
3. To reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to conſequences. *Davies.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISCOU'RSE. *ſ.* [from *diſcourſe.*]
1. A ſpeaker; an haranguer. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A writer on any ſubject. *Brown.*

DISCOU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *diſcourſe.*]
1. Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences. *Milton.*
2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dryden.*

DISCOU'RTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; uncomplaiſant. *Motteux.*

DISCOU'RTESY. *ſ.* Incivility; rudeneſs. *Sidney. Herbert.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſcourteous.*] Uncivilly; rudely.

DI'SCOUS. [from *diſcus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT. *ſ.* [*decrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; diſgrace. *Rogers.*

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, Fr.]
1. To deprive of credibility; to make not truſted. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To diſgrace; to bring reproach upon; to ſhame. *Donne.*

DISCRE'ET. *a.* [*diſcret*, French.]
1. Prudent; circumſpect; cautious; ſober. *Whitgifte.*
2. Modeſt; not forward. *Thomſon.*

DISCRE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *diſcreet.*] Prudently; cautiouſly. *Waller.*

DISCREE'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſcreet.*] The quality of being diſcreet.

DI'SCREPANCE. *ſ.* [*diſcrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety.

DI'SCREPANT. *a.* [*diſcrepans*, Latin.] Different; diſagreeing.

DISCRE'TE. *a.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]
1. Diſtinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Hale.*
2. Disjunctive.
3. *Diſcrete* proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame; but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcretio*, Latin.]
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; wiſe management. *Tillotſon.*
2. Liberty of acting at pleaſure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power.

DISCRE'TIONARY. *a.* [from *diſcretion.*] Left at large; unlimited; unreſtrained. *Tatler.*

DISCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]
1. [In logick.] *Diſcretive* propoſitions are ſuch wherein various, and ſeemingly oppoſite judgments are made; as, *travellers may change their climate, but not their temper.* *Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] *Diſcretive* conjunctions are ſuch as imply oppoſition; as, *not a man, but a beaſt.*

DISCRI'MINABLE. *a.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRI'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſcrimino*, Latin.]
1. To mark with notes of difference. *Boyle.*
2. To ſelect or ſeparate from others. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinctneſs.

DISCRIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcriminatio*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The act of diſtinguiſhing one from another; diſtinction. *Addiſon.*
3. The marks of diſtinction. *Holder.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *diſcriminate.*]
1. That which makes the mark of diſtinction; characteriſtical. *Woodward.*
2. That which obſerves diſtinction. *More.*

DISCRI'MINOUS. *a.* [from *diſcrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. *Harvey.*

DISCU'BITORY. *a.* [*diſcubitorius*, Latin.] Fitted to the poſture of leaning. *Brown.*

DISCU'MBENCY. *ſ.* [*diſcumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat. *Brown.*

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk. *Pope.*

To DISCU'RE. *v. a.* To diſcover. *Spenſer.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *a.* [*diſcurſif*, French.]
1. Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon.*
2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences. *More.*

DISCU'RSIVELY. *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSORY. *a.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DI'SCUS. s. [Latin.] A quoit. *Pope.*

To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*discussum*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate.

2. To disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER. *s.* [from *discuss.*] He that discusses.

DISCU'SSION. *s.* [from *discuss.*]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior.*

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* is breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

DISCU'SSIVE. *a.* [from *discuss.*] Having the power to discuss.

DISCU'TIENT. *s.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. n.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison.*

DISDA'IN. *s.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger. *Eccluf.*

DISDA'INFUL. *a.* [*disdain* and *full.*] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*

DISDA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *disdainful.*] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS. *s.* [from *disdainful.*] Contempt; haughty scorn. *Ascham.*

DISEA'SE. *s.* [*dis* and *ease.*] Distemper; malady; sickness. *Swift.*

To DISEA'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS. *s.* [from *diseased.*] Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*

DISE'DGED. *a.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. *Shakespeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. a.* To carry to land. *Shakespeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land. *Pope.*

To DISEMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *a.* Divested of their bodies.

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river. *Addison.*

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow. *Cheyne.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *part. a.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels. *Phillips.*

To DISEMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*debrouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*

To DISENA'BLE. *v. a.* To deprive of power. *Dryden.*

To DISENCHA'NT. *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment. *Sidney. Denham.*

To DISENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]

1. To discharge from incumbrances; to disburthen; to exonerate. *Spratt.*

2. To free from obstruction of any kind. *Addison.*

DISENCU'MBRANCE. *s.* [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance. *Spectator.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union. *Burnet.*

2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind. *Atterbury.*

3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties. *Waller.*

4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention. *Denham.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. n.* To set one's self free from. *Collier.*

DISENGA'GED. *part. a.* Vacant; at leisure.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *s.* The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *s.* [from *disengage.*]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*

1. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.*

2. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven. *Boyle.*

3. To disengage; to separate. *Stilling fleet.*

To DISENTE'RRE. *v. a.* To unbury. *Brown.*

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Sandys.*

To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty. *Milton.*

To DISENTRA'NCE. To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*

To DISESPO'USE. *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted. *Milton.*

DISESTE'EM. *s.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Slight regard. *Locke.*

To DISESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly. *Chapman.*

DISESTIMA'TION. *s.* [*dis* and *estimatio*, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem.

DISFA'VOUR. *s.* [*dis* and *favour.*]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bacon.*

2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty.

To

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withold or withdraw kindness. *Swift.*

DISFIGURA'TION. *s.* [from *disfigure.*]
1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle. *Locke.*

DISFI'GUREMENT. *s.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse. *Suckling.*

To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHI'SEMENT. *s.* The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFU'RNISH. *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. *Knolles.*

To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*]
1. To strip of ornaments.
2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*

To DISGO'RGE. *v. a.*
1. To discharge by the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. To pour out with violence. *Derham.*

DISGRA'CE. *s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]
1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour. *Shakespeare.*
2. State of dishonour. *Sidney.*
3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour. *Hooker.*
2. To put out of favour.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *a.* [*disgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious. *Taylor.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously. *Ben. Johnson.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *s.* [from *disgraceful.*] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER. *s.* [from *disgrace.*] One that exposes to shame. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable. *Shakespeare.*

To DISGUI'SE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr.]
1. To conceal by an unusual dress. *Shakespeare.*
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance.
3. To disfigure; to change the form. *Dryden.*
4. To deform by liquor. *Spectator.*

DISGUI'SE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. *Addison.*
2. A counterfeit show. *Dryden.*

DISGUI'SEMENT. *s.* [from *disguise.*] Dress of concealment. *Sidney.*

DISGUI'SER. *s.* [from *disguise.*]
1. One that puts on a disguise. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures. *Shakespeare.*

DISGU'ST. *s.* [*degout*, Fr.]
1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*

To DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, Fr.]
1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
2. To strike with dislike; to offend. *Watts.*
3. To produce aversion. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL. *a.* Nauseous. *Swift.*

DISH. *s.* [ꝺiꝛc, Saxon; *discus*, Lat.]
1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table. *Dryden.*
2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food. *Milton.*
3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. *Shakespeare.*

To DISH. *v. a.* To serve in a dish. *Shakespeare.*

DISH-CLOUT. *s.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER. *s.* The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *a.* [*deshabille*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden.*

DISHABI'LLE. *s.* Undress; loose dress. *Clarissa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* To throw out of place. *Shakespeare.*

DISHA'RMONY. *s.* Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To discourage; to deject; to terrify. *Milton. Stilling fleet. Tillotson.*

DISHE'RISON. *s.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession. *Spenser.*

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly. *Knolles. Smith.*

DI'SHING. *a.* Concave. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST. *a.* [*dis* and *honest.*]
1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless. *South.*
2. Disgraced; dishonoured. *Dryden.*
3. Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHONESTLY. *ad.* [from *dishonest.*]
1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Eccles.*

DISHO'NESTY. [from *dishonest.*]
1. Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift.*
2. Unchastity; incontinence. *Shakespeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *s.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. *Boyle.*
2. Reproach uttered; censure; *Shakespeare.*

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy. *Eccluſ.*
2. To violate chaſtity.
3. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *a.* [from *diſhonour.*]
1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.*
2. In a ſtate of neglect or diſeſteem. *Eccluſ.*

DISHO'NOURER. *ſ.* [from *diſhonour.*]
1. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.*
2. A violator of chaſtity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To ſtrip of horns. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISHU'MOUR. *ſ.* Peeviſhneſs; ill humour. *Spectator.*

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worſe ſtate. *Norris.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* To ſet at liberty. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION. *ſ.* Want of affection; ſlight diſlike. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce diſlike to; to make diſaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *diſingenuous.*] Meanneſs of artifice; unfairneſs. *Clarend.*

DISINGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciouſly ſubtle; illiberal. *Stilling fleet.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* In a diſingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *ſ.* Mean ſubtilty; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHE'RISON. *ſ.*
1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion. *Clarendon.*
2. The ſtate of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Dawies.*

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* To unbury; to take out of the grave. *Addiſon.*

DISINTERE'SSED. *ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſſé*, Fr.] Without regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*

DISINTERE'SSMENT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſſement*, French.] Diſregard to private advantage; diſintereſt; diſintereſtedneſs. *Prior.*

DISI'NTEREST. *ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſt.*]
1. What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity. *Glanville.*
2. Indifference to profit.

DISI'NTERESTED. *a.* [from *diſintereſt.*]
1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift.*
2. Without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERE'STEDLY. *ad.* In a diſintereſted manner.

DISINTERE'STEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſintereſted.*] Contempt of private intereſt. *Brown.*

To DISI'NTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To diſintangle.

To DISINVI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation.

To DISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr.] To ſeparate; to part from each other; to ſunder. *Milton.*

To DISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]
1. To put out of joint. *Sandys.*
2. To break at junctures; to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement. *Irene.*
3. To break in pieces. *Blackmore.*
4. To carve a fowl.
5. To make inconerent. *Sidney.*

To DISJO'INT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISJO'INT. *particip.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISJU'NCT. *a.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Diſjointed; ſeparate.

DISJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *disjunctio*, Lat.] Diſunion; ſeparation; parting. *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.]
1. Incapable of union. *Grew.*
2. That which marks ſeparation or oppoſition; as, *I love him*, or *fear him.* *Watts.*
3. [In logick.] A disjunctive propoſition is when the parts are oppoſed; as, *It is either day or night.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *ad.* Diſtinctly; ſeparately. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *ſ.* [*diſcus*, Latin.]
1. The face of the ſun or planet, as it appears to the eye. *Newton.*
2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient ſports; a quoit. *Grew.*

DISKI'NDNESS. *ſ.* [*dis* and *kindneſs.*]
1. Want of kindneſs; want of affection.
2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*

DISLI'KE. *ſ.*
1. Diſinclination; abſence of affection. *Spenſer. Hammond.*
2. Diſcord; diſſention; diſagreement. *Fairfax.*

To DISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to regard without affection. *Temple.*

DISLI'KEFUL. *a.* [*diſlike* and *full.*] Diſaffected; malign. *Spenſer.*

To DISLI'KEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To make unlike. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISLI'KENESS. *ſ.* [*dis* and *likeneſs.*] Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs. *Locke.*

DISLI'KER. *ſ.* A diſapprover; one that is not pleaſed. *Swift.*

To DISLI'MB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To diſlaniate; to tear limb from limb.

To DISLI'MN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to ſtrike out of a picture. *Shakeſp.*

To

To DI'SLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]
1. To put out of the proper place. *Woodward.*
2. To put out of joint. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISLOCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſlocate.*]
1. The act of ſhifting the place of things.
2. The ſtate of being diſplaced. *Burnet.*
3. A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge.*]
1. To remove from a place. *Woodward.*
2. To remove from an habitation. *Dryden.*
3. To drive an enemy from a ſtation. *Dryden.*
4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*

DISLO'YAL. *a.* [*deſloyal*, French.]
1. Not true to allegiance; faithleſs; falſe to a ſovereign. *Milton.*
2. Diſhoneſt; perfidious. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shakeſp.*
4. Falſe in love; not conſtant.

DISLO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *diſloyal.*] Not faithfully; diſobediently.

DISLO'YALTY. *ſ.* [from *diſloyal.*]
1. Want of fidelity to the ſovereign. *King Charles.*
2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'SMAL. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'SMALLY. *ad.* Horribly; ſorrowfully.

DI'SMALNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſmal.*] Horror; ſorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle.*]
1. To throw off a dreſs; to ſtrip. *South.*
2. To looſe; to unfold; to throw open. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrip a town of its outworks. *Hakewill.*
4. To break down any thing external. *Dryden.*

To DISMA'SK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *maſk.*] To diveſt of a maſk. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſmayar*, Spaniſh.] To terrify; to diſcourage; to affright. *Raleigh. Deuteronomy.*

DISMA'Y. *ſ.* [*deſmayo*, Spaniſh.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; deſertion of mind. *Milton.*

DISMA'YEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſmay.*] Dejection of courage; diſpiritedneſs. *Sidney.*

DISME. ſ. [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISME'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*

To DISMI'SS. *v. a.* [*diſmiſſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſend away. *Acts.*
2. To give leave of departure. *Dryden.*
3. To diſcard.

DISMI'SSION. *ſ.* [from *diſmiſſio*, Latin.]
1. Diſpatch; act of ſending away. *Dryden.*
2. An honourable diſcharge from any office. *Milton.*
3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any poſt or place. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISMO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage. *Howel.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]
1. To throw off an horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To throw from any elevation.
3. To throw cannon from its carriage. *Knolles.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. n.*
1. To alight from an horſe. *Addiſon.*
2. To deſcend from an elevation.

To DISNA'TURALISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturaliſe.*] To alienate; to make alien.

DISNA'TURED. *a.* [*dis* and *nature.*] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISOBE'DIENCE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *obedience.*]
1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to ſuperiours. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*

DISOBE'DIENT. *a.* [*dis* and *obadient.*] Not obſervant of lawful authority. *Kings.*

To DISOBE'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands or tranſgreſs prohibitions. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cauſe of diſguſt. *Clarendon.*

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to diſguſt; to give offence to. *Clarendon. Clariſſa.*

DISOBLI'GING. *participial a.* [from *diſoblige.*] Diſguſting; unpleaſing; offenſive. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *diſobliging.*] In a diſguſting or offenſive manner; without attention to pleaſe.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſobliging.*] Offenſiveneſs; readineſs to diſguſt.

DISO'RBED. *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISO'RDER. *ſ.* [*deſordre*, French.]
1. Want of regular diſpoſition; irregularity; confuſion. *Spectator.*
2. Tumult; diſturbance; buſtle. *Waller.*
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*
4. Breach of laws; violation of ſtanding inſtitution. *Wiſdom.*
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which cauſes health; ſickneſs; diſtemper. *Locke.*
6. Diſcompoſure of mind.

To DISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]
1. To throw into confuſion; to confound; to diſturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*
2. To make ſick.
3. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb the mind.

DISO'RDERED. *a.* [from *diſorder.*] Diſorderly; irregular; vicious; looſe; debauched. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *ſ.* Irregularity; want of order; confuſion. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *diſorder.*]
1. Confuſed; immethodical. *Hale.*
2. Irregular; tumultuous. *Addiſon.*
3. Lawleſs; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. *Bacon.*

DISO'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *diſorder.*]
1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confuſedly. *Raleigh.*
2. Without law; inordinately. *Theſſalonians.*

DISO'RDINATE. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*

DISO'RDINATELY. *ad.* Inordinately; viciouſly.

DISO'RIENTATED. *a.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the eaſt; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*

To DISO'WN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]
1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*
2. To abrogate; to renounce. *Swift.*

To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpando*, Latin.] To diſplay; to ſpread abroad.

DISPA'NSION. *ſ.* [from *diſpanſus*, Latin.] The act of diſplaying; diffuſion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE. *v. a.* [from *diſpar*, Lat.]
1. To match unequally; to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence.
2. To injure by a compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.
3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. *Milton.*
4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cauſe of diſgrace.
5. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

DISPA'RAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſparage.*]
1. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferiour excellence. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency. *Sidney.*
3. Reproach; diſgrace; indignity. *Wotton.*

DISPA'RAGER. *ſ.* One that diſgraces.

DISPARA'TES. *ſ.* [*diſparata*, Lat.] Things ſo unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]
1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence. *Rogers.*
2. Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

To DISPA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]
1. To throw open a park. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſet at large without incloſure. *Waller.*

To DISPA'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *diſpertior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to ſeparate; to break. *Dier.*

DISPA'SSION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *paſſion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*

DISPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *dis* and *paſſionate.*] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Clarendon.*

To DISPE'L. *v. a.* [*diſpello*, Latin.] To drive by ſcattering; to diſſipate. *Locke.*

DISPE'NCE. *ſ.* [*diſpence*, Fr.] Expence; coſt; charge. *Spenſer.*

To DISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpendo*, Latin.] To ſpend; to conſume. *Spenſer.*

DISPE'NSARY. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe*] The place where medicines are diſpenſed. *Garth.*

DISPENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſatio*, Latin.]
1. Diſtribution; the act of dealing out any thing. *Woodward.*
2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence. *Taylor.*
3. An exemption from ſome law. *Ward.*

DISPENSA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a diſtributer. *Bacon.*

DISPE'NSATORY. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed; a *pharmacopeia.* *Hammond.*

To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*diſpenſer*, French.]
1. To deal out; to diſtribute. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To make up a medicine.
3. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To excuſe; to grant diſpenſation for. *Raleigh.*

DISPE'NSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſation; exemption. *Milton.*

DISPE'NSER. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] One that diſpenſes; a diſtributer. *Sprat.*

To DISPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people. *Pope.*

DISPE'OPLER. *ſ.* [from *diſpeople.*] A depopulator. *Gay.*

To DISPE'RGE. *v. a.* [*diſpergo*, Lat.] To ſprinkle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſcatter; to drive to different parts. *Ezekiel.*
2. To diſſipate. *Milton.*

DISPE'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *diſperſed.*] In a diſperſed manner. *Hooker.*

DISPE'RSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] The ſtate of being diſperſed.

DISPE'RSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] Thinneſs; ſcatteredneſs. *Brerewood.*

DISPE'RSER. *ſ.* [from *diſperſer.*] A ſcatterer; a ſpreader. *Spectator.*

DISPE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading.
2. The ſtate of being ſcattered. *Raleigh.*

To

To DISPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit.*]
1. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to damp. *Clarendon.*
2. To oppreſs the conſtitution of the body. *Collier.*

DISPI'RITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*] Want of vigour.

To DISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]
1. To put out of place.
2. To put out of any ſtate, condition, or dignity. *Bacon.*
3. To diſorder. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPLA'CENCY. *ſ.* [*diſplicentia*, Latin.]
1. Incivility; diſobligation.
2. Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing. *Decay of Piety.*

To DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*]
1. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTA'TION. *ſ.*
1. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſployer*, French.]
1. To ſpread wide.
2. To exhibit to the ſight or mind. *Locke.*
3. To carve; to cut up. *Spectator.*
4. To talk without reſtraint. *Shakeſp.*
5. To ſet out oſtentatiouſly to view. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPLA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Spectator.*

DISPLE'ASANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Anger; diſcontent. *Spenſer.*

DISPLEA'SANT. *a.* Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Glanville.*

To DISPLE'ASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe.*]
1. To offend; to make angry. *1 Chron Temple.*
2. To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing.*] Offenſiveneſs; quality of offending. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASURE. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*]
1. Uneaſineſs; pain received. *Locke.*
2. Offence; pain given. *Judges.*
3. Anger; indignation. *Knolles.*
4. State of diſgrace. *Peacham.*

To DISPLE'ASURE. *v. a.* To diſpleaſe; not to gain favour. *Bacon.*

To DISPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Latin.] To diſperſe with a loud noiſe; to vent with violence. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION. *ſ.* [from *diſploſus*, Latin.] The act of diſploding; a ſudden burſt with noiſe.

DISPO'RT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *port.*] Play; ſport; paſtime. *Hayward.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe*]
1. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing; regulation; diſtribution. *Milton.*
2. The power of diſtribution; the right of beſtowing. *Atterbury.*
3. Government; conduct. *Locke.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*diſpoſer*, French.]
1. To employ to various purpoſes; to diffuſe. *Prior.*
2. To give; to place; to beſtow. *Sprat.*
3. To turn to any particular end or conſequence. *Dryden.*
4. To adapt; to form for any purpoſe. *Spenſer.*
5. To frame the mind. *Clarendon. Smalridge.*
6. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Dryden.*
7. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To apply to any purpoſe; to transfer to any perſon. *Swift.*
8. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put into the hands of another. *Tatler.*
9. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To give away. *Waller.*
10. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To employ to any end. *Bacon.*
11. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To place in any condition. *Dryden.*
12. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put away by any means. *Burnet.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPO'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Power; management; diſpoſal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Diſtribution; act of government. *Milton.*
3. Diſpoſition; caſt of behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Caſt of mind; inclination. *Shakeſp.*

DISPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. Diſtributer; giver; beſtower. *Graunt.*
2. Governour; regulator. *Boyle.*
3. One who gives to whom he pleaſes. *Prior.*

DISPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſitio*, Latin.]
1. Order; method; diſtribution. *Dryden.*
2. Natural fitneſs; quality. *Newton.*
3. Tendency to any act or ſtate. *Bacon.*
4. Temper of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Affection of kindneſs or ill-will. *Swift.*
6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*

DISPO'SITIVE. *a.* That which implies diſpoſal of any property; decretive. *Ayliffe.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *diſpoſitive.*] Diſtributively. *Brown.*

DISPO'SITOR. *ſ.* The lord of that ſign in which the planet is.

To DISPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſs.*] To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize. *Fairfax. Knolles. Tillotſon.*

DISPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]

1. Diſpoſal; government; power; management. *Sandys.*
2. State; poſture. *Watton.*

DISPRA'ISE. *ſ.* Blame; cenſure. *Addiſon.*

To DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* To blame; to cenſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPRA'ISER. *ſ.* A cenſurer.

DISPRA'ISIBLE. *a.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRA'ISINGLY. *ad.* With blame. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpread.*] To ſpread different ways. *Pope.*

DISPRO'FIT. *ſ.* Loſs; damage.

DISPRO'OF. *ſ.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falſhood. *Atterbury.*

To DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* To diſpoſſeſs.

DISPROPO'RTION. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing to another; want of ſymmetry. *Denham.*

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* To miſmatch; to join things unſuitable. *Suckling.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* Unſuitable in quantity. *Suckling. Smalridge.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *ad.* Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe. *Ray. Locke.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *ad.* Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]
1. To confute an aſſertion; to convict of errour or falſhood. *Hooker.*
2. To convict a practice of errour. *Hooker.*

DISPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *diſprove.*] One that confutes.

DISPU'NISHABLE. *a.* Without penal reſtraint. *Swift.*

DISPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*]
1. Liable to conteſt; controvertible. *South.*
2. Lawful to be conteſted. *Swift.*

DI'SPUTANT. *ſ.* [from *diſpute*; *diſputans*, Latin.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner. *Spectator.*

DI'SPUTANT. *a.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy. *Milton.*

DISPUTA'TION. *ſ* [from *diſputatio*, Latin.]
1. The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation.
2. Controverſy; argumental conteſt. *Sidney.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Inclined to diſpute; cavilling. *Addiſon.*

DISPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Diſpoſed to debate. *Watts.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to debate; to controvert. *Tillotſon.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*
1. To contend for. *Hooker. Tatler.*
2. To oppoſe; to queſtion. *Dryden.*
3. To diſcuſs; to think on. *Shakeſp.*

DISPU'TE. *ſ.* Conteſt; controverſy. *Locke. Bentley.*

DISPU'TELESS. *a.* Undiſputed; uncontrovertible.

DISPU'TER. *ſ.* A controvertiſt; one given to argument. *Stilling fleet.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *ſ.* That which diſqualifies. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]
1. To make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment. *Swift.*
2. To deprive of a right or claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction *Swift.*

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* To leſſen.

DISQUI'ET. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; vexation; anxiety. *Tillotſon.*

DISQUI'ET. *a.* Unquiet; uneaſy; reſtleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* To diſturb; to make uneaſy; to vex; to fret. *Duppa. Roſcommon.*

DISQUI'ETER. *ſ.* A diſturber; a haraſſer.

DISQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without reſt; anxiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISQUI'ETNESS. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſsneſs; anxiety. *Hooker.*

DISQUI'ETUDE. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; anxiety. *Addiſon.*

DISQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*diſquiſitio*, Latin.] Examination; diſputative enquiry. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* To degrade from his rank.

DISREGA'RD. *ſ.* Slight notice; neglect.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* To ſlight; to contemn. *Sprat. Smalridge.*

DISREGA'RDFUL. *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. *ad.* Contemptuouſly.

DISRE'LISH. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reliſh.*]
1. Bad taſte; nauſeouſneſs. *Milton.*
2. Diſlike; ſqueamiſhneſs. *Locke.*

To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with an unpleaſant taſte. *Rogers.*
2. To want a taſte of. *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reputation.*] Diſgrace; diſhonour. *Bacon. Taylor.*

DISREPU'TE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; diſhonour; want of reputation. *South.*

DISRE-

DISRESPE'CT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reſpect.*] Incivility; want of reverence; rudeneſs. *Clarendon.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. *ad.* Irreverently. *Addiſon.*

To DISRO'BE. *v. a.* To undreſs; to uncover. *Wotton.*

DISRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*diruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking aſunder; a breach; rent. *Ray. Blackmore.*

DISSATISFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ſatisfaction.*] The ſtate of being diſſatisfied; diſcontent. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. *ſ.* [from *diſſatisfactory.*] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *diſſatisfy.*] Unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatisfy.*] To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe. *Collier.*

To DISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Latin.]
1. To cut in pieces. *Roſcommon.*
2. To divide and examine minutely. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTION. *ſ.* [*diſſectio*, Latin.] The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Glanville.*

To DISSE'IZE. *v. a.* [*diſſaiſer*, French.] To diſpoſſeſs; to deprive. *Locke.*

DISSE'ISIN. *ſ.* [from *diſſaiſir*, French.] An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land. *Cowel.*

DISSE'IZOR. *ſ.* [from *diſſeize.*] He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*diſſimulo*, Latin.]
1. To hide under falſe appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.*
2. To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Rowe.*

DISSE'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *diſſemble.*] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true diſpoſition. *Raleigh.*

DISSE'MBLINGLY. *ad.* With diſſimulation; hypocritically. *Knolles.*

To DISSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſſemino*, Lat.] To ſcatter as ſeed; to ſpread every way. *Hammond. Atterbury.*

DISSEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed. *Brown.*

DISSEMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*diſſeminator*, Lat.] He that ſcatters; a ſpreader. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSE'NSION. *ſ.* [*diſſenſio*, Latin.] Diſagreement; ſtrife; contention; breach of union. *Knolles.*

DISSE'NSIOUS. *a.* Diſpoſed to diſcord; contentious. *Aſcham.*

To DISSE'NT. *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Latin.]
1. To diſagree in opinion. *Addiſon.*
2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

DISSE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion. *Bentley.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *diſſent.*] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.

DISSE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *diſſent.*]
1. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion. *Locke.*
2. One who, for whatever reaſon, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DISSERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſertatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe. *Pope.*

To DISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſerve.*] To do injury to; to miſchief; to harm. *Clarendon. Rogers.*

DISSE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ſervice.*] Injury; miſchief. *Collier.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Injurious; miſchievous.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS. *ſ.* Injury; harm; hurt. *Norris.*

To DI'SSETTLE. *v. a.* To unſettle.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſever.*] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſeparate; to diſunite. *Sidney. Raleigh. Shakeſpeare.*

DI'SSIDENCE. *ſ.* [*diſſideo*, Latin.] Diſcord; diſagreement.

DISSI'LIENCE. *ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSI'LIENT. *a.* [*diſſiliens*, Latin.] Starting aſunder; burſting in two.

DISSILI'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of burſting in two. *Boyle.*

DISSI'MILAR. *a.* [*dis* and *ſimilar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Boyle. Newton. Bentley.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *diſſimilar.*] Unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMI'LITUDE. *ſ.* Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance. *Stillingfleet. Pope.*

DISSIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy. *South.*

DI'SSIPABLE. *a.* [from *diſſipate.*] Eaſily ſcattered. *Bacon.*

To DI'SSIPATE. *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Latin.]
1. To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe. *Woodward.*
2. To ſcatter the attention. *Savage's Life.*
3. To ſpend a fortune. *London.*

DISSIPA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſipatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of diſperſion. *Hale.*
2. The ſtate of being diſperſed. *Milton.*
3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

To DISSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Latin.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part. *Boyle.*

DISSO'LVABLE. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Capable of diſſolution. *Newton.*

DI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*diſſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of ſeparation of one part from another. *Woodward.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *diſſoluble.*] Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts. *Hale.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*diſſolvo*, Latin.]
1. To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts. *Woodward.*
2. To break; to diſunite in any manner. *2 Pet.*
3. To looſe; to break the ties of any thing. *Milton.*
4. To ſeparate perſons united. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To break up aſſemblies. *Bacon.*
6. To ſolve; to clear. *Daniel.*
7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.*
8. To be relaxed by pleaſure. *Dryden.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. n.*
1. To be melted. *Addiſon.*
2. To fall to nothing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To melt away in pleaſure.

DISSO'LVENT. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Having the power of diſſolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT. *ſ.* The power of diſuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER. *ſ.* That which has the power of diſſolving. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVIBLE. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Liable to periſh by diſſolution. *Hale.*

DI'SSOLUTE. *a.* [*diſſolutus*, Latin.] Looſe; wanton; unreſtrained; luxurious; debauched. *Hayward. Rogers.*

DI'SSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſely; in debauchery. *Wiſdom.*

DI'SSOLUTENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſeneſs; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*

DISSOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of liquefying by heat or moiſture.
2. The ſtate of being liquefied.
3. The ſtate of melting away. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts. *South.*
5. The ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body. *Bacon.*
6. Death; the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements. *Raleigh.*
7. Deſtruction. *Hooker.*
8. Breach of any thing compacted. *South.*
9. The act of breaking up an aſſembly.
10. Looſeneſs of manners. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE. *ſ.* [*diſſonance*, French.] A mixture of harſh, unharmonious ſounds. *Milton.*

DI'SSONANT. *a.* [*diſſonans*, Latin.]
1. Harſh; unharmonious. *Thomſon.*
2. Incongruous; diſagreeing. *Hakewill.*

To DISSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*diſſuadeo*, Latin.]
1. To dehort; to divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To repreſent any thing as unfit. *Milton.*

DISSUA'DER. *ſ.* [from *diſſuade.*] He that diſſuades.

DISSUA'SION. *ſ.* [*diſſuaſio*, Lat.] Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *diſſuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to deter.

DISSUA'SIVE. *ſ.* Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any purpoſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISSY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [δις and συλλαβη.] A word of two ſyllables. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *ſ.* [ꝥeopp, Saxon.]
1. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning. *Fairfax.*
2. It is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex. *Bewel.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE. *ſ.* A thiſtle.

To DISTA'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſtain.*]
1. To ſtain; to tinge. *Pope.*
2. To blot; to ſully with infamy. *Spenſer.*

DI'STANCE. *ſ.* [*diſtance*, French; *diſtantia*, Latin.]
1. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered between any two beings. *Locke.*
2. Remoteneſs in place. *Prior.*
3. The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Contrariety; oppoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. Space of time. *Prior.*
7. Remoteneſs in time. *Smalridge.*
8. Ideal diſjunction. *Locke.*
9. Reſpect; diſtant behaviour. *Dryden.*
10. Retraction of kindneſs; reſerve. *Milton.*

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*
2. To leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance. *Gay.*

DI'STANT. *a.* [*diſtans*, Latin.]
1. Remote in place; not near. *Pope.*
2. Remote in time either paſt or future.
3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten miles *diſtant.*
4. Reſerved; ſly.
5. Not primary; not obvious. *Addiſon.*

DISTA'STE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *taſte.*]
1. Averſion of the palate; diſguſt. *Bacon.*
2. Diſlike; uneaſineſs. *Bacon.*
3. Anger; alienation of affection. *Bacon.*

To DISTA'STE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill the mouth with nauſeouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To diſlike; to loath. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To offend; to diſguſt. *Davies.*
4. To vex; to exaſperate. *Pope.*

DISTA'STEFUL. [*diſtaſte* and *full.*]
1. Nauſeous to the palate; diſguſting. *Glanville.*
2. Offenſive; unpleaſing. *Davies.*

3 Malig-

3. Malignant; malevolent. *Brown.*

DISTE'MPER. *ſ.* [*dis* and *temper.*]

1. A diſproportionate mixture of parts.
2. A diſeaſe; a malady. *Suckling.*
3. Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.*
4. Bad conſtitution of the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Want of due balance between contraries. *Bacon.*
6. Depravity of inclination. *King Charles.*
7. Tumultuous diſorder. *Waller.*
8. Uneaſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*]

1. To diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To diſorder. *Boyle.*
3. To diſturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*
4. To deſtroy temper or moderation. *Addiſon.*
5. To make diſaffected. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTE'MPERATE. *a.* [*dis* and *temperate.*] Immoderate. *Raleigh.*

DISTE'MPERATURE. *ſ.* [from *diſtemperate.*]

1. Intemperateneſs; exceſs of heat or cold. *Abbot.*
2. Violent tumultuouſneſs; outrageouſneſs.
3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Confuſion; commixture of extremes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſtendo*, Latin.] To ſtretch out in breadth. *Thomſon.*

DISTE'NT. *ſ.* [from *diſtend.*] The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*diſtentio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſtretching in breadth. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Breadth; ſpace occupied.
3. The act of ſeparating one part from another. *Wotton.*

To DISTHRONI'ZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*] To dethrone. *Spenſer.*

DI'STICH. *ſ.* [*diſtichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram conſiſting only of two verſes. *Camden.*

To DISTI'L. *v. n.* [*diſtillo*, Latin.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops. *Pope.*
2. To flow gently and ſilently. *Raleigh.*
3. To uſe a ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISTI'L. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops. *Job. Drayton.*
2. To force by fire through the veſſels of diſtillation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To draw by diſtillation. *Boyle.*

DISTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſtillatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of diſtilling by fire. *Newton.*
5. The ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTI'LLATORY. *a.* [from *diſtil.*] Belonging to diſtillation. *Boyle.*

DISTI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *diſtil.*]

1. One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling. *Boyle.*
2. One who makes pernicious inflammatory ſpirits.

DISTI'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] That which is drawn by diſtillation. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTI'NCT. *a.* [*diſtinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the ſame. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Apart; not conjunct. *Clarendon. Tillotſon.*
3. Clear; unconfuſed. *Milton.*
4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton.*
5. Marked out; ſpecified. *Milton.*

DISTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*diſtinctio*, Latin.]

1. Note of difference.
2. Honourable note of ſuperiority.
3. That by which one differs from another. *Locke.*
4. Preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*
5. Separation of complex notions. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Diviſion into different parts. *Dryden.*
7. Notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame. *Norris.*
8. Diſcernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *diſtinct.*]

1. That which makes diſtinction or difference. *Pope.*
2. Having the power to diſtinguiſh; judicious. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* In right order; not confuſedly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *diſtinct.*]

1. Not confuſedly. *Newton.*
2. Plainly; clearly. *Dryden.*

DISTI'NCTNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſtinct.*]

1. Nice obſervation of the difference between things. *Ray.*
2. Such ſeparation of things as makes them eaſy to be obſerved.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*diſtinguo*, Lat.]

1. To note the diverſity of things. *Hooker.*
2. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour. *Prior.*
3. To divide by proper notes of diverſity. *Burnet.*
4. To know one from another by any mark. *Watts.*
5. To diſcern critically; to judge. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To conſtitute difference; to ſpecificate. *Locke.*
7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhew the difference. *Child.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]

1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed. *Boyle. Hale.*
2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED. *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*

DISTI'NGUISHER. *ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]
1. A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another.
2. He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity. *Brown.*

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY. *ad.* With diſtinction. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* Diſtinction; obſervation of difference. *Graunt.*

To DISTO'RT. *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Latin.]
1. To writhe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular motions. *Smith.*
2. To put out of the true direction or poſture. *Tillotſon.*
3. To wreſt from the true meaning. *Peacham.*

DISTO'RTION. *ſ.* [*diſtortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered. *Prior.*

To DISTRA'CT. *v. a. part. paſſ. diſtracted*; anciently *diſtraught.* [*diſtractus*, Latin.]
1. To pull different ways at once.
2. To ſeparate; to divide. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To turn from a ſingle direction toward various points. *South.*
4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex. *Pſalms. Milton. Locke.*
5. To make mad. *Locke.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; frantickly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſtract.*] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

DISTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*diſtractio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency to different parts; ſeparation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.*
3. Perturbation of mind. *Tatler.*
4. Madneſs; frantickneſs; loſs of the wits. *Atterbury.*
5. Diſturbance; tumult; difference of ſentiments. *Clarendon.*

To DISTRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Latin.] To ſeize. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISTRA'IN, *v. n.* To make ſeizure. *Marvel.*

DISTRA'INER. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRA'INT. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure.

DISTRA'UGHT. *part. a.* [from *diſtract.*] Diſtracted. *Camden.*

DISTRE'SS. *ſ.* [*deſtreſſe*, French.]
1. The act of making a legal ſeizure.
2. A compulſion, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt. *Cowel.*
3. The thing ſeized by law.
4. Calamity; miſery; miſfortune. *Shak.*

To DISTRE'SS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.
2. To harraſs; to make miſerable. *Deuteronomy.*

DISTRE'SSFUL. *a.* [*diſtreſs* and *full.*] Miſerable; full of trouble; full of miſery. *Pope.*

To DISTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*diſtributio*, Lat.] To divide among more than two; to deal out. *Spenſer. Woodward.*

DISTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [*diſtributio*, Latin.]
1. The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others. *Swift.*
2. Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury.*

DISTRI'BUTIVE. *a.* [from *diſtribute.*] That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portions; as, *diſtributive* juſtice. *Dryden.*

DISTRI'BUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diſtributive.*]
1. By diſtribution.
2. Singly: particularly. *Hooker.*

DI'STRICT. *ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance.
2. Circuit of authority; province. *Addiſon.*
3. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore.*

To DISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; not to truſt. *Wiſd.*

DISTRU'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Loſs of credit; loſs of confidence. *Milton.*
2. Suſpicion. *Dryden.*

DISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*diſtruſt* and *full.*]
1. Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious. *Boyle.*
2. Not confident; diffident. *Government of the Tongue.*
3. Diffident of himſelf; timorous. *Pope.*

DISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB. *v. a.* [*diſturbo*, low Lat.]
1. To perplex; to diſquiet. *Collier.*
2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.
3. To interrupt; to hinder.
4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*

DISTU'RBANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]
1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity. *Locke.*
2. Confuſion; diſorder. *Watts.*
3. Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton.*

DISTU'RBER. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]
1. A violator of peace; he that cauſes tumults. *Glanville.*
2. He that cauſes perturbation of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISTU'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off. *Daniel.*

DISVA-

DISVALUA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *valuation.*] Diſgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*

To DISVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*develeper*, French.] To uncover.

DISU'NION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *union.*]
1. Separation; disjunction. *Glanville.*
2. Breach of concord.

To DISUN'ITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*]
1. To ſeparate; to divide. *Pope.*
2. To part friends.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall aſunder; to become ſeparate. *South.*

DISU'NITY. *ſ.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A ſtate of actual ſeparation. *More.*

DISU'SAGE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *uſage.*] The gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom. *Hooker.*

DIS'USE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *uſe.*]
1. Ceſſation of uſe; want of practice. *Addiſon.*
2. Ceſſation of cuſtom. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *uſe.*]
1. To ceaſe to make uſe of. *Dryden.*
2. To diſaccuſtom. *Dryden.*

To DISVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To deſtroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISWI'TTED. *a.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad; diſtracted. *Drayton.*

DIT. *ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem. *Spenſer.*

DITCH. *ſ.* [ꝺic, Saxon.]
1. A trench cut in the ground uſually between fields. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any long narrow receptacle of water. *Bacon.*
3. The moat with which a town is ſurrounded. *Knolles.*
4. *Ditch* is uſed, in compoſition, of any thing worthleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DITCH. *v. a.* To make a ditch. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *ditch.*] One who digs ditches. *Swift.*

DITHYRA'MBICK. *ſ.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.]
1. A ſong in honour of Bacchus.
2. Any poem witten with wildneſs. *Cowley.*

DITTA'NDER. *ſ.* Pepperwort.

DI'TTANY. *ſ.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.] An herb. *More.*

DI'TTIED. *a.* [from *ditty.*] Sung; adapted to muſick. *Milton.*

DI'TTY. *ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be ſung; a ſong. *Hooker.*

DIVA'N. *ſ.* [An Arabick word.]
1. The council of the oriental princes.
2. Any council aſſembled. *Pope.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two. *Grew.*

DIVARICA'TION. *ſ.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]
1. Partition into two. *Ray.*
2. Diviſion of opinions. *Brown.*

To DIVE. *v. n.* [ꝺippan, Saxon.]
1. To ſink voluntarily under water. *Dryden.*
2. To go under water in ſearch of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. To go deep into any queſtion, or ſcience. *Davies. Blackmore.*
4. To immerge into any buſineſs or condition. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denham.*

DIVE'R. *ſ.* [from *dive.*]
1. One that ſinks voluntarily under water. *Pope.*
2. One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure. *Woodward.*
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy. *Wotton.*

To DIVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton.*

DIVE'RGENT. *a.* [from *divergens*, Latin.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *a.* [*diverſus*, Latin.] Several; ſundry; more than one. *Whitgift.*

DI'VERSE. *a.* [*diverſus*, Latin.]
1. Different from another. *Daniel.*
2. Different from itſelf; multiform. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. In different directions. *Pope.*

DIVERSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diverſify.*]
1. The act of changing forms or qualities. *Boyle.*
2. Variation; variegation.
3. Variety of forms; multiformity.
4. Change; alteration. *Hale.*

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diverſifier*, Fr.]
1. To make different from another; to diſtinguiſh. *Addiſon.*
2. To make different from itſelf; to variegate. *Sidney.*

DIVE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *divert.*]
1. The act of turning any thing off from its courſe. *Bacon.*
2. The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency. *Denham.*
3. Sport; ſomething that unbends the mind. *Waller.*
4. [In war.] The act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*diverſité*, Fr. from *diverſitas*, Latin.]

1. Differ-

2. Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Variety. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Diſtinction of being; not identity. *Rogers.*
5. Variegation. *Pope.*

DIVE'RSLY. *ad.* [from *diverſe.*]
1. In different ways; differently; variouſly. *Wotton.*
2. In different directions.

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn off from any direction or courſe. *Locke.*
2. To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.*
3. To withdraw the mind. *Philips.*
4. To pleaſe; to exhilarate. *Swift.*
5. To ſubvert; to deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*

To DIVERTISE. *v. a.* [*divertiſer*, French.] To pleaſe; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *ſ.* [*divertiſſement*, Fr.] Diverſion; delight; pleaſure. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *divert.*] Recreative; amuſive. *Rogers.*

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſtir*, Fr.] To ſtrip; to make naked. *Denham.*

DIVE'STURE. *ſ.* [from *diveſt.*] The act of putting off. *Boyle.*

DIVI'DABLE. *a.* [from *divide.*] Separate; different; parted. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'DANT. *a.* [from *divide.*] Different; ſeparate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]
1. To part one whole into different pieces. 2 *Kings. Locke.*
2. To ſeparate; to keep apart; to ſtand as a partition between. *Dryden.*
3. To diſunite by diſcord. *Luke.*
4. To deal out; to give in ſhares. *Locke.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. n.* To part; to ſunder; to break friendſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'VIDEND. *ſ.* [from *divido.*]
1. A ſhare; the part allotted in diviſion. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVI'DER. *ſ.* [from *divide.*]
1. That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.*
2. A diſtributer; he who deals out to each his ſhare. *Luke.*
3. A diſuniter. *Swift.*
4. A particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVI'DUAL. *a.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others. *Milton.*

DIVINA'TION. *ſ.* [*divinatio*, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling of future things. *Hooker.*

DIVI'NE. *a.* [*divinus*, Latin.]
1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker.*
3. Excellent in a ſupreme degree. *Davies.*
4. Preſageful; divining; preſcient. *Milton.*

DIVI'NE. *ſ.*
1. A miniſter of the goſpel; a prieſt; a clergyman. *Bacon.*
2. A man ſkilled in divinity; a theologian. *Denham.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. n.*
1. To utter prognoſtication. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To feel preſages. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To conjecture; to gueſs. *Broome.*

DIVI'NELY. *ad.* [from *divine.*]
1. By the agency or influence of God. *Bentley.*
2. Excellently; in the ſupreme degree. *Hooker. Milton.*
3. In a manner noting a deity.

DIVI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *divine.*]
1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.*
2. Excellence in the ſupreme degree. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'NER. *ſ.* [from *To divine.*]
1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means. *Brown.*
2. Conjecturer; gueſſer. *Locke.*

DIVI'NERESS. *ſ.* [from *diviner.*] A propheteſs. *Dryden.*

DIVI'NITY. *ſ.* [*divinité*, French; *divinitas*, Latin.]
1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cauſe of cauſes.
3. Falſe god. *Prior.*
4. Celeſtial being. *Cheyne.*
5. The ſcience of divine things; theology. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Something ſupernatural. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*diviſibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; ſeparable. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*diviſibilité*, French.] The quality of admitting diviſion. *Glanville.*

DIVI'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diviſible.*] Diviſibility. *Boyle.*

DIVI'SION. *ſ.* [*diviſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing any thing into parts. 2 *Eſdras.*
2. The ſtate of being divided.
3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4.

4. The part which is separated from the reſt by dividing. *Addiſon.*
5. Diſunion; diſcord; difference. *Decay of Piety.*
6. Parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed. *Locke.*
7. Space between the notes of muſick; juſt time. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Diſtinction. *Exodus.*
9. [In arithmetick.] The ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned. *Cocker.*
10. Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the genus into ſpecies. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'SOR. *ſ.* [*diviſor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE. *ſ.* [*divorce*, French.]
1. The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife. *Dryden.*
2. Separation; diſunion. *King Charles.*
3. The ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.
4. The cauſe of any penal ſeparation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DIVO'RCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other.
2. To force aſunder; to ſeparate by violence. *Hooker.*
3. To ſeparate from another. *Hooker.*
4. To take away. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *divorce.*] Divorce; ſeparation of marriage. *Deuteron.*

DIVO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *divorce.*] The perſon or cauſe which produces divorce or ſeparation. *Drummond.*

DIURE'TICK. *a.* [διουρητικὸς.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Arbuthnot.*

DIU'RNAL. *a.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the day. *Brown.*
2. Conſtituting the day. *Prior.*
3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milton.*

DIU'RNAL. *ſ.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day-book.

DIU'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *diurnal.*] Daily; every day. *Tatler.*

DIUTU'RNITY. *ſ.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration. *Brown.*

To DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]
1. To publiſh; to make publick. *Hooker.*
2. To proclaim. *Milton.*

DIVU'LGER. *ſ.* [from *divulge.*] A publiſher. *King Charles.*

DIVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*divulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking away. *Brown.*

To DI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To dreſs; to deck. *Swift.*

DI'ZZARD. *ſ.* [from *dizzy.*] A blockhead; a fool.

DI'ZZINESS. *ſ.* [from *dizzy.*] Giddineſs. *Glanville.*

DI'ZZY. *a.* [dyrꝛig, Saxon.]
1. Giddy; vertiginous. *Milton.*
2. Cauſing giddineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Giddy; thoughtleſs. *Milton.*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DO. *v. a.* preter. *did*; paſſ. part. *done.* [don, Saxon; *doen*, Dutch.]
1. To practiſe or act any thing good or bad. *Pſalms.*
2. To perform; to atchieve. *Collier.*
3. To execute; to diſcharge. *Shakeſp.*
4. To cauſe. *Spenſer.*
5. To tranſact. *Acts.*
6. To produce any effect to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort. *Jeremiah.*
8. To perform for the benefit of another. *Samuel.*
9. To exert; to put forth. *2 Tim.*
10. To manage by way of intercourſe or dealing. *Boyle. Rowe.*
11. To gain a point; to effect by influence. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To make any thing what it is not. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. To finiſh; to end. *Duppa.*
14. To conclude; to ſettle. *Tillotſon.*
15. This phraſe, *what to* DO *with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what uſe to make of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of. *Tillotſon.*

To DO. *v. n.*
1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill. *Temple.*
2. To make an end; to conclude. *Spectator.*
3. To ceaſe to be concerned with; to ceaſe to care about. *Stilling fleet.*
4. To fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſucceed; to fulfil a purpoſe. *Collier.*
6. *To* Do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word; as, *I ſhall come, but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I* come *not.* *Arbuthnot.*
7. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt; as, *help me*, do; *make haſte*, do. *Taylor.*
8. *To* Do is put before verbs ſometimes expletively; as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*; *I* did *love*, or, *I loved.* *Bacon.*
9. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him.* *Shakeſp.*
10. Sometimes by way of oppoſition; as, *I* did *love him, but ſcorn him now.*

DO'CIBLE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught. *Milton.*

DO'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *docible.*] Teachableneſs; docility. *Walton.*

DO'CILE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.]
1. Teach-

1. Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable. *Ellis.*
2. With *to.*

DOCI'LITY. *ſ.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Latin.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn. *Grew.*

DOCK. *ſ.* [*docca*, Saxon.] An herb. *Swift.*

DOCK. *ſ.* The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking. *Grew.*

DOCK. *ſ.* [As ſome imagine, of δοχεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up. *Addiſon.*

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]
1. To cut off a tail.
2. To cut any thing ſhort. *Swift.*
3. To cut off a reckoning.
4. To lay the ſhip in a dock.

DO'CKET. *ſ.* A direction tied upon goods; a ſummary of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR. *ſ.* [*doctor*, Latin.]
1. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion. *Denham.*
3. A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any able or learned man. *Digby.*

To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick; to cure.

DO'CTORAL. *a.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORALLY. *ad.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DO'CTORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*

DO'CTRINAL. *a.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
1. Containing doctrine. *South.*
2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*

DO'CTRINALLY. *ad.* [from *doctrine.*] In the form of doctrine; poſitively. *Ray.*

DO'CTRINE. *ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
1. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter. *Atterbury.*
2. The act of teaching. *Mark.*

DO'CUMENT. *ſ.* [*documentum*, Latin.]
1. Precept; inſtruction; direction. *Watts.*
2. Precept in an ill ſenſe; a precept magiſterially dogmatical. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

DO'DDER. *ſ.* [*touteren*, to ſhoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*] *Dodder* is a ſingular plant: when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed, it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, ſoon after clinging about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant, entangling itſelf about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves.

DO'DDERED. *a.* [from *dodder.*] Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden.*

DODE'CAGON. *ſ.* [δώδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve ſides.

DODECATEMO'RION. *ſ.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part. *Creech.*

To DODGE. *v. n.* [from *dog.*]
1. To uſe craft; to deal with tergiverſation. *Hall.*
2. To ſhift place as another approaches. *Milton.*
3. To play faſt and looſe; to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them. *Swift.*

DO'DKIN. *ſ.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit; a low coin. *Lily.*

DO'DMAN. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Bacon.*

DOE. *ſ.* [*ða*, Saxon.] A ſhe-deer; the female of a buck. *Bacon.*

DOE. *ſ.* [from *To do.*] A feat; what one has to do. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER. *ſ.* [from *To do.*]
1. One that does any thing good or bad. *South.*
2. Actor; agent. *Hooker.*
3. An active, or buſy, or valiant perſon. *Knolles.*
4. One that habitually performs or practiſes. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third perſon from *do*, for *doth.* *Locke.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off.*]
1. To put off dreſs. *Milton. Dryden. Rowe.*
2. To ſtrip. *Craſhaw.*
3. To put away; to get rid of. *Shakeſp.*
4. To delay; to refer to another time. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOG. *ſ.* [*doggbe*, Dutch.]
1. A domeſtick animal remarkably various in his ſpecies. *Locke.*
2. A conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the dog days. *Brown.*
3. A reproachful name for a man. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To give or ſend to the* Dogs; to throw away. *To go to the* Dogs; to be ruined, deſtroyed, or devoured. *Pope.*
5. It is uſed as the male of ſeveral ſpecies; as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

To DOG. *v. a.* To hunt as a dog, inſidiouſly and indefatigably. *Herbert.*

DOG-TEETH. *ſ.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

DOG-TRICK. *ſ.* [*dog* and *trick.*] An ill turn; ſurly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

DO'GBANE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *bane.*] An herb.

DO'GBERRY-TREE. *ſ.* Cornelian cherry.

DO'GBRIAR. *ſ.* [*dog* and *briar.*] The briar that bears the hip.

DO'GCHEAP. *a.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden.*

DO'GDAYS. *ſ.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun. *Clarendon.*

DOGE. *ſ.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addiſon.*

DO'GFISH. *ſ.* [from *dog* and *fiſh*.] A ſhark. *Woodward.*

DO'GFLY. *ſ.* A voracious biting fly. *Chapman.*

DO'GGED. *a.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; ſour; moroſe; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*

DO'GGEDLY. *ad.* [from *dogged*.] Sullenly; gloomily.

DO'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; ſullenneſs.

DO'GGER. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

DO'GGEREL. *a.* Vile; deſpicable; mean. *Dryden.*

DO'GGEREL. *ſ.* Mean, deſpicable, worthleſs verſes. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH. *a.* [from *dog*.] Curriſh; brutal.

DOGHE'ARTED. *a.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitileſs; malicious. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOGHO'LE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *hole*.] A vile hole. *Pope.*

DOGKE'NNEL. *ſ.* [*dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or houſe for dogs. *Tatler.*

DO'GLOUSE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *louſe*.] An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA. ſ. [Latin.] Eſtabliſhed principle; ſettled notion. *Dryden.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *dogma*.] Au-
DOGMA'TICK. } thoritative; magiſterial; poſitive. *Boyle.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magiſterially; poſitively. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magiſterialneſs; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST. *ſ.* [*dogmatiſte*, Fr.] A magiſterial teacher; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts.*

To DOGMATI'ZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To aſſert poſitively; to teach magiſterially. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *dogmatize*.] An aſſerter; a magiſterial teacher. *Hammond.*

DO'GROSE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *roſe*.] The flower of the hip *Derham.*

DO'GSLEEP. *ſ.* [*dog* and *ſleep*.] Pretended ſleep. *Addiſon.*

DO'GSMEAT. *ſ.* [*dog* and *meat*.] Refuſe; vile ſtuff. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *ſ.* [*dog* and *ſtar*.] The ſtar which gives name to the dogdays. *Addiſon.*

DO'GSTOOTH. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT. *ſ.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

DOGWEA'RY. *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DO'INGS. *ſ.* [from *To do*.]

1. Things done; events; tranſactions. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Feats; actions, good or bad. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*
4. Stir; buſtle; tumult. *Hooker.*
5. Feſtivity; merriment.

DOIT. *ſ.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of money. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOLE. *ſ.* [from *deal*; dælan, Saxon.]

1. The act of diſtribution or dealing. *Cleveland.*
2. Any thing dealt out or diſtributed. *Hudibras.*
3. Proviſions or money diſtributed in charity. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
5. [from *dolor*, Lat.] Grief; ſorrow; miſery. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to diſtribute. *Diet.*

DO'LEFUL. *a.* [*dole* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; diſmal; expreſſing grief. *South. Dryden.*
2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief. *Sidney.*
3. Diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow. *Hooker.*

DO'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *doleful*.] In a doleful manner.

DO'LEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *doleful*.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulouſneſs.
3. Diſmalneſs.

DO'LESOME. *a.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; diſmal. *Pope.*

DO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [from *doleſome*.] In a doleſome manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *doleſome*.] Gloom; melancholy.

DOLL. *ſ.* A little girl's puppet or baby.

DO'LLAR. *ſ.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

DO'LLY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff, ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker. *Congreve.*

DOLORI'FICK. *a.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] That which cauſes grief or pain. *Ray.*

DO'LOROUS. *a.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; diſmal. *Milton.*
2. Painful. *More.*

DO'LOUR. *ſ.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Lamentation; complaint.
3. Pain; pang. *Bacon.*

DO'LPHIN. *ſ.* [*delphin*, Lat.] The name of a fiſh. *Peacham.*

DOLT. *ſ.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a thickſcul. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'LTISH. *a.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; blockiſh. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE. *a.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] Tameable.

DOMA'IN. *ſ.* [*domaine*, Fr.]
1. Dominion; empire. *Milton.*
2. Poſſeſſion; eſtate. *Dryden.*

DOME. *ſ.* [*dome*, French.]
1. A building; a houſe; a fabrick. *Prior.*
2. hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL. } *a.* [*domeſticus*, Lat.]
DOME'STICK. }
1. Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick. *Hooker.*
2. Private; not open. *Hooker.*
3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild. *Addiſ.*
4. Not foreign; inteſtine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick.*] To make domeſtick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* To tame.

DO'MINANT. *a.* [*dominant*, Fr.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.

To DO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt. *Dryden.*

DOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*dominatio*, Lat.]
1. Power; dominion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Tyranny; inſolent authority. *Arbuthnot.*
3. One highly exalted in power: uſed of angelick beings. *Milton.*

DO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *dominate.*] Imperious; inſolent.

DOMINA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] The preſiding power. *Camden.*

To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to act without control. *Prior.*

DOMI'NICAL. *a.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*

DOMI'NION. *ſ.* [*dominium*, Latin.]
1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Tickell.*
2. Right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable. *Locke.*
3. Territory; region; diſtrict. *Davies.*
4. Predominance; aſcendant. *Dryden.*
5. An order of angels. *Coloſſians.*

DON. *ſ.* [*dominus*, Lat.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman; as, *Don* Quixote.

To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on. *Fairfax.*

DO'NARY. *ſ.* [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION. *ſ.* [*donatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of giving any thing. *South.*
2. The grant by which any thing is given. *Raleigh.*

DO'NATIVE. *ſ.* [*donatif*, Fr.]
1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent. *Hooker.*
2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without the ordinary. *Coswel.*

DONE. *part. paſſ.* of the verb *To do.* *Spenſer.*

DONE. *interject.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done.* *Cleveland.*

DO'NJON. [now *dungeon.*] The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle, in which priſoners were kept. *Chaucer.*

DO'NOR. *ſ.* A giver; a beſtower. *Atterbury.*

DO'ODLE. *ſ.* A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [ꝺeman, Saxon.]
1. To judge. *Milton.*
2. To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence. *Smith.*
3. To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dryden.*
4. To command judicially or authoritatively. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To deſtine; to command by uncontrolable authority. *Dryden.*

DOOM. *ſ.* [ꝺom, Saxon.]
1. Judicial ſentence; judgment. *Milton.*
2. The great and final judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Condemnation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Determination declared. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ſtate to which one is deſtined. *Dryden.*
6. Ruin; deſtruction. *Pope.*

DO'OMSDAY. *ſ.* [*doom* and *day.*]
1. The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day. *Brown.*
2. The day of ſentence or condemnation. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'OMSDAY-BOOK. *ſ.* [*doomſday* and *book.*] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered. *Camden.*

DOOR. *ſ.* [ꝺoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance. *Denham.*
2. In familiar language, a houſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Entrance; portal. *Dryden.*
4. Paſſage; avenue; means of approach. *Hammond.*
5. *Out of* Doors. No more to be found; fairly ſet away. *Locke.*
6. *At the* Door *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden.*
7. *Next* Door *to.* Approaching to; near to. *L'Eſtrange.*

DO'ORCASE. *ſ.* [*door* and *caſe.*] The frame in which the door is incloſed. *Moxon.*

DO'ORKEEPER. *ſ.* [*door* and *keeper.*] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe. *Taylor.*

DO'QUET. *ſ.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bacon.*

DO'RMANT. *a.* [*dormant*, Fr.]
1. Sleeping. *Congreve.*

2. In

2. In a ſleeping poſture. *Grew.*
3. Private; not publick. *Bacon.*
4. Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.*
5. Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleveland.*

DO'RMITORY. *ſ.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.]
1. A place to ſleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.*
2. A burial place. *Ayliffe.*

DO'RMOUSE. *ſ.* [*dormio* and *mouſe.*] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DORN. *ſ.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fiſh. *Carew.*

DO'RNICK. *ſ.* [of *Doornick* in *Flanders.*] A ſpecies of linen cloth uſed in Scotland for the table.

To DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, ſtupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or ſtupify with noiſe. *Skinner.*

DORR. *ſ.* A kind of flying inſect; the hedge-chafer. *Grew.*

DO'RSEL. } *ſ.* [from *dorſum*, the back.]
DO'RSER. } A pannier; a baſket or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide of a beaſt of burthen.

DORSI'FEROUS. } *ſ.* [*dorſum* and *fero*,
DORSI'PAROUS. } or *pario*, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DO'RTURE. *ſ.* [from *dormiture*; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to ſleep in. *Bacon.*

DOSE. *ſ.* [δόσις.]
1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras.*
3. The utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow.

To DOSE. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

DO'SSIL. *ſ.* [from *dorſel.*] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint. *Wiſeman.*

DOST. [the ſecond perſon of *do.*] *Addiſon.*

DOT. *ſ.* [from *jot*, a point.] A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or ſpots.

DO'TAGE. *ſ.* [from *dote.*]
1. Loſs of underſtanding; imbecillity of mind. *Davies. Suckling.*
2. Exceſſive fondneſs. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL. *a.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; conſtituting her portion. *Garth.*

DO'TARD. *ſ.* [from *dote.*] A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects; a *twicbild.* *Spenſer.*

DOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dotatio*, Lat.] The act of giving a dowry.

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.]
1. To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion. *Jeremiah.*
2. To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.*

To DOTE *upon.* To regard with exceſſive fondneſs. *Burnet.*

DO'TER. *ſ.* [from *dote.*]
1. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Burton.*
2. A man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *doting.*] Fondly. *Dryden.*

DO'TTARD. *ſ.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Bacon.*

DO'UBLE. *a.* [*double*, French.]
1. Two of a ſort; one correſponding to the other. *Eccluſ.*
2. Twice as much; containing the ſame quantity repeated. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. Having more than one in the ſame order or parallel. *Bacon.*
4. Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*
5. Two in number. *Davies.*
6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'UBLE-PLEA. *ſ.* That in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff.

DO'UBLE-BITING. *a.* Biting or cutting on either ſide. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-BUTTONED. *a.* [*double* and *buttoned.*] Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*

DO'UBLE-DEALER. *ſ.* A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow; one who ſays one thing and thinks another. *L'Eſtrange.*

DO'UBLE-DEALING. *ſ.* Artifice; diſſimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*

To DO'UBLE-DIE. *v. a.* To die twice over. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-HEADED. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

To DO'UBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock.*] To ſhoot the lock twice. *Tatler.*

DO'UBLE-MINDED. *a.* Deceitful; inſidious.

DO'UBLE SHINING. *a.* Shining with double luſtre. *Sidney.*

DO'UBLE-TONGUED. *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing. *Dryden.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. a.*
1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.*
3. To repeat; to add. *Dryden.*
4. To add one to another in the ſame order or parallel. *Exodus.*
5. To fold. *Prior.*

6. To paſs round a headland. *Knolles.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. n.*

1. To increaſe to twice the quantity. *Burnet.*
2. To enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play. *Dryden.*
3. To wind in running. *Bacon.*
4. To play tricks; to uſe ſleights. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE. *ſ.*

1. Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.*
2. Strong beer of twice the common ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A trick; a ſhift; an artifice.

DO'UBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *double.*] The ſtate of being double. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'UBLER. *ſ.* [from *double,*] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET. *ſ.* [from *double.*]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waiſtcoat. *Hudibras.*
2. Two; a pair. *Grew.*

DOUBLO'N. ſ. [French.] A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.

DO'UBLY. *ad.* [from *double.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter,* Fr.]

1. To queſtion; to be in uncertainty. *Tillotſon.*
2. To queſtion any event, fearing the worſt. *Shakeſpeare. Knolles.*
3. To fear; to be apprehenſive. *Otway. Baker.*
4. To ſuſpect; to have ſuſpicion. *Daniel.*
5. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold queſtionable; to think uncertain. *Milton.*
2. To fear; to ſuſpect. *Bacon.*
3. To diſtruſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOUBT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; ſuſpenſe. *South.*
2. Queſtion; point unſettled. *Pope.*
3. Scruple; perplexity; irreſolution. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy.*
5. Suſpicion; apprehenſion of ill. *Galatians.*
6. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*

DO'UBTER. *ſ.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains ſcruples.

DO'UBTFUL. *a.* [*doubt* and *full.*]

1. Dubious; not ſettled in opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.
3. That about which there is doubt; queſtionable; uncertain. *Bacon. South. Dryden.*
4. Not ſecure; not without ſuſpicion. *Hooker.*
5. Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.*

DO'UBTFULLY. *ad.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiouſly; irreſolutely.
2. Ambiguouſly; with uncertainty of meaning. *Spenſer.*

DO'UBTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiouſneſs; ſuſpenſe; inſtability of opinion. *Watts.*
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Luke.*

DO'UBTINGLY. *ad.* [from *doubt,*] In a doubting manner; dubiouſly. *Bacon.*

DO'UBTLESS. *a.* [from *doubt,*] Without fear; without apprehenſion of danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'UBTLESS. *ad.* Without doubt; unqueſtionably.

DOUCE'T. *ſ.* [*doucet,* Fr.] A cuſtard. *Skinner.*

DO'UCKER. *ſ.* A bird that dips in the water. *Ray.*

DOVE. *ſ.* [*duve,* old Teutonick; *daub,* German.]

1. A wild pigeon.
2. A pigeon.

DO'VECOT. *ſ.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'VEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*dove* and *houſe.*] A houſe for pigeons. *Dryden.*

DO'VETAIL. *ſ.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed.

DOUGH. *ſ.* [ðah, Saxon.]

1. The paſte of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *Dryden.*
2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miſcarried. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOUGHBA'KED. *ſ.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfiniſhed; not hardened to perfection; ſoft. *Donne.*

DO'UGHTY. *a.* [ðohtiȝ, Saxon,] Brave; noble; illuſtrious; eminent. *Spenſer.*

DO'UGHY. *a.* [from *dough.*] Unſound; ſoft; unhardened. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall ſuddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*

DO'WAGER. *ſ.* [*douairiere,* Fr.]

1. A widow with a jointure. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WDY. *ſ.* An awkward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WER. } *ſ.* [*douaire,* Fr.]
DO'WERY. }

1. That which the wife bringeth to her huſband in marriage. *Pope.*
2. That which the widow poſſeſſes. *Bacon.*
3. The gifts of a huſband for a wife. *Geneſis.*
4. Endowment; gift. *Davies.*

DO'WERED. *a.* Portioned; ſupplied with a portion. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *dower.*] Without a fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WLAS. *ſ.* A coarſe kind of linen. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOWN. *ſ.* [*doun*, Daniſh.]
1. Soft feathers. *Wotton.*
2. Any thing that ſooths or mollifies. *Southern.*
3. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*
4. The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds *Bacon.*

DOWN. *ſ.* [ᵹun, Saxon.] A large open plain or valley. *Sidney. Sandys.*

DOWN. *prep.* [ᵹuna, Saxon.]
1. Along a deſcent; from a higher place to a lower. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*

DOWN. *ad.*
1. On the ground; from the height to a lower ſituation. *Milton.*
2. Tending towards the ground.
3. Out of ſight; below the horizon. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To a total maceration. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Into diſgrace; into declining reputation. *South.*
6. [Anſwering to *up.*] Here and there. *Pſalms.*

DOWN. *interject.* An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOWN. [*To go.*] To be digeſted; to be received. *Locke.*

To DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to ſubdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*

DO'WNCAST. *a.* [*down* and *caſt.*] Bent down; directed to the ground. *Addiſon.*

DO'WNFAL. *ſ.* [*down* and *fall.*]
1. Ruin; fall from ſtate. *South.*
2. A body of things falling. *Dryden.*
3. Deſtruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*

DO'WNFALLEN. *part. a.* Ruined; fallen. *Carew.*

DO'WNGYRED *a.* [*down* and *gyred.*] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WNHIL. *ſ.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; deſcent. *Dryden.*

DO'WNHIL. *a.* Declivous; deſcending.

DO'WNLOOKED. *a.* [*down* and *look*] Having a dejected countenance; ſullen; melancholy. *Dryden.*

DO'WNLYING. *a.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT. *ad.* [*down* and *right.*]
1. Straight or right down. *Hudibras.*
2. In plain terms. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Completely; without ſtopping ſhort. *Arbuthnot.*

DO'WNRIGHT. *a.*
1. Plain; open; apparent; undiſguiſed. *Rogers.*
2. Directly tending to the point. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. Unceremonious; honeſtly ſurly. *Addiſon.*
4. Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*

DO'WNSITTING. *ſ.* [*down* and *ſit.*] Reſt; repoſe. *Pſalms.*

DO'WNWARD. } *ad.* [ᵹunepeapꝺ, Sax.]
DO'WNWARDS. }
1. Toward the center. *Newton.*
2. From a higher ſituation to a lower. *Milton.*
3. In a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WNWARD. *a.*
1. Moving on a declivity. *Dryden.*
2. Declivous; bending. *Dryden.*
3. Depreſſed; dejected. *Sidney.*

DO'WNY. *a.* [from *down.*]
1. Covered with down or nap. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Made of down or ſoft feathers. *Dryden.*
3. Soft; tender; ſoothing. *Craſhaw.*

DOWRE. }
DO'WRY. } *ſ.* [*douaire*, French.]
1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*
2. A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*

DOXO'LOGY. *ſ.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God. *Stillingfleet.*

DO'XY. *ſ.* A whore; a looſe wench. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [ᵹpæꝛ, Saxon.] To ſlumber; to be half aſleep. *L'Eſtrange. Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to dull. *Clarendon.*

DO'ZEN. *ſ.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. *Raleigh.*

DO'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *dozy.*] Sleepineſs; drouſineſs. *Locke.*

DO'ZY. *a.* Sleepy; drouſy; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*

DRAB. *ſ.* [ᵹnabbe, Sax. lees.] A whore; a ſtrumpet. *Pope.*

DRACHM. *ſ.* [*drachma*, Latin.]
1. An old Roman coin. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACU'NCULUS. ſ. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the ſkin and fleſh.

DREAD. *a.* Terrible; dreaded. *Spenſer.*

DRAFF. *ſ.* [ᵹnoꝼ, Saxon.] Any thing thrown away. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DRA'FFY. *a.* [from *draff.*] Worthleſs; dreggy.

DRAFT. *a.* [corrupted for *draught.*] *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRAG. *v. a.* [ᵹnaᵹan, Saxon.]
1. To pull along the ground by main force, *Denham.*
2. To draw any thing burthenſome. *Smith.*
3. To draw contemptuouſly along. *Stillingfleet.*
4. To pull about with violence and ignominy. *Clarendon.*
5. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

To

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Moxon.*

DRAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Rogers.*
2. An inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton.*
3. A kind of car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GNET. *ſ.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May.*

DRA'GON. *ſ.* [*draco*, Latin.]

1. A kind of winged ſerpent. *Rowe.*
2. A fierce violent man or woman.
3. A conſtellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *ſ.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONET. *ſ.* A little dragon. *Spenſer.*

DRA'GONFLY. *ſ.* A fierce ſtinging fly. *Bacon.*

DRA'GONISH. *a.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shakeſp.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *ſ.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] A reſin moderately heavy, friable, and duſky red; but of bright ſcarlet, when powdered: It has little ſmell, and is of a reſinous and aſtringent taſte. *Hill.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONTREE. *ſ.* Palmtree. *Miller.*

DRAGO'ON. *ſ.* [from *dragon*, German.] A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback. *Tatler.*

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. n.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually. *Bacon.*
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Roſcommon.*
3. To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn. *Mortimer.*

DRAKE. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck. *Mortimer.*
2. A ſmall piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *ſ.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall quantity. *Dryden.*
3. Such a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once. *Swift.*
4. Spirit; diſtilled liquor. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. n.* To drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRA'MA. *ſ.* [δρᾶμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; and in which therefore ſuch rules are to be obſerved as make the repreſentation probable. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *drama.*] Re-
DRAMA'TICK. } preſented by action. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dramatick.*] Repreſentatively; by repreſentation. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compoſitions. *Burnet.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr.] To make cloth. *Bacon.*

DRA'PER. *ſ.* [from *drape.*] One who ſells cloth. *Boyle. Howel.*

DRA'PERY. *ſ.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon.*
2. Cloth; ſtuffs of wool. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The dreſs of a picture, or ſtatue. *Prior.*

DRA'PET. *ſ.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. *Spenſer.*

DRA'STICK. *a.* [δραςικὸς.] Powerful; vigorous.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive.*] *Cowley.*

DRAUGHT. *ſ.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuſe; ſwill. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRAUGHT. *ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. The act of drinking. *Dryden.*
2. A quantity of liquor drank at once. *Boyle.*
3. Liquor drank at pleaſure. *Milton.*
4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. *Temple.*
5. The quality of being drawn. *Mortimer.*
6. Repreſentation by picture. *Dryden.*
7. Delineation; ſketch. *South.*
8. A picture drawn. *South.*
9. The act of ſweeping with a net. *Hale.*
10. The quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net. *L'Eſtrange.*
11. The act of ſhooting with the bow. *Camden.*
12. Diverſion in war; the act of diſturbing the main deſign. *Spenſer.*
13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. *Addiſon.*
14. A ſink; a drain. *Matthew.*
15. The depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water. *Dryden.*
16. [In the plural, *draughts.*] A kind of play reſembling cheſs.

DRAU'GHTHOUSE. *ſ.* [*draught* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which filth is depoſited. *Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* preter. *drew*; part. paſſ. *drawn.* [ᵹnazan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry. *Samuel.*
2. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atterbury.*
3. To bring by violence; to drag. *James.*
4. To raiſe out of a deep place. *Jeremiah.*
5. To ſuck. *Eccluſ.*

6. To

6. To attract; to call toward itself. *Bacon. Suckling.*
7. To inhale. *Addiſon.*
8. To take from any thing contained. *Chronicles.*
9. To take from a caſk. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To pull a ſword from the ſheath. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
11. To let out any liquid. *Wiſeman.*
12. To take bread out of the oven. *Mort.*
13. To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains. *Dryden.*
14. To cloſe or ſpread curtains. *Sidney.*
15. To extract. *Cheyne.*
16. To procure as an agent cauſe. *Locke.*
17. To produce as an efficient cauſe. *Tillotſon.*
18. To convey ſecretly. *Raleigh.*
19. To protract; to lengthen. *Felton.*
20. To utter lingeringly. *Dryden.*
21. To repreſent by picture. *Waller.*
22. To form a repreſentation. *Dryden.*
23. To derive from ſome original. *Temple.*
24. To deduce as from poſtulates. *Temple.*
25. To imply. *Locke.*
26. To allure; to entice. *Pſalms.*
27. To lead as a motive. *Dryden.*
28. To perſuade to follow. *Shakeſpeare.*
29. To induce. *Davies.*
30. To win; to gain. *Shakeſpeare.*
31. To receive; to take up. *Shakeſpeare.*
32. To extort; to force. *Addiſon.*
33. To wreſt; to diſtort. *Whitgift.*
34. To compoſe; to form in writing. *Pope.*
35. To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shakeſpeare.*
36. To eviſcerate; to embowel. *King.*
37. *To* DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion. *Locke.*
38. *To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back. *Gay.*
39. *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to intice. *South.*
40. *To* DRAW *off.* To extract by diſtillation. *Addiſon.*
41. *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abſtract.
42. *To* DRAW *on.* To occaſion; to invite. *Hayward.*
43. *To* DRAW *on.* To cauſe by degrees. *Boyle.*
44. *To* DRAW *over.* To raiſe in a ſtill. *Boyle.*
45. *To* DRAW *over.* To perſuade to revolt. *Addiſon.*
46. *To* DRAW *out.* To protract; to lengthen. *Shakeſpeare.*
47. *To* DRAW *out.* To pump out by inſinuation. *Sidney.*
48. *To* DRAW *out.* To call to action; to detach for ſervice. *Dryden.*
49. To range in battle. *Collier.*
50. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of battle. *Clarendon.*
51. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing. *Swift.*

To DRAW. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To act as a weight. *Addiſon.*
3. To contract; to ſhrink. *Bacon.*
4. To advance; to move. *Milton.*
5. To draw a ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To practiſe the art of delineation. *Locke.*
7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. *Dryden.*
8. To make a ſore run by attraction.
9. To retire; to retreat a little. *Clarendon.*
10. *To* DRAW *off.* To retire; to retreat. *Collier.*
11. *To* DRAW *on.* To advance; to approach. *Dryden.*
12. *To* DRAW *up.* To form troops into regular order.

DRAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK. *ſ.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money paid back for ready payment. *Swift.*

DRA'WBRIDGE. *ſ.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure. *Carew.*

DRA'WER. *ſ.* [from *draw.*]
1. One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deuteronomy.*
2. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. That which has the power of attraction. *Swift.*
4. A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure. *Locke.*
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dreſs. *Locke.*

DRA'WING. *ſ.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; repreſentation. *Pope.*

DRA'WINGROOM. *ſ.* [*draw* and *room.*]
1. The room in which company aſſembles at court. *Pope.*
2. The company aſſembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from *draw.*]
1. Equal; where each party takes his own ſtake. *Addiſon.*
2. With a ſword drawn. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Open; put aſide, or uncloſed. *Dryden.*
4. Eviſcerated. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Induced as from ſome motive. *Spenſer.*

DRA'WWELL. *ſ.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a ſlow way. *Pope.*

DRAY. } *ſ.* [ꝺꝛæg, Saxon.] The
DRA'YCART. } car on which beer is carried. *Gay.*

DRA'Y-

DRA'YHORSE. *ſ.* A horſe which draws a dray. *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. *ſ.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray. *South.*

DRA'ZEL. *ſ.* [from *droſleſſe*, Fr.] A low, mean, worthleſs wretch. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *ſ.* [ꝺɼæꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright. *Tillotſon.*
2. Habitual fear; awe. *Geneſis.*
3. The perſon or thing feared. *Prior.*

DREAD. *a.* [ꝺɼæꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*
2. Awful; venerable in the higheſt degree. *Milton.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To fear in an exceſſive degree. *Wake.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*

DRE'ADER. *ſ.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL. *a.* [*dread* and *full.*] Terrible; frightful. *Granville.*

DRE'ADFULNESS. *ſ.* Terribleneſs; frightfulneſs. *Hakewill.*

DRE'ADFULLY. *ad.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden.*

DRE'ADLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *dreadleſs.*] Fearleſneſs; intrepidity. *Sidney.*

DRE'ADLESS. *a.* Fearleſs; unaffrighted; intrepid. *Spenſer.*

DREAM. *ſ.* [*droom*, Dutch.]

1. A phantaſm of ſleep; the thoughts of a ſleeping man. *Dryden.*
2. An idle fancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DREAM. *v. n.*

1. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep. *Tatler.*
2. To think; to imagine. *Burnet.*
3. To think idly. *Smith.*
4. To be ſluggiſh; to idle. *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To ſee in a dream. *Dryden.*

DRE'AMER. *ſ.* [from *dream.*]

1. One who has dreams. *Locke.*
2. An idle fanciful man. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A mope; a man loſt in wild imagination. *Prior.*
4. A ſluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS. *a.* Without dreams. *Camden.*

DRE'AR. *a.* [ꝺɼeoɲiȝ, Saxon.] Mournful; diſmal. *Milton.*

DRE'ARIHEAD. *ſ.* Horrour; diſmalneſs.

DRE'ARIMENT. *ſ.* [from *dreary.*]

1. Sorrow; diſmalneſs; melancholy. *Spenſer.*
2. Horrour; dread; terrour. *Spenſer.*

DRE'ARY. *a.* [ꝺɼeoɲiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; diſtreſsful. *Spenſer.*
2. Gloomy; diſmal; horrid. *Prior.*

DREDGE. *ſ.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* To gather with a dredge. *Carew.*

DRE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *dredge.*] One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulneſs of dregs or lees; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *a.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

DRE'GGY. *a.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; conſiſting of dregs; feculent. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *ſ.* [ꝺɼeȝȝen, Saxon.]

1. The ſediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds. *Daviet. Sandys.*
2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bacon.*
3. Droſs; ſweepings; refuſe. *Rogers.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* To empty. *Scutbern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ꝺɼencan, Saxon.]

1. To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep. *Milton.*
2. To ſaturate with drink or moiſture. *Phillips.*
3. To phyſick by violence. *Mortimer.*

DRENCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; ſwill. *Milton.*
2. Phyſick for a brute. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Phyſick that muſt be given by violence. *King Charles.*
4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *drench.*]

1. One that dips or ſteeps any thing.
2. One that gives phyſick by force.

DRENT. *participle.* Drowned. *Spenſer.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, French.]

1. To clothe; to inveſt with clothes. *Dryden.*
3. To clothe pompouſly or elegantly. *Taylor.*
3. To adorn; to deck; to embelliſh. *Clarendon.*
4. To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wiſeman.*
5. To curry; to rub. *Taylor.*
6. To rectify; to adjuſt. *Milton.*
7. To prepare for any purpoſe. *Mortimer.*
8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready uſe. *Mortimer.*
9. To prepare victuals for the table. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Clariſſa.*
3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *dreſs.*]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes of another. *Dryden.*
2. One employed in regulating or adjuſting any thing. *Luke.*
3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt. *Swift.*

DRE'SSING. *ſ.* The application made to a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *ſ.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*

DREST.

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]

To DRIB. *v. a.* To crop; to cut off. *Dryden.*

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [*drypp*, Daniſh.]
1. To fall in drops. *Woodward.*
2. To fall weakly and ſlowly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To DRI'BBLE. *a.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*

DRI'BLET. *ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. Force impellent; impulſe. *South.*
2. Violence; courſe. *Spenſer.*
3. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.*
4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope.*
5. A ſtorm; a ſhower. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.
7. Tendency, or aim of action. *Daniel.*
8. Scope of a diſcourſe. *Tillotſon. Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drive; to urge along. *Ellis.*
2. To throw together on heaps. *Thomſon.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch.]
1. To pierce any thing with a drill. *Moxon.*
2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce. *Blackmore.*
3. To make a hole. *Moxon.*
4. To delay; to put off. *Addiſon.*
5. To drain from ſtep to ſtep. *South.*
6. To draw; to draw ſlowly. *Thomſon.*
7. To range troops. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle.*
2. An ape; a baboon. *Locke.*
3. A ſmall dribbling brook. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* pret. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [ꝺꝛincan, Sax.]
1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt. *Taylor.*
2. To be entertained with liquors. *Shakeſp.*
3. To be an habitual drunkard.
4. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRINK. *v. a.*
1. To ſwallow; applied to liquids. *South.*
2. To ſuck up; to abſorb. *Gay.*
3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to ſee. *Pope.*
4. To act upon by drinking. *South.*
5. To make drunk. *Kings.*

DRINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Liquor to be ſwallowed; oppoſed to meat. *Milton.*
2. Liquor of any particular kind. *Phillips.*

DRI'NKMONEY. *ſ.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

DRI'NKABLE. *a.* [from *drink.*] Potable.

DRI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *drink.*] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard. *South.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]
1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it. *Prior.*

To DRIP. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops. *Swift.*
2. To drop fat in roaſting. *Walton.*

DRIP. *ſ.* That which falls in drops. *Mortimer.*

DRI'PPING. *ſ.* The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN. *ſ.* The pan in which the fat of meat is caught.

To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven*, or *drove.* [ꝺꝛifan, Saxon.]
1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous preſſure.
3. To expel by force from any place.
4. To force or urge in any direction.
5. To guide and regulate a carriage.
6. To make animals march along under guidance. *Addiſon.*
7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden.*
8. To force; to compel. *King Charles.*
9. To diſtreſs; to ſtraiten. *Spenſer.*
10. To urge by violence, not kindneſs. *Dryden.*
11. To impel by influence of paſſion. *Clarendon.*
12. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion. *Digby.*
13. To carry on. *Bacon.*
14. To purify by motion. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. *To* DRIVE *out.* To expel. *Knolles.*

To DRIVE. *v. n.*
1. To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.*
2. To ruſh with violence. *Dryden.*
3. To paſs in a carriage. *Milton.*
4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign. *Locke.*
5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury. *Dryden.*

To DRI'VEL. *v. n.* [from *drip.*]
1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops. *Grew.*
2. To be weak or fooliſh; to dote. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRI'VEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. *Sidney.*

DRI'VELLER. *ſ.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot. *Swift.*

DRI'VEN. Participle of *drive.*

DRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beaſts. *Sandys.*
3. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*driſelen*, German.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops. *Addiſon.*

DRI'ZZLY *a.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding ſmall rain. *Dryden.*

DROIL. *ſ.* A drone; a ſluggard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *ſ.* [*droller*, French.]
1. One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon. *Prior.*
2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth. *Swift.*

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, Fr.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*

DRO'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Government of the Tongue.*

DRO'MEDARY. *ſ.* [*dromedaire*, Italian.] A ſort of camel ſo called from its ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a day, and ſome affirm one hundred and fifty. *Calmet. Kings.*

DRONE. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛone, Saxon.]
1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden.*
2. A ſluggard; an idler. *Addiſon.*
3. The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To DRONE. *v. n.* To live in idleneſs. *Dryden.*

DRO'NISH. *a.* [from *drone.*] Idle; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*

To DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, ſorrow, Dutch.]
1. To languiſh with ſorrow. *Sandys.*
2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roſcommon. Pope.*

DROP. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛoppa, Saxon.]
1. A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream. *Boyle.*
2. Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*

DROP-SERENE. *ſ.* [*gutta ſerena*, Latin.] A diſeaſe of the eye, proceeding from an inſpiſſation of the humour. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛoppan, Saxon.]
1. To pour in drops or ſingle globules. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To let fall. *Dryden.*
3. To let go; to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion. *Watts.*
4. To utter ſlightly or caſually. *Amos.*
5. To inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion. *Locke.*
6. To intermit; to ceaſe. *Collier.*
7. To quit a maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. To let go a dependant, or companion. *Addiſon.*
9. To ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing. *Swift.*
10. To bedrop; to ſpeckle; to variegate. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. n.*
1. To fall in drops, or ſingle globules. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To let drops fall. *Pſalms.*
3. To fall; to come from a higher place. *Cheyne.*
4. To fall ſpontaneouſly. *Milton.*
5. To fall in death; to die ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To die. *Digby.*
7. To ſink into ſilence; to vaniſh; to come to nothing. *Addiſon. Pope.*
8. To come unexpectedly. *Spectator.*

DRO'PPING. *ſ.* [from *drop.*]
1. That which falls in drops. *Donne.*
2. That which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET. *ſ.* A little drop. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'PSTONE. *ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO'PWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

DRO'PSICAL. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'PSIED. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'PSY. *ſ.* [*hydrops*, Lat.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DROSS. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The recrement or deſpumation of metals. *Hooker.*
2. Ruſt; incruſtation upon metal. *Addiſon.*
3. Refuſe; leavings; ſweepings; feculence; corruption. *Tillotſon.*

DRO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *droſſy.*] Foulneſs; feculence; ruſt. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY. *a.* [from *droſs.*]
1. Full of ſcorious or recrementitious parts. *Davies.*
2. Worthleſs; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

DRO'TCHEL. *ſ.* An idle wench; a ſluggard.

DROVE. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. A body or number of cattle. *Hayward.*
2. A number of ſheep driven. *South.*
3. Any collection of animals. *Milton.*
4. A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.*

DRO'VEN. *part. a.* [from *drive.*] *Shakeſ.*

DRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *drove.*] One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market. *Dryden.*

DROUGHT. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛuȝoꝺe, Saxon.]
1. Dry weather; want of rain. *Bacon. Sandys.*
2. Thirſt; want of drink. *Milton.*

DROU'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *droughty.*] The ſtate of wanting rain.

DRO'UGHTY. *a.* [from *drought.*]
1. Wanting rain; ſultry. *Ray.*
2. Thirſty;

2. Thirſty; dry with thirſt. *Phillips.*

To DROWN. *v. a.* [ðpuncnian, Saxon.]

1. To ſuffocate in water. *King Charles.*
2. To overwhelm in water. *Knolles.*
3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation. *Dryden.*
4. To immerge. *Davies.*
5. To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers. *Wotton.*

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in waters. *Aſcham.*

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*droozen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*

To DROWSE. *v. n.*

1. To ſlumber; to grow heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*
2. To look heavy; not cheerful. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'WSILY. *ad.* [from *drowſe.*]

1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.*
2. Sluggiſhly; idly; ſlothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

DRO'WSIHED. *ſ.* Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep. *Spenſer.*

DRO'WSINESS. *ſ.* [from *drowſe.*]

1. Sleepineſs; heavineſs with ſleep. *Craſhaw.*
2. Idleneſs; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSY. *a.* [from *drowſy.*]

1. Sleepy; heavy with ſleep; lethargick. *Cleaveland.*
2. Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep. *Addiſon.*
3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a.* [*deuber*, to kill, Daniſh.] To threſh; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addiſon.*

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*dragben*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity. *Otway.*

DRUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRU'DGER. *ſ.* [from *drudge.*]

1. A mean labourer.
2. The box out of which flour is thrown on roaſt meat.

DRU'DGERY. *ſ.* Mean labour; ignoble toil. *Southern.*

DRU'DGINGBOX. *ſ.* The box out of which flour is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat. *King's Cookery.*

DRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* Laboriouſly; toilſomely. *Ray.*

DRUG. *ſ.* [*drogue*, French.]

1. An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple. *Smith.*
2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaſer can be found. *Dryden.*
3. A drudge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To tincture with ſomething offenſive. *Milton.*

DRU'GGET. *ſ.* A ſlight kind of woollen ſtuff. *Swift.*

DRU'GGIST. *ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical drugs. *Boyle.*

DRU'GSTER. *ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical ſimples. *Atterbury.*

DRU'ID. *ſ.* [*derio*, Lat. oaks.] The prieſts and philoſophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. *ſ.* [*tromme*, Daniſh.]

1. An inſtrument of military muſick. *Phillips.*
2. The tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM. *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulſatory motion. *Dryden.*

To DRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRU'MFISH. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Woodward.*

DRU'MMAJOR. *ſ.* [*drum* and *major.*] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleaveland.*

DRU'MMAKER. *ſ.* He who deals in drums. *Mortimer.*

DRU'MMER. *ſ.* He whoſe office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*

DRU'MSTICK. *ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick.*] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *a.* [from *drink.*]

1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.*
2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture. *Deuteronomy.*

DRU'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *drunk.*] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors. *South.*

DRU'NKEN. *a.* [from *drunk.*]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bacon.*
2. Given to habitual ebriety.
3. Saturated with moiſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Done in a ſtate of inebriation. *Swift.*

DRU'NKENLY. *ad.* [from *drunken.*] In a drunken manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRU'NKENNESS. *ſ.* [from *drunken.*]

1. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor. *Taylor.*
1. Habitual ebriety. *Wotton.*
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties. *Spenſer.*

DRY. *a.* [ðpiz, Saxon.]

1. Arid; without wet; without moiſture; not wet; not moiſt. *Bacon.*
2. Without rain. *Addiſon.*
3. Not ſucculent; not juicy. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without tears. *Dryden.*
5. Thirſty; athirſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed. *Ben. Johnſon.*

7. Hard; ſevere. *Hudibras.*

To DRY. *v. a.*
1. To free from moiſture; to arefy; exſiccate. *Bacon.*
2. To exhale moiſture. *Woodward.*
3. To wipe away moiſture. *Denham.*
4. To ſcorch with thirſt. *Iſaiah.*
5. To drain; to exhauſt. *Phillips.*

To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture.

DRY'ER. *ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED. *a.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*

DRY'LY. *ad.* [from *dry.*]
1. Without moiſture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Dryden.*
3. Jejunely; barrenly. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS. *ſ.* [from *dry.*]
1. Want of moiſture; ſiccity. *Bentley.*
2. Want of ſucculence. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos. *Ben. Johnſon.*
4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion; aridity. *Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE. *ſ.* [*dry* and *nurſe.*]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.
2. One who takes care of another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* To feed without the breaſt. *Hudibras.*

DRY'SHOD. *a.* Without wet feet; without treading above the ſhoes in the water. *Sidney.*

DU'AL. *a.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expreſſing the number two. *Clarke.*

To DUB. *v. a.* [dubban, Saxon.]
1. To make a man a knight. *Camden.*
2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleaveland.*

DUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*

DUBIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS. *ſ.* [*dubius*, Latin.]
1. Deceitful; not ſettled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known. *Derham.*
3. Not plain; not clear. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainty; without any determination. *Swift.*

DU'BIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

DU'BITABLE. *a.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITA'TION. *ſ.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew.*

DU'CAL. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DU'CAT. *ſ.* [from *duke.*] A coin ſtruck by dukes: in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſixpence; in gold at nine ſhillings and ſixpence. *Bacon.*

DUCK. *ſ.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame. *Dryden.*
2. A word of endearment, or fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A declination of the head. *Milton.*
4. A ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters. *Arbuthnot.*

To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dive under water as a duck. *Spenſer.*
2. To drop down the head, as a duck. *Swift.*
3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DU'CKER. *ſ.* from *duck.*]
1. A diver.
2. A cringer.

DU'CKING-STOOL. *ſ.* A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water. *Dorſet.*

DUCK-LEGGED. *a.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged. *Dryden.*

DU'CKLING. *ſ.* A young duck. *Ray.*

DU'CKMEAT. *ſ.* A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

DUCK-COY. *ſ.* Any means of enticing and enſnaring. *Decay of Piety.*

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [miſtaken for *decoy.*] To entice to a ſnare. *Grew.*

DUCKS-FOOT. *ſ.* Black ſnake-root, or may-apple. *Miller.*

DU'CKWEED. *ſ.* Duckmeat. *Bacon.*

DUCT. *ſ.* [*ductus*, Latin.]
1. Guidance; direction. *Hammond.*
2. A paſſage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbuthnot.*

DU'CTILE. *a.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]
1. Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.*
2. Eaſy to be drawn out into a length. *Dryden.*
3. Tractable; obſequious; complying. *Phillips.*

DU'CTILENESS. *ſ.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility. *Donne.*

DUCTI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ductile.*]
1. Quality of ſuffering extenſion; flexibility. *Watts.*
2. Obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

DU'DGEON. *ſ.* [*dolch*, German.]
1. A ſmall dagger. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Malice; ſullenneſs; ill-will. *Hudibras. L'Eſtrange.*

DUE. *a.* Participle paſſive of *owe* [*dû*, French.]
1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Smalridge.*
2. Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.*
3. Exact; without deviation. *Milton.*

DUE. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; exactly; duly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DUE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed. *Swift.*
2. Right; juſt title. *Milton.*
3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done. *Dryden.*
4. Cuſtom; tribute. *Addiſon.*

To DUE. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakeſp.*

DU'EL. *ſ.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight. *Waller.*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat. *Locke.*

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly. *Milton.*

DU'ELLER. *ſ.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. *ſ.* [from *duel.*]
1. A ſingle combatant. *Suckling.*
1. One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

DUE'LLO. ſ. [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakeſpeare.*

DUE'NNA. ſ. [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

DUG. *ſ.* [*deggia*, to give ſuck, Iſlandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Creech.*

DUG. *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *dig.* *Addiſon.*

DUKE. *ſ.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England. *Daniel.*

DU'KEDOM. *ſ.* [from *duke.*]
1. The ſeigniority or poſſeſſions of a duke. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED. *a.* [*dul* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'LCET. *a.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]
1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious. *Milton.*
2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shakeſpeare.*

DULCIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of ſweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony. *Boyle.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To ſweeten; to ſet free from acidity. *Wiſeman.*

DU'LCIMER. *ſ.* [*dolcimello*, Ital.] *Skinner.* A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wire with little ſticks. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious. *Bacon.*

DULCORA'TION. *ſ.* The act of ſweetening. *Bacon.*

DU'LHEAD. *ſ.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid. *Aſcham.*

DU'LIA. *ſ.* [δουλία.] An inferiour kind of adoration. *Stilling fleet.*

DULL. *a.* [*dwl*, Welſh.]
1. Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive. *Bacon.*
2. Blunt; obtuſe. *Herbert.*
3. Unready; aukward. *Sidney.*
4. Hebetated; not quick. *Matthew.*
5. Sad; melancholy.
6. Sluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion. *Spenſer.*
7. Groſs; cloggy; vile. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Not exhilerating; not delightful.
9. Not bright. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Drowſy; ſleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To ſtupify; to infatuate. *Aſcham.*
2. To blunt; to obtund. *Bacon.*
3. To ſadden; to make melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to weaken. *Spenſer.*
5. To damp; to clog. *Hooker.*
6. To make weary or ſlow of motion.
7. To ſully brightneſs. *Bacon.*

DU'LLARD. *ſ.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'LLY. *ad.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidly; doltiſhly. *Dryden.*
2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly. *Bacon.*
3. Not vigorouſly; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

DU'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; indocility. *South.*
2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon.*
3. Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion.
5. Dimneſs; want of luſtre.

DU'LY. *ad.* [from *due.*]
1. Properly; fitly. *Spenſer. Rogers.*
2. Regularly; exactly. *Pope.*

DUMB. *a.* [רוּם, dume, Saxon.]
1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech. *Hooker.*
1. Deprived of ſpeech. *Dryden.*
3. Mute; not uſing words. *Roſcommon.*
4. Silent, refuſing to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

DU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; ſilently.

DU'MBNESS. *ſ.* [from *dumb.*]
1. Incapacity to ſpeak.
2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs. *Shakeſp.*
3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence. *Dryden.*

To DU'MBFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb. *Spectator.*

DUMP. *ſ.* [from *dom*, ſtupid, Dutch.]
1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs. *Hudibras.*
2. Abſence of mind; reverie. *Locke.*

DU'MPISH. *a.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful. *Herbert.*

DU'MPLING. *ſ.* [from *dump*, heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding. *Dryden.*

DUN. *a.* [dun, Saxon.]
1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.*
2. Dark; gloomy.

To DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*

DUN-

DUN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troubleſome creditor. *Phillips.*

DUNCE. *ſ.* A dullard; a dolt; a thickſkul. *Stillingfleet.*

DUNG. *ſ.* [ᵭinez, Saxon.] The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground. *Donne.*

To DUNG. *v. a.* To fatten with dung. *Dryden.*

DU'NGEON. *ſ.* [from *donjon.*] A cloſe priſon: generally ſpoke of a priſon ſubterraneous. *Addiſon.*

DU'NGFORK. *ſ.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables. *Mortimer.*

DU'NGHIL. *ſ.* [*dung* and *hill.*]
1. An heap or accumulation of dung. *South.*
2. Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.*
3. Any ſituation of meanneſs. *Sandys.*
4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'NGHIL. *a.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low. *Spenſer.*

DU'NGY. *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; baſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'NGYARD. *ſ.* [*dung* and *yard.*] The place of the dunghil. *Mortimer.*

DU'NNER. *ſ.* One employed in ſoliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*

DUO'DECUPLE. *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of twelves. *Arbuthnot.*

DUPE. *ſ.* [*dupe*, French.] A credulous man; a man eaſily tricked. *Dunciad.*

To DUPE. *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Pope.*

DU'PLE. [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]
1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity. *Glanville.*
2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE. *ſ.* Another correſpondent to the firſt; a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper. *Woodward.*

DUPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *duplicate.*]
1. The act of doubling. *Hale.*
2. The act of folding together.
3. A fold; a doubling. *Wiſeman.*

DU'PLICATURE. *ſ.* [from *duplicate.*] A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*

DUPLI'CITY. *ſ.* [*duplicis*, Latin.]
1. Doubleneſs; the number of two. *Watts.*
2. Deceit; doubleneſs of heart.

DURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of laſting; endurance. *Hooker. Raleigh.*

DU'RABLE. *a.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]
1. Laſting; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh. Milton.*
2. Having ſucceſſive exiſtence. *Milton.*

DU'RABLENESS. *ſ.* Power of laſting. *Woodward.*

DU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *durable.*] In a laſting manner. *Sidney.*

DU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *dureſſe*, low French.]
1. Impriſonment; the cuſtody or power of a jaylor. *Congreve.*
2. Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden.*

DURA'TION. *ſ.* [*duratio*, Latin.]
1. A ſort of diſtance or length, the idea whereof we get from the fleeting perpetually periſhing parts of ſucceſſion. *Locke.*
2. Power of continuance. *Rogers.*
3. Length of continuance. *Addiſon.*

To DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To laſt; to continue. *Raleigh.*

DU'REFUL. *a.* [from *endure* and *full.*] Laſting; of long continuance. *Spenſer.*

DU'RELESS *a.* [from *dure.*] Without continuance; fading. *Raleigh.*

DU'RESSE. ſ. [French.]
1. Impriſonment; conſtraint.
2. [In law.] A plea uſed by way of exception, by him who being caſt into priſon at a man's ſuit, or otherwiſe by threats, hardly uſed, ſeals any bond to him during his reſtraint.

DU'RING. *prep.* For the time of the continuance. *Locke.*

DU'RITY. *ſ.* [*dureté*, French.] Hardneſs; firmneſs. *Wotton.*

DURST. The preterite of *dare.* *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK. *a.* [*duſter*, Dutch.]
1. Tending to darkneſs.
2. Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured. *Milton.*

DUSK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Tendency to darkneſs; incipient obſcurity. *Spectator.*
2. Darkneſs of colour. *Dryden.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duſkiſh.

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to loſe light.

DU'SKILY. *ad.* [from *duſky.*] With a tendency to darkneſs.

DU'SKISH. *a.* [from *duſk.*]
1. Inclining to darkneſs; tending to obſcurity. *Spenſer.*
2. Tending to blackneſs. *Wotton.*

DU'SKISHLY. *ad.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

DU'SKY. *a.* [from *duſk.*]
1. Tending to darkneſs; obſcure. *Prior.*
2. Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured *Newton.*
3. Gloomy; ſad; intellectually clouded. *Bentley.*

DUST. *ſ.* [ᵭuꝛt, Saxon.]
1. Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles. *Bacon.*
2. The

2. The grave; the ſtate of diſſolution. *Milton.*

3. Mean and dejected ſtate. 1 *Sam.*

To DUST. *v. a.* To free from duſt; to ſprinkle with duſt.

DU'STMAN. *ſ.* One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt. *Gay.*

DU'STY. *a.* [from *duſt.*]

1. Filled with duſt; clouded with duſt. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or ſcattered with duſt. *Thomſon.*

DU'TCHESS. *ſ.* [*ducheſſe*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke. *Swift.*

2. A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'TCHY. *ſ.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addiſon.*

DU'TCHYCOURT. *ſ.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided. *Cowel.*

DU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *duty.*]

1. Obedient; obſequious. *Prior.*

2. Obedient to good or bad purpoſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Enjoined by duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'TIFUL. *a.* [*duty* and *full.*]

1. Obedient; ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiours. *Swift.*

2. Expreſſive of reſpect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFUL. *ad.* [from *dutiful.*]

1. Obediently; ſubmiſſively.

2. Reverently; reſpectively. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *dutiful.*]

1. Obedience, ſubmiſſion to juſt authority. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; reſpect. *Taylor.*

DU'TY. *ſ.* [from *due.*]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *Luke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Taylor.*

3. Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governours, or ſuperiours. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or reſpect. *Spenſer.*

5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard. *Clarendon.*

6. Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll. *Arbuthnot.*

DWARF. *ſ.* [ꝺpeopȝ, Saxon.]

1. A man below the common ſize of men. *Brown. Milton.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenſer.*

4. It is uſed often in compoſition; as, *dwarf* elder, *dwarf* honeyſuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addiſon.*

DWA'RFISH. *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; ſmall; little. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *ad.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Minuteneſs of ſtature; littleneſs. *Glanville.*

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled.* [*duelia*, Iſlandick.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have an habitation. *Leviticus. Peacham.*

2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebrews.*

3. To be in any ſtate or condition. *Shakeſp.*

4. To be ſuſpended with attention. *Smith.*

5. To fix the mind upon. *Pope.*

6. To continue long ſpeaking. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton.*

DWE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant. *Bacon.*

DWE'LLING. *ſ.* [from *dwell.*]

1. Habitation; abode. *Dryden.*

2. State of life; mode of living. *Daniel.*

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *ſ.* The houſe at which one lives. *Ayliffe.*

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [ꝺpinan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little. *Addiſon.*

2. To degenerate; to ſink. *Norris. Bentley. Swift.*

3. To wear away; to loſe health; to grow feeble. *Gay.*

4. To fall away; to moulder off. *Clarendon.*

DY'ING. The participle of *die.*

1. Expiring; giving up the ghoſt.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *ſ.* [δυναστία.] Government; ſovereignty. *Hale.*

DY'SCRASY. *ſ.* [δυσκρασία.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature. *Floyer.*

DY'SENTERY. *ſ.* [δυσεντερία.] A looſeneſs wherein very ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes attended with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DYSPE'PSY. *ſ.* [δυσπεψία.] A difficulty of digeſtion.

DY'SPHONY. *ſ.* [δυσφωνία.] A difficulty in ſpeaking.

DYSPNO'EA. *ſ.* [δύσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing.

DY'SURY. *ſ.* [δυσυρία.] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E.

E, Has two ſounds; long, as *ſcēne* and ſhort, as *men*. *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *căn*, *cāne*.

Ea has the ſound of *e* long.

EACH. *pron.* [ele, Saxon.]

1. Either of two. *Dryden.*
2. Every one of any number. *Milton.*

To EACH the correſpondent word is *other*.

EAD, and *eading*, denotes happineſs; *Eadgar*, happy power. *Camden.*

EA'GER. *a.* [eagop, Saxon.] Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing. *Dryden.*

2. Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent. *Hooker. Sprat.*
3. Quick; buſy. *Addiſon.*
4. Sharp; ſour; acid. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Keen; ſevere; biting. *Bacon.*
6. Brittle; inflexible. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *ad.* [from *eager*.]

1. With ardour of deſire. *Stepney.*
2. Ardently; hotly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Keenly; ſharply. *Knolles.*

EA'GERNESS. *ſ.* [from *eager*.]

1. Ardour of inclination. *Rogers.*
2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden.*

EA'GLE. *ſ.* [*aigle*, French.]

1. A bird of prey, ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtandard of the ancient *Romans*. *Pope.*

EA'GLE-EYED. *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye*.] Sharp-ſighted as an eagle. *Howel.*

EA'GLESPEED. *ſ.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed*.] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts. The *eagleſtone* contains, in a cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone, which rattles when it is ſhaken; and every foſſil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. *Calmet. Hill.*

EA'GLET. *ſ.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle. *Davies.*

EA'GRE. *ſ.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the *ocean*.] A tide ſwelling above another tide. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *ſ.* [ealdepman, Saxon.] Alderman.

EAM. *ſ.* [eam, Saxon.] Uncle. *Fairfax.*

EAR. *ſ.* [eare, Saxon.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing. *Derham.*
2. That part of the ear that ſtands prominent. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Power of judging of harmony.
4. The head; or the perſon. *Knolles.*
5. The higheſt part of a man; the top. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour. *Ben. Johnſon.*
7. Any prominences from a large body, raiſed for the ſake of holding it. *Taylor. Congreve.*
8. The ſpike of corn; that part which contains the ſeeds. *Bacon. Mortimer.*
9. *To fall together by the* EARS. To fight; to ſcuffle. *More.*
10. *To ſet by the* EARS. To make ſtrife; to make to quarrel. *Addiſon.*

EA'RLESS. *a.* [from *ear*.] Without any ears *Pope.*

EA'RRING. *ſ.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels ſet in a ring and worn at the ears. *Sandys.*

EA'RSHOT. *ſ.* Reach of the ear. *Dryden.*

EA'RWAX. *ſ.* The cerumen or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear. *Ray.*

EA'RWIG. *ſ.* [eare and piggə, Saxon.]

1. A ſheathwinged inſect. *Drayton.*
2. A whiſperer.

EA'RWITNESS. *ſ.* [*ear* and *witneſs*.] One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf. *Hooker.*

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow; to till. *Shakeſpeare. Geneſis.*

To EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To ſhoot into ears.

EARED. *a.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.
2. Having ears, or ripe corn. *Pope.*

EARL. *ſ.* [eopl, Saxon.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third. *Shakeſpeare.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *ſ.* [*earl* and *marſhal*.] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities. *Dryden.*

EA'RLDOM. *ſ.* [from *earl*.] The ſeigniory of an earl. *Spenſer.*

EARLINESS. *ſ.* [from *early*.] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Sidney.*

EA'RLY. *a.* [æp, Saxon, before.] Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Smith.*

EA'RLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes. *Waller.*

To

To EARN. *v. a.* [earnian, Saxon.]
1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour. *Swift.*
2. To gain; to obtain. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'RNEST. *a.* [eornert, Saxon.]
1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous. *Hooker.*
2. Intent; fixed; eager. *Duppa.*

EA'RNEST. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Serioufneſs; a ſerious event, not a jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [*ernitx penge*, Daniſh.] Pledge; handſel; firſt fruits. *Smalridge.*
3. The money that is given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY. *ad.* [from *earneſt.*]
1. Warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; importunately. *Smalridge.*
2. Eagerly; deſirouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'RNESTNESS. *ſ.* [from *earneſt.*]
1. Eagerneſs; warmth; vehemence. *Addiſon.*
2. Solemnity; zeal. *Atterbury.*
3. Solicitude; care; intenſeneſs. *Dryden.*

EARSH. *ſ.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. *May's Virgil.*

EARTH. *ſ.* [eopð, Saxon.]
1. The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water. *Thomſon.*
2. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*
3. Different modification of terrene matter. The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas.
4. This world oppoſed to other ſcenes of exiſtence. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Geneſis.*
6. Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tuſſ.*

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hide in earth. *Dryden.*
2. To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tickell.*

EA'RTHBOARD. *ſ.* [*earth* and *board.*] The board of the plough that ſhakes off the earth. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN. *a.* [*earth* and *born.*]
1. Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*
2. Meanly born. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND. *a.* [*earth* and *bound.*] Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'RTHEN. *a.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay. *Wilkins.*

EA'RTHFLAX. *ſ.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous foſſil. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS. *ſ.* The quality of containing earth; groſſneſs.

EA'RTHLING. *ſ.* [from *earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY. *a.* [from *earth.*]
1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; ſordid. *Milton.*
2. Belonging only to our preſent ſtate; not ſpiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*

EA'RTHNUT. *ſ.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *a.* [*earth* and *quake.*] Tremor or convulſion of the earth. *Addiſon.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *a.* [*earth* and *ſhake.*] Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes. *Milton.*

EA'RTHWORM. *ſ.* [*earth* and *worm.*]
1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.*
2. A mean ſordid wretch. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *a.* [from *earth.*]
1. Conſiſting of earth. *Wilkins.*
2. Compoſed or partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*
3. Inhabiting the earth; terreſtrial. *Dryden.*
4. Relating to earth. *Dryden.*
5. Not mental; groſs; not refined. *Shakeſpeare.*

EASE. *ſ.* [*aiſe*, French.]
1. Quiet; reſt; undiſturbed tranquillity. *Daviet.*
2. Freedom from pain. *Temple.*
3. Reſt after labour; intermiſſion of labour. *Swift.*
4. Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.*
5. Unconſtraint; freedom from harſhneſs, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To free from pain. *Locke.*
2. To relieve; to aſſuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve from labour. *Dryden.*
4. To ſet free from any thing that offends. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL. *a.* [*eaſe* and *full.*] Quiet; peaceable. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eaſe.*] Aſſiſtance; ſupport. *Swift.*

EA'SILY. *ad.* [from *eaſy.*]
1. Without difficulty. *Prior.*
2. Without pain; without diſturbance. *Temple.*
3. Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*

EA'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *eaſy.*]
1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotſon.*
2. Flexibility; compliance; readineſs. *Hooker. Locke.*
3. Freedom from conſtraint; not effort. *Roſcommon.*
3. Reſt; tranquillity. *Ray.*

EAST. *ſ.* [eort, Saxon.]
1. The quarter where the ſun riſes. *Abbot.*
2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'STER. *ſ.* [eaſtre, Saxon.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLY. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]
1. Coming from the parts toward the Eaſt. *Raleigh.*
2. Lying toward the Eaſt. *Graunt.*
3. Looking toward the Eaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]
1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental. *Thomſon.*
2. Lying or being toward the Eaſt. *Addiſ.*
3. Going toward the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
4. Looking toward the Eaſt.

EA'STWARD. *ad.* [*Eaſt* and *toward.*] Toward the Eaſt. *Brown.*

EA'SY. *a.* [from *eaſe.*]
1. Not difficult. *Hooker.*
2. Quiet; at reſt; not harraſſed. *Smalridge.*
3. Complying; unreſiſting; credulous. *Dryden.*
4. Free from pain. *Milton.*
5. Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.*
6. Without want of more. *Swift.*
7. Without conſtraint; without formality. *Pope.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten.* [etan, Sax.]
1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
2. To conſume; to corrode. *Tillotſon.*
3. To ſwallow back; to retract. *Hakew.*

To EAT. *v. n.*
1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Matthew.*
2. To take food. *Locke.*
3. To be maintained in food. *Proverbs. Shakeſpeare.*
4. To make way by corroſion. *South.*

EA'TABLE. *ſ.* [from *eat.*] Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*

EA'TER. *ſ.* [from *eat.*]
1. One that eats any thing. *Abbot.*
2. A corroſive.

EATH. *a.* [eaŏ, Saxon.] Eaſy; not difficult. *Fairfax.*

EATH, *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eaſily. *Spenſer.*

EA'TINGHOUSE. *ſ.* [*eat* and *houſe.*] A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

EAVES. *ſ.* [efere, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe. *Woodward.*

To EA'VESDROP. *v. n.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; to liſten under windows. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'VESDROPPER. *ſ.* A liſtener under windows. *Shakeſpeare.*

EBB, *ſ.* [ebba, Saxon.]
1. The reflux of the tide toward the ſea. *Addiſon.*
2. Decline; decay; waſte. *Roſcommon.*

To EBB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To flow back toward the ſea. *Shakeſp.*
2. To decline; to decay; to waſte. *Halifax.*

E'BEN. } *ſ.* [*ebenum*, Latin.] A hard,
E'BON. } heavy, black, valuable wood. *Moxon.*

EBRI'ETY. *ſ.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenneſs; intoxication by ſtrong liquors. *Brown.*

EBRIO'SITY. *ſ.* [*ebrioſitas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenneſs. *Brown.*

EBULLI'TION. *ſ.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any inteſtine motion.
3. That ſtruggling or effervеſcence which ariſes from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any inteſtine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*eccentricus*, Latin.]
ECCE'NTRICK. }
1. Deviating from the center.
2. Not having the ſame center with another circle. *Newton.*
3. Not terminating in the ſame point. *Bacon.*
4. Irregular; anomalous. *K. Charles.*

ECCENTRI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *eccentrick.*]
1. Deviation from a center.
2. The ſtate of having a different center from another circle. *Holder.*
3. Excurſion from the proper orb. *Wotton.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *ſ.* [ἐκχύμωσις.] Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *a.* [*eccleſiaſticus*,
ECCLESIA'STICK. } Latin.] Relating to the church; not civil. *Hooker. Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK. *ſ.* A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion. *Burnet.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *ſ.* [ἐκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey.*

E'CHINATE. } *a.* [from *echinus*, Lat.]
E'CHINATED. } Briſtled like an hedgehog; ſet with prickles. *Woodward.*

ECHI'NUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A hedgehog.
2. A ſhellfiſh ſet with prickles.
3. [With botaniſts.] The prickly head of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving. *Harris.*

E'CHO. *ſ.* [ἠχώ.]
1. Echo was ſuppoſed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a ſound. *Sidney.*
2. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound. *Bacon.*
3. The ſound returned. *Shakeſpeare.*

To E'CHO. *v. n.*
1. To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be ſounded back. *Blackmore.*

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To ſend back a voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ECCLAIRCI'SSEMENT. ſ. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLA'T. ſ. [French.] Splendour; ſhow; luſtre. *Pope.*

ECLE'CTICK. *a.* [ἐκλεκτικὸς.] Selecting; chuſing at will. *Watts.*

ECLE'GMA. *ſ.* [ἐκ and λείχειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with ſyrups.

ECLI'PSE. *ſ.* [ἔκλειψις.]
1. An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Waller.*
2. Darkneſs; obſcuration. *Raleigh.*

To ECLI'PSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To darken a luminary. *Creech.*
2. To extinguiſh; to put out. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To cloud; to obſcure. *Calamy.*
4. To diſgrace. *Clarendon.*

ECLI'PTICK. *ſ.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30′, which is the ſun's greateſt declination. *Harris.*

E'CLOGUE. *ſ.* [ἐκλογὴ.] A paſtoral poem ſo called, becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals eclogues. *Pope.*

ECO'NOMY. *ſ.* [οἰκονομία.]
1. The management of a family. *Taylor.*
2. Frugality; diſcretion of expence.
3. Diſpoſition of things; regulation. *Hammond.*
4. The diſpoſition or arrangement of any work. *Ben. Johnſon.*
5. Syſtem of motions; diſtribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore.*

ECONO'MICK. } ECONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *economy.*]
1. Pertaining to the regulation of an houſhold. *Davies.*
2. Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *ſ.* [ἐκ and φράσσω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin. *Harvey.*

E'CSTASY. *ſ.* [ἔκστασις.]
1. Any paſſion in which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt. *Suckling.*
2. Exceſſive joy; rapture. *Prior.*
3. Enthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation of the mind. *Milton.*
4. Exceſſive grief or anxiety. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Madneſs; diſtraction.

E'CSTASIED. *a.* [from *ecſtacy.*] Raviſhed. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL. } ECSTA'TICK. } *a.* [ἐκστατικὸς.]
1. Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated to ecſtaſy. *Stilling fleet.*
2. In the higheſt degree of joy. *Pope.*

E'CTYPE. *ſ.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. ſ. [French.] A place for the houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; ravenous; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *a.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mort.*

E'DDER. *ſ.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tuſſer.*

E'DDY. *ſ.* [ed, *backward*, *again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon.]
1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream. *Dryden.*
2. Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*

E'DDY. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryd.*

EDEMATO'SE. *a.* [οἰδήμα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbuthnot.*

EDE'NTATED. *a.* [*edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE. *ſ.* [ecge, Saxon.]
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A narrow part riſing from a broader. *Mortimer.*
3. Keenneſs; acrimony. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To ſet teeth on* EDGE. To cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden.*
2. To furniſh with an edge. *Dryden.*
3. To border with any thing; to fringe. *Pope.*
4. To exaſperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*
5. To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* To move againſt any power. *Dryden.*

E'DGED. *part. a.* [from *edge.*] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

E'DGING. *ſ.* [from *edge.*]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.*
2. A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS. *a.* [from *edge*] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut. *L'Eſtrange.*

E'DGETOOL. *ſ.* [*edge* and *tool.*] A tool made ſharp to cut. *Dorſet.*

E'DGEWISE. *ad.* [*edge* and *wiſe.*] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*

E'DIBLE. *a.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten. *More.*

E'DICT. *ſ.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ædificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs. *Taylor.*

2. Improvement; inſtruction. *Addiſon.*

E'DIFICE. *ſ.* [*ædificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building. *Bentley.*

E'DIFIER. *ſ.* [from *edify.*] One that improves or inſtructs another.

To E'DIFY. *v. n.* [*edifico*, Latin.]
1. To build. *Chapman.*
2. To inſtruct; to improve. *Hooker.*
3. To teach; to perſuade. *Bacon.*

E'DILE. *ſ.* [*ædilis*, Latin.] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

EDI'TION. *ſ.* [*editio*, Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*
2. Republication, with reviſal. *Baker.*

E'DITOR. *ſ.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication. *Addiſon.*

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*

EDUCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *educate.*] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*

EDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *educe.*] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten.

EDULCORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *edulcorate.*] The act of ſweetening.

To EEK. *v. a.* [ecan, Saxon.] See EKE.
1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
2. To ſupply any deficiency. *Spenſer.*

EEL. *ſ.* [œl, Saxon.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'EN. *ad.* Contracted from *even.* *L'Eſtrange.*

E'FFABLE. *a.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Expreſſive; utterable.

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]
1. To deſtroy any form painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out. *Locke.*
3. To deſtroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT. *ſ.* [*effectus*, Latin.]
1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe. *Addiſon.*
2. Conſequence; event. *Addiſon.*
3. Purpoſe; intention; general intent. *Chronicles.*
4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage. *Clarendon.*
5. Completion; perfection. *Prior.*
6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*effcio*, Latin.]
1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to achieve. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To produce as a cauſe. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *effect.*] Performable; practicable. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *effect.*]
1. Having the power to produce effects. *Taylor.*
2. Operative; active. *Brown.*
3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor.*
4. Having the power of operation; uſeful.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *effective.*] Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *a.* [from *effect.*] Without effect; impotent; uſeleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

EFFE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*effector*, Latin.]
1. He that produces any effect.
2. Maker; Creator. *Denham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*effectuel*, French.]
1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occaſion; efficacious. *Hooker. Philemon.*
2. Veracious; expreſſive of facts. *Shakeſpeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *effectual.*] In a manner productive of the conſequence intended; efficaciouſly. *South.*

To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] To bring to paſs; to fulfil. *Sidney.*

EFFE'MINACY. *ſ.* [from *effeminate.*]
1. Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman; ſoftneſs; unmanly delicacy. *Milton.*
2. Laſciviouſneſs; looſe pleaſure. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Latin.] Having the qualities of a woman; womaniſh; voluptuous; tender. *Milton.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womaniſh; to emaſculate; to unman. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* To ſoften; to melt into weakneſs. *Pope.*

EFFEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *effeminate.*] The ſtate of one grown womaniſh; the ſtate of one emaſculated or unmanned. *Brown.*

To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*efferveſco*, Lat.] To generate heat by inteſtine motion. *Mead.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *efferveo*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by inteſtine motion. *Grew.*

EFFE'TE. *a.* [*effetus*, Latin.]
1. Barren; diſabled from generation. *Bentley.*
2. Worn out with age. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the conſequence intended. *Phillips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually. *Digby.*

E'FFICACY. *ſ.* Production of the conſequence intended. *Tillotſon.*

EFFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *efficio*, Latin.]
EFFI'CIENCY. } The act of producing effects; agency. *South.*

EFFI'CIENT. *ſ.* [*efficiens*, Latin.]
1. The cauſe which makes effects. *Hooker.*
2. He that makes; the effector. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT. *a.* Cauſing effects. *Collier.*

To

To EFFI'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in ſemblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging things or perſons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES. } *ſ.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Reſem-
E'FFIGY. } blance; image in painting or ſculpture. *Dryden.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE. }
EFFLORE'SCENCY. } *ſ.* [*efflorescо*, Lat.]

1. Production of flowers. *Bacon.*

2. Excreſcencies in the form of flowers. *Woodward.*

3. [In phyſick.] The breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

EFFLORE'SCENT. *a.* [*efflorescо*, Latin.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*

E'FFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which iſſues from ſome other principle. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA. }
EFFLU'VIUM. } *ſ.* [from *effluo*, Latin.] Thoſe ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Blackmore.*

E'FFLUX. *ſ.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey.*

2. Effuſion. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from ſomething elſe; emanation. *Thomſon.*

To EFFLU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out. *Boyle.*

EFFLU'XION. *ſ.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence. *Spenſer.*

2. To force; to raviſh. *Spenſer.*

To EFFO'RM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To ſhape; to faſhion. *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *efform*.] The act of faſhioning or giving form to. *Ray.*

EFFO'RT. *ſ.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addiſon.*

EFFO'SSION. *ſ.* [*effoſum*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRA'IABLE. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey.*

EFFRO'NTERY. *ſ.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; ſhameleſſneſs. *King Charles.*

EFFU'LGENCE. *ſ.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendor. *Milton.*

EFFU'LGENT. *a.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*

EFFUMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effuſus*, Latin.] To pour out; to ſpill. *Milton.*

EFFU'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; effuſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

EFFU'SION. *ſ.* [*effuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out. *Taylor.*

2. Waſte; the act of ſpilling or ſhedding. *Hooker.*

3. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker.*

4. Bounteous donation. *Hammond.*

5. The thing poured out. *King Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *effuſe*.] Pouring out; diſperſing. *Thomſon.*

EFT. *ſ.* [eꝑeꝛa, Saxon.] A newt; an evet. *Mortimer. Nichols.*

EFT. *ad.* [eꝑt, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily. *Fairfax.*

E'FTSOONS. *ad.* [eꝑt and ꝑoon, Saxon.] Soon afterward. *Knolles.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.

E'GER. *ſ.* An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. *Brown.* See EAGRE.

To EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*

EGE'STION. *ſ.* [*egeſtus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food. *Hale.*

EGG. *ſ.* [æg, Saxon.]

1. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced. *Bacon.*

2. The ſpawn or ſperm of creatures. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg. *Boyle.*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, Iſlandick.] To incite; to inſtigate. *Derham.*

E'GLANTINE. *ſ.* [*eſglantine*, French.] A ſpecies of roſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'GOTISM. *ſ.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of man's ſelf. *Spectator.*

E'GOTIST. *ſ.* [from *ego*, Lat.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himſelf. *Spectator.*

To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*, Lat.] To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE'GIOUS. *a.* [*egregius*, Latin]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *More.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Hooker.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; ſhamefully. *Arbuthnot.*

E'GRESS. *ſ.* [*egreſſus*, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward.*

EGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*egreſſio*, Lat.] The act of going out. *Pope.*

E'GRET. *ſ.* A fowl of the heron kind.

E'GRIOT. *ſ.* [*aigret*, French.] A ſpecies of cherry. *Bacon.*

To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Latin.] To throw; to ſhoot out. *Grew.*

EJA'CULATION. *ſ.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally. *Taylor.*

2. The

3. The act of darting or throwing out. *Bacon.*

EJA'CULATORY. *a.* [from *ejaculate.*] Suddenly darted out; ſudden; haſty. *Duppa.*

To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectum*, Latin.]
1. To throw out; to caſt forth; to void. *Sandys.*
2. To throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
3. To expel; to drive away. *Shakeſp.*
4. To caſt away; to reject. *Hooker.*

EJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of caſting out; expulſion. *Broome.*
2. [In phyſick.] The diſcharge of any thing by an emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. *ſ.* [from *eject.*] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH. *interject.* An expreſſion of ſudden delight.

EIGHT. *a.* [eahta, Saxon.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys.*

EIGHTH. *a.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the ſeventh. *Pope.*

EI'GHTEEN. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine. *Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH. *a.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the ſeventeenth. *Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD. *a* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *ad.* [from *eight.*] In the eighth place. *Bacon.*

EI'GHTIETH. *a.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth; eighth tenth. *Wilkins.*

EI'GHTSCORE. *a.* [*eight* and *ſcore.*] Eight times twenty. *Shakeſpeare.*

EI'GHTY. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Eight times ten. *Brown.*

EI'GNE. *a.* [*aiſne*, French.] The eldeſt or firſt born. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. *a.* [eiſil, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice.

EI'THER. *pron.* [æġðer, Saxon.]
1. Whitherſoeve of the two; whether one or the other *Drayton.*
2. Each; both. *Hale.*

EI'THER. *ad.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by *or*; either the one *or*. *Daniel.*

EJULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Government of the Tongue*

EKE. *ad.* [eac, Saxon.] Alſo; likewiſe; beſide. *Spenſer. Prior.* See EEK.

To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]
1. To increaſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſupply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope.*
3. To protract; to lengthen. *Shakeſp.*
4. To ſpin out by uſeleſs additions. *Pope.*

To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Latin.]
1. To produce with labour. *Young.*
2. To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive operations. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE. *a.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finiſhed with great diligence. *Waller.*

ELA'BORATELY. *ad.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriouſly; diligently; with great ſtudy. *Newton.*

ELABORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by ſucceſſive operations. *Ray.*

To ELA'NCE. *v. a.* [*elancer*, Fr.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*elapſus*, Latin.] To paſs away; to glide away. *Clariſſa.*

ELA'STICAL. } *a.* [from ἐλάω.] Having
ELA'STICK. } the power of returning to the form from which it is diſtorted; ſpringy. *Newton.*

ELASTI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *elaſtick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. *a.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Fluſhed with ſucceſs; lofty; haughty. *Pope.*

To ELA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puff up with proſperity.
2. To exalt; to heighten. *Thomſon.*

ELATE'RIUM. ſ. [Latin.] An inſpiſſated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber: a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elate.*] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs. *Atterbury.*

E'LBOW. *ſ.* [elboga, Saxon.]
1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder. *Pope.*
2. Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon.*
3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELBOWCHA'IR. *ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms. *Gay.*

E'LBOWROOM. *ſ.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to ſtretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement. *South.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To puſh with the elbow. *Dryden.*
2. To puſh; to drive to diſtance. *Dryden.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD. *ſ.* [eald, Saxon.]
1. Old age; decrepitude. *Spenſer.*
2. Old people; perſons worn out with years. *Mutton.*

E'LDER. *a.* [The comparative of *eld.*] Surpaſſing another in years. *Temple.*

E'LDERS. *ſ.* [from *elder.*]
1. Perſons whoſe age gives them reverence. *Raleigh.*
2. An[illegible]ors. *Pope.*
3. Tho[illegible]who are older than others. *Hooker.*
4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. In

5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſticks.

6. [Among preſbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity. *Cleaveland.*

E'LDER. *ſ.* [ellæn, Saxon.] The name of a tree. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'LDERLY. *a.* [from *elder.*] No longer young. *Swift.*

E'LDERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *elder.*]

1. Seniority; primogeniture. *Rowe.*

2. Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate. *Hooker.*

E'LDEST. *a.* [The ſuperlative of *eld.*]

1. The oldeſt; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. That has lived moſt years. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE. *ſ.* A plant named alſo ſtarwort. *Miller.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To chooſe for any office or uſe. *Daniel.*

2. [In theology.] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*

ELE'CT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Choſen; taken by preference from among others. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*

3. Choſen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond.*

ELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of chuſing one or more from a greater number. *Whitgift.*

2. The power of choice. *Davies.*

3. Voluntary preference. *Rogers.*

4. The determination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life. *Atterbury.*

5. The ceremony of a publick choice. *Addiſon.*

ELE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *elect.*] Exerting the power of a choice. *Grew.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Grew.*

ELE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *elect.*]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL. *a.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *ſ.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector. *Addiſon.*

ELE'CTRE. *ſ.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber, which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of *electricity*.

2. A mixed metal. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. } *a.* [from *electrum*, Lat.]
ELE'CTRICK. }

1. Attractive without magnetiſm; by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body. *Brown.*

ELECTRI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *electrick.*] A property in bodies, whereby when rubbed, they draw ſubſtances, emit flame, may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELE'CTUARY. *ſ.* [*electarium*, Latin.] A form of medicine made of conſerves and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey. *Quincy.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *a.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Glanville.*

2. Given in charity.

E'LEGANCE. } *ſ.* [*elegantia*, Latin.]
E'LEGANCY. } Beauty of art; beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*

E'LEGANT. *a.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleaſing with minuter beauties. *Pope.*

2. Nice; not coarſe; not groſs. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY. *ad.* [from *elegant.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation. *Pope.*

ELEGI'ACK. *a.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Uſed in elegies.

2. Mournful; ſorrowful. *Gay.*

E'LEGY. *ſ.* [*elegia*, Latin.]

1. A mournful ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A funeral ſong. *Dryden.*

3. A ſhort poem, without points or turns.

E'LEMENT. *ſ.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.*

2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed. *Bacon.*

3. The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing. *Baker.*

4. An ingredient; a conſtituent part. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſciences. *Hooker.*

To E'LEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements. *Boyle.*

2. To conſtitute; to make as a firſt principle. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL. *a.* [from *element.*]

1. Produced by ſome of the four elements. *Dryden.*

2. Ariſing from firſt principles. *Brown.*

ELEMENTA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *elementary.*] Simplicity of nature; abſence of compoſition. *Brown.*

ELEME'NTARY. *a.* [from *element.*] Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbuthnot.*

ELE'MI. *ſ.* This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a reſin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia. The American *elemi*, almoſt the only kind known, proceeds from a tall tree. *Hill.*

ELE'NCH.

ELE'NCH. *ſ.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a ſophiſm. *Brown.*

ELE'OTS. *ſ.* Apples in requeſt in the cyder countries. *Mortimer.*

E'LEPHANT. *ſ.* [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largeſt of all quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, prudence, and even underſtanding, many ſurprizing relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all ſorts of pulſe. He is naturally very gentle. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which ſerves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory ſo well known in Europe. *Calmet.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. *ſ.* [*elephantiaſis*, Lat.] A ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from incruſtations like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *a.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe up aloft. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raiſe the mind with great conceptions. *Milton. Savage.*

4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.

5. To leſſen by detraction. *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE. *part. a.* Exalted; raiſed aloft. *Milton.*

ELEVA'TION. *ſ.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raiſing aloft. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.*

4. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.*

5. The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon. *Brown.*

ELEVA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elevate.*] A raiſer or lifter up.

ELE'VEN. *a.* [ænblepen, Saxon.] Ten and one. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELE'VENTH. *a.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh.*

ELF. *ſ.* plural *elves.* [*eilf*, Welſh.] *Baxter.*

1. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild places. *Dryden.*

2. A devil.

To ELF. *v. a.* To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'LFLOCK. *ſ.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twiſted by elves. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ELI'CITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To ſtrike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*

ELI'CIT. *a.* [*elicitus*, Lat.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*

ELICITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] Is a deducing of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall.*

To ELI'DE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Lat.] To break in pieces. *Hooker.*

ELIGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen. *Fiddes.*

E'LIGIBLE. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be choſen; preferable.

E'LIGIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*elimino*, Lat.] The act of baniſhing; rejection.

ELI'SION. *ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off. *Swift.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation of parts. *Bacon.*

ELIXA'TION. *ſ.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling. *Brown.*

ELI'XIR. *ſ.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum. *Quincy.*

2. The liquor with which chymiſts tranſmute metals. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing. *South.*

4. Any cordial. *Milton.*

ELK. *ſ.* [ælc, Saxon.] The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. *Hill.*

ELL. *ſ.* [eln, Sax.] A meaſure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS. *ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out.

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

ELLI'PTICAL. } *a.* [from *ellipſis.*] Having the form of an ellipſis. *Cheyne.*
ELLI'PTICK. }

ELM. *ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Sax.] The name of a tree.

ELOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent ſpeech. *Wotton.*

2. Eloquence; flow of language. *Milton.*

3. The power of expreſſion or diction. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick. *Wotton.*

To ELO'IGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a diſtance. *Donne.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elongate.*]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy. Wiſeman.*

4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another. *Glanville.*

5. Departure; removal. *Brown.*

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape. *Addiſon.*

ELO'PE,

ELO'PEMENT. *ſ.* [from *elope.*] Departure from juſt reſtraint. *Ayliffe.*

E'LOPS. *ſ.* [ἴλλοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned by *Milton* among the ſerpents. *Milton.*

E'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]
1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *a.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of orator. *Iſaiah. Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [ellep, Saxon.] Other; one beſides. *Denham.*

ELSE. *ad.*
1. Otherwiſe. *Tillotſon.*
2. Beſide; except. *Dryden.*

E'LSEWHERE. *ad.* [*elſe* and *where.*]
1. In any other place. *Abbot.*
2. In other places; in ſome other place. *Tillotſon.*

To ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explanation; expoſition. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator. *Abbot.*

To ELU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]
1. To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers.*
2. To mock by an unexpected eſcape. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be defeated. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf.* *Pope.*

ELVELO'CK. *ſ.* Knots in the hair. *Brown.*

E'LVISH. *a.* [from *elves.*] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED. *a.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins.

ELU'SION. *ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape from enquiry or examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. *a.* [from *elude.*] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown.*

To ELU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off. *Arbuthnot.*

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain out. *Arbuthnot.*

ELY'SIAN. *a.* [*elyſius*, Lat.] Deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place exquiſitely pleaſant. *Shakeſpeare.*

'EM. A contraction of them. *Hudibras.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh. *Graunt.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.]
1. The act of making lean.
2. The ſtate of one grown lean. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

E'MANENT. *a.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe. *Hale.*

EMANA'TION. *ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance. *South.*
2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance. *Taylor.*

EMA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another.

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To ſet free from ſervitude. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery. *Glanville.*

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Lat.]
1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.*
2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emaſculate.*]
1. Caſtration.
2. Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]
1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to incloſe. *Spenſer.*

To EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks. That it may reſiſt putrefaction. *Donne.*

EMBA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *embalm*] One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies. *Bacon.*

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]
1. To ſhut; to encloſe. *Fairfax.*
2. To ſtop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon. Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *embark.*]
1. The act of putting on ſhipboard. *Clarendon.*
2. The act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *ſ.* [*embargar*, Spaniſh.] A prohibition to paſs; a ſtop put to trade. *Wotton.*

To EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]
1. To put on ſhipboard. *Clarendon.*
2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*
1. To go on ſhipboard. *Philips.*
2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRAS. *v. a.* [*embaroſſer*, Fr.] To perplex; to diſtreſs; to entangle. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *ſ.* [from *embarraſs.*] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *baſe.*]
1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to impair. *Wotton.*
2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenſer.*

EMBA'SSADOR. *ſ.* One ſent on a publick meſſage. *Denham.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *ſ.* A woman ſent on a publick meſſage. *Garth.*

E'MBASSAGE. } *ſ.*
E'MBASSY. }
1. A publick meſſage. *Dryden.*
2. Any ſolemn meſſage. *Taylor.*
3. An errand in an ironical ſenſe. *Sidney.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle. *Prior.*

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]
1. To bathe; to wet; to waſh. *Spenſer.*
2. [From *bay.*] To incloſe in a bay; to land lock. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *embelliſh.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration. *Addiſon.*

E'MBERING. *ſ.* The ember days. *Tuſſer.*

E'MBERS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [æmyrıa, Saxon.] Hot cinders; aſhes not yet extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*

E'MBER-WEEK. *ſ.* A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

To EMBE'ZZLE. *v. a.*
1. To appropriate by breach of truſt. *Hayward.*
2. To waſte; to ſwallow up in riot. *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *embezzle.*]
1. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another.
2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, French.]
1. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments. *Pope.*
2. To blazon; to paint with enſigns armorial. *Milton.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, French.]
1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.
2. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewill.*

E'MBLEM. *ſ.* [ἔμβλημα.]
1. Inlay; enamel.
2. An occult repreſentation; an alluſive picture. *Peacham. Addiſon.*

To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner. *Glanville.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *emblem.*]
EMBLEMA'TICK. }
1. Compriſing an emblem; alluſive; occultly repreſentative. *Prior.*
2. Dealing in emblems; uſing emblems. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emblematical.*] In the manner of emblems; alluſively. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *emblem.*] Writer or inventer of emblems. *Brown.*

E'MBOLISM. *ſ.* [ἐμβολισμὸς.]
1. Intercalation; inſertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder.*
2. The time inſerted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *ſ.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *boſſe*, a probuterance, French.]
1. To form with protuberances. *Milton.*
2. To engrave with relief, or riſing work. *Dryden.*
3. To incloſe; to include; to cover. *Spenſer.*
4. To incloſe in a thicket. *Milton.*
5. To hunt hard. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *emboſs.*]
1. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt; jut; eminence. *Bacon.*
2. Relief; riſing work. *Addiſon.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To eviſcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate. *Milton.*

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, French.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Davies. Tillotſon.*
3. To comprehend; to take in; to encircle.
4. To compriſe; to incloſe; to contain. *Denham.*
5. To admit; to receive. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To find; to take. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMBRA'CE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms; hug. *Denham.*
2. An hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *embrace.*]
1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney.*
2. Comprehenſion. *Davies.*
3. State of being contained; incloſure. *Bacon.*
4. Conjugal endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMBRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *embrace.*] The perſon embracing. *Howel.*

EMBRA'SURE. *ſ.* [*embraſure*, French.] An aperture in the wall; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embelliſh; to deck. *Spenſer.*

To E'MBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors. *Wiſeman.*

EMBROCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *embrocate.*]
1. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors.
2. The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed. *Wiſeman.*

To EMBRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work. *Waller.*

EMBRO'IDERER. *ſ.* [from *embroider.*] One that adorns clothes with needlework. *Ecclus.*

EMBRO'IDERY. *ſ.* [from *embroider.*]
1. Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Bacon.*
2. Variegation; diverſity of colours. *Spectator.*

To EMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract. *King Charles.*

To EMBRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel.*] To incloſe in a brothel. *Donne.*

E'MBRYO. } *ſ.* [ἐμβρυον.]
E'MBRYON. }
1. The offſpring yet unfiniſhed in the womb. *Brown. Burnet.*
2. The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfiniſhed. *Swift.*

EME. *ſ.* [eame, Saxon.] Unkle. *Spenſer.*

EME'NDABLE. *a.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worſe to better. *Grew.*
2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDA'TOR. *ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver.

E'MERALD. *ſ.* [*emeraude*, Fr. *ſmaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious ſtone. The emerald is, in its moſt perfect ſtate, perhaps the moſt beautiful of all the gems. It is of all the various ſhades of green, from the deepeſt to the paleſt. *Woodward.*

To EME'RGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]
1. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle.*
2. To iſſue; to proceed. *Newton.*
3. To riſe; to mount from a ſtate of depreſſion or obſcurity. *Pope.*

EME'RGENCE. } *ſ.* [from *emerge.*]
EME'RGENCY. }
1. The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered. *Brown.*
2. The act of riſing into view. *Newton.*
3. Any ſudden occaſion; unexpected caſualty. *Glanville.*
4. Preſſing neceſſity. A ſenſe not proper. *Addiſon.*

EME'RGENT. *a.* [from *emerge.*]
1. Riſing out of that which overwhelms or obſcures it. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Riſing into view, or notice. *Milton.*
3. Proceeding or iſſuing from any thing. *South.*
4. Sudden; unexpectedly caſual. *Clarendon.*

E'MERODS. } *ſ.* [from *hemorrhoids.*]
E'MEROIDS. } Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. *Samuel.*

EME'RSION. *ſ* [from *emerge.*] The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its too near approach to the ſun, appears again. *Brown.*

E'MERY. *ſ.* [*eſmeril*, French.] Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel. *Hill.*

EME'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐμέω] Having the
EME'TICK. } quality of provoking vomits. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emetical.*] In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION. *ſ.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in ſmall particles. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine. *Harvey.*

To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation. *Hale.*

E'MINENCE. } *ſ.* [*eminentia*, Lat.]
E'MINENCY. }
1. Loftineſs; height.
2. Summit; higheſt part. *Ray.*
3. A part riſing above the reſt. *Dryden.*
4. A place where one is expoſed to general notice. *Addiſon.*
5. Exaltation; conſpicuouſneſs; reputation; celebrity. *Stilling fleet.*
6. Supreme degree. *Milton.*
7. Notice; diſtinction. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *a.* [*eminens*, Latin.]
1. High; lofty. *Ezekiel.*
2. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden.*
3. Conſpicuous; remarkable. *Milton.*

E'MINENTLY. *ad.* [from *eminent*]
1. Conſpicuouſly; in a manner that attracts obſervation. *Milton.*
2. In a high degree. *Swift.*

E'MISSARY. *ſ.* [*emiſſarius*, Latin.]
1. One ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy; a ſecret agent. *Swift.*
2. One that emits or ſends out. *Arbuthnot.*

EMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*emiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending out; vent. *Evelyn.*

To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]
1. To ſend forth; to let go *Woodward.*
2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior.*
3. To iſſue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*

EMME'NAGOGUES. *ſ.* [ἐμμηνια and ἀγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes. *Quincy.*

E'MMET. *ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a piſmire. *Sidney.*

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew.*] To mew or coop up. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, French.] To excite; to rouſe. *Spenſer.*

EMO'LLIENT. *a.* [*emollient*, Lat.] Softening; ſuppling. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS. *ſ.* Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids. *Quincy.*

EMOLLI'TION. *ſ.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of ſoftening. *Bacon.*

EMO'LUMENT. *ſ.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Profit; advantage. *South.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [ſo written by *Spenſer.*] Among. *Spenſer.*

EMO'TION. *ſ.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Diſturbance of mind; vehemence of paſſion. *Dryden.*

To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale. *Donne.*
2. To fortify. *Raleigh.*
3. To incloſe; to ſhut in. *Cleaveland.*
4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright. *Southern.*

EMPA'NNEL. *ſ.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a ſchedule, by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear. *Cowel.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE. *ſ.* [from *parler*, Fr.] It ſignifieth a deſire or petition in court of a day to pauſe what is beſt to do. *Cowel.*

EMPA'SM. *ſ.* [ἐμπασσω.] A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION. *v.* 4. [from *paſſion.*] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly. *Milton.*

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people.*] To form into a people or community. *Spenſer.*

E'MPERESS. *ſ.* [from *emperour.*]

1. A woman inveſted with imperial power. *Davies.*
2. The queen of an emperour. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPEROUR. *ſ.* [*empereur*, Fr.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperiour to a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPERY. *ſ.* [*empire*, Fr.] Empire; ſovereign command. A word out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPHASIS. *ſ.* [ἐμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence. *Holder.*

EMPHA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐμφαίνω.]
EMPHA'TICK. }

1. Forcible; ſtrong; ſtriking. *Garth.*
2. Striking the ſight. *Boyle.*
3. Appearing; ſeeming not real.

EMPHA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emphatical.*]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a ſtriking manner. *South.*
2. According to appearance. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *a.* [from ἐμφύσημα.] Bloated; puffed up; ſwollen. *Sharp.*

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulſe. *Spenſer.*

EMPI'GHT. *part.* Set; pitched; put in a poſture. *Spenſer.*

E'MPIRE. *ſ.* [*empire*, French.]

1. Imperial power; ſupreme dominion. *Rowe.*
2. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple.*
3. Command over any thing.

E'MPIRICK. *ſ.* [ἐμπειρικὸς.] A trier or experimenter; ſuch perſons as have no true knowledge of phyſical practice, but venture upon obſervation only. *Hooker.*

EMPI'RICAL. } *a.* [from the noun.]
EMPI'RICK. }

1. Verſed in experiments. *Milton.*
2. Known only by experience; practiſed only by rote. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *empirical.*]

1. Experimentally; according to experience. *Brown.*
2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

EMPI'RICISM. *ſ.* [from *empirick.*] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *ſ.* [ἔμπλαστρον.] An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance, ſpread upon cloth. *Wiſeman.*

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* To cover with a plaſter. *Mortimer.*

EMPLA'STICK. *a.* [ἐμπλαστικὸς.] Viſcous; glutinous. *Wiſeman.*

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* To indict; to prefer a charge againſt. *Hayward.*

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]

1. To buſy; to keep at work; to exerciſe. *Temple.*
2. To uſe as an inſtrument. *Gay.*
3. To uſe as means. *Dryden.*
4. To uſe as materials. *Locke.*
5. To commiſſion; to intruſt with the management of any affairs. *Watts.*
6. To fill up with buſineſs. *Dryden.*
7. To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs. *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; object or induſtry. *Pope.*
2. Publick office. *Addiſon.*

EMPLO'YABLE. *a.* [from *employ.*] Capable to be uſed; proper for uſe. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER. *ſ.* [from *employ.*] One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed. *Child.*

EMPLO'Y-

EMPLO'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *employ.*]
1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry; object of labour.
2. Buſineſs; the ſtate of being employed.
3. Office; poſt of buſineſs. *Atterbury.*
4. Buſineſs intruſted. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, Fr.]
1. To deſtroy by poiſon; to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney.*
2. To taint with poiſon; to envenom.

EMPO'ISONER. *ſ.* [*empoiſonneur*, Fr.] One who deſtroys another by poiſon. *Bacon.*

EMPOI'SONMENT. *ſ.* [*empoiſonnement*, Fr.] The practice of deſtroying by poiſon. *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TICK. *a.* [ἐμπορετικὸς.] That which is uſed at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM. *ſ.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryden.*

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.]
1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. *South.*
2. To leſſen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*]
1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*] Diminution; cauſe of poverty; waſte. *Swift.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]
1. To authoriſe; to commiſſion. *Dryden.*
2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker.*

E'MPRESS. *ſ.* [from *empereſs.*]
1. The queen of an emperour. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. A female inveſted with imperial dignity; a female ſovereign. *Milton.*

EMPRI'SE. *ſ.* [*empriſe*, Fr.] An attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe. *Fairfax. Pope.*

E'MPTIER. *ſ.* [from *empty.*] One that empties; one that makes any place void. *Nabum.*

E'MPTINESS. *ſ.* [from *empty.*]
1. Abſence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips.*
2. The ſtate of being empty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum.* *Dryden. Bentley.*
4. Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity. *Dryden.*
5. Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up the deſires. *Atterbury.*
6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*

E'MPTION. *ſ.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchaſing. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MPTY. *a.* [æmtiz, Saxon.]
1. Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Burnet.*
2. Devoid; unfurniſhed. *Newton.*
3. Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.
4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened. *Dryden.*
5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unſkilful. *Raleigh.*
6. Without ſubſtance; without ſolidity; vain. *Dryden.*

To E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhauſt. *Shakeſpeare. Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a ſtand. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *ſ.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL. *a.* [ἔμπυρος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*

EMPYRE'AN. *ſ.* [ἔμπυρος.] The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt. *Milton.*

E'MPYREUM. } *ſ.* [ἐμπύρευμα.] The
E'MPYREUMA. } burning to of any matter in boiling or diſtillation. *Harvey. Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances. *Boyle.*

EMPYRO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*

To E'MULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin.]
1. To rival; to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperiour excellence. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. To be equal to; to riſe to equality with. *Pope.*
4. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*æmulatio*, Latin.]
1. Rivalry; deſire of ſuperiority. *Shakeſpeare. Sprat.*
2. Envy; deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling: diſpoſed to competition.

EMULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; a competitor. *Bacon.*

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Latin.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *a.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]
1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* veſſels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the *vena cava.* *Brown.*

E'MULOUS. *a.* [*æmulus*, Latin.]
1. Rivalling; engaged in competition. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Deſirous

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious. *Shakespeare.*

E'MULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *emulous.*] With desire of excelling or outgoing another. *Granville.*

EMU'LSION. *s.* [*emulsio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels. *Quincy.*

EMU'NCTORIES. *s.* [*emunctorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. *More.*

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to confer power. *Spenser. Rogers.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. *Spenser.*

2. To establish; to decree. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action. *Shakespeare.*

ENA'CT. *s.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *s.* [from *enact.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.*

2. One who practises or performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*

ENA'LLAGE. *s.* [from the Greek ἐναλλαγὴ.] A figure in grammar, where there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.*]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours. *Donne.*

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax.*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *s.* [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*

ENARRA'TION. *s.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation.

ENARTHRO'SIS. *s.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*

ENATA'TION. *s.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out.

ENA'UNTER. *ad.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean lest that.

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT. *s.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave. *Shakespeare.*

ENCE'INTE. s. [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakespeare.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; To bind. *Dryden.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Granville.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.*

3. To delight in a high degree. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTER. *s.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a sorcerer. *Decay of Piety.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. *Shakespeare.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *s.* [*enchantement*, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knolles.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *s.* [*enchanteresse*, French.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Thomson.*

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French.]

1. To infix; to inclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Dryden.*

ENCHE'ASON. *s.* [*encheson*, old law, Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser.*

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle. *Pope.*

ENCI'RCLET. *s.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICKS. *s.* [ἐγκλίτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. *s.* [from *enclose.*]

1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties. *Herbert.*

2. Any

2. Any thing in which another is incloſed.

ENCLO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]

1. The act of encloſing or environing any thing. *Wilkins.*

2. The ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common. *Taylor.*

4. State of being ſhut up in any place. *Burnet.*

5. The ſpace encloſed. *Addiſon.*

6. Several; ground encloſed; ground ſeparated. *South.*

ENCO'MIAST. *ſ.* [ἐγκωμιαστὴς.] A panegyriſt; a proclaimer of praiſe; a praiſer. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ἐγκωμιαστικὸς.]
ENCOMIA'STICK. } Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praiſe; beſtowing praiſe.

ENCO'MIUM. *ſ.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praiſe; elogy. *Government of the Tongue.*

To ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compaſs.*]

1. To encloſe; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſhut in; to ſurround; to environ. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To go round any place.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *ſ.* [from *encompaſs.*] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENCO'RE. *ad.* [French.] Again; once more. *Pope.*

ENCO'UNTER. *ſ.* [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; ſingle fight; conflict. *Dryden.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies ruſh againſt each other. *Milton.*

3. Eager and warm converſation, either of love or anger. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Accidental congreſs; ſudden meeting. *Pope.*

5. Acceſſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Caſual incident; occaſion. *Pope.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict. *Knolles.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotſon.*

5. To oppoſe; to oppugn. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner; to conflict. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To engage; to fight. *Knolles.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *ſ.* [from *encounter.*]

1. Opponent; antagoniſt; enemy. *More.*

2. One that loves to accoſt others. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Pſ.*

2. To give courage to; to ſupport the ſpirits; to embolden. *King Charles.*

3. To raiſe confidence; to make confident. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *encourage.*]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Philips.*

2. Favour; countenance; ſupport. *Otway.*

ENCO'URAGER. *ſ.* [from *encourage.*] One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]

1. To make invaſions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away. *Spenſer.*

2. To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means. *Swift.*

2. One who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clariſſa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowel. Milton.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addiſon.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

2. To entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct.

3. To load with debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE. *ſ.* [from *encumber.*]

1. Clog; load; impediment. *Temple.*

2. Excreſcence; uſeleſs addition. *Thomſon.*

3. Burthen upon an eſtate. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *a.* [ἐγκυκλιὸς.] Circular; ſent round through a large region. *Stillingfleet.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA. } *ſ.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.]
ENCYCLOPE'DY. } The circle of ſciences; the round of learning. *Arbuthnot.*

ENCY'STED. *a.* [κύστις.] Encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

END. *ſ.* [ende, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*

2. The laſt particle of any aſſignable duration. *Donne.*

3. The concluſion or ceſſation of any action. *Geneſis.*

4. The concluſion or laſt part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter.

5. Ultimate ſtate; final doom.

6. The point beyond which no progreſſion can be made. *Pſalms.*

7. Final determination; concluſion of debate or deliberation. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Death; fate; decreaſe. *Wotton. Roſcom.*

9. Abolition; total loſs. *Locke.*

10. Cauſe of death; deſtroyer. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Conſequence; event. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. Frag-

12. Fragment; broken piece. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. Purpoſe; intention. *Clarendon.*
14. Thing intended; final deſign. *Suckling.*
15. *An* END. Erect: as, his hair ſtands *an end.*
16. *Moſt an* END. Commonly. *Shakeſp.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To terminate; to conclude; to finiſh. *Knolles. Smalridge.*
2. To deſtroy; to put to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

To END. *v. n.*
1. To come to an end; to be finiſhed. *Fairfax.*
2. To terminate; to conclude; to ceaſe; to fail. *Taylor.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To miſchief; to prejudice; to harm. *South.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]
1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Tillotſon.*
2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Bacon.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *ſ.* [from *endear.*]
1. The cauſe of love; means by which any thing is endeared. *Thomſon.*
2. The ſtate of being endeared; the ſtate of being loved. *South.*

ENDE'AVOUR. *ſ.* [*devoir, endevoir,* Fr.] Labour directed to ſome certain end. *Tillotſon.*

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpoſe. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try. *Milton.*

ENDEA'VOURER. *ſ.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end. *Rymer.*

ENDE'CAGON. *ſ.* [ἑνδέκαγον.] A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [ἔνδημος.] Peculiar to
ENDE'MICAL. } a country; uſed of any
ENDE'MICK. } diſeaſe that affects ſeveral people together in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns. *Quincy.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchiſe. *Camden.*

To END'ICT. } *v. a.* [*enditer,* French.]
To ENDI'TE. }
1. To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice: as, *he was* endited *for felony.*
2. To draw up; to compoſe; to write. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *ſ.* [from *endite.*] A bill
ENDI'TEMENT. } or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth. *Hooker.*

E'NDIVE. *ſ.* [*endive,* Fr. *intybum,* Latin.] An herb; ſuccory. *Mortimer.*

E'NDLESS. *a.* [from *end.*]
1. Without end; without concluſion or termination. *Pope.*
2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tillotſon.*
3. Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker.*
4. Inceſſant; continual. *Pope.*

E'NDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *endleſs.*]
1. Inceſſantly; perpetually. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *endleſs.*]
1. Perpetuity; endleſs duration.
2. The quality of being round without an end. *Donne.*

E'NDLONG. *ad.* [*end* and *long.*] In a ſtraight line. *Dryden.*

E'NDMOST. *a.* [*end* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt; furtheſt; at the further end.

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endoſſer,* French.]
1. To regiſter on the back of a writing; to ſuperſcribe. *Howel.*
2. To cover on the back. *Milton.*

ENDO'RSEMENT. *ſ.* [from *endorſe.*]
1. Superſcription; writing on the back.
2. Ratification. *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare,* Latin.]
1. To enrich with a portion. *Exodus.*
2. To ſupply with any external goods. *Addiſon.*
3. To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*
4. To be the fortune of any one. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENDO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *endow.*]
1. Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe.
2. The beſtowing or aſſuring a dower; the ſetting forth or ſevering a ſufficient portion for perpetual maintenance. *Dryden.*
3. Gifts of nature. *Addiſon.*

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo,* Latin.] To ſupply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.*

ENDU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *endure.*]
1. Continuance; laſtingneſs. *Temple.*
2. Delay; procraſtination. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer,* French.] To bear; to undergo; to ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Temple.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*
1. To laſt; to remain; to continue. *Locke.*
2. To brook; to bear; to admit. *Davies.*

ENDU'RER. *ſ.* [from *endure.*]
1. One that can bear or endure; ſuſtainer; ſufferer. *Spenſer.*
2. Continuer; laſter.

E'NDWISE. *ad.* [*end* and *wiſe.*] Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray.*

To

TENE'CATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to deſtroy. *Harvey.*

E'NEMY. *ſ.* [*ennemi*, French.]
1. A public foe. *Davies.*
2. A private opponent; an antagoniſt.
3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. One that diſlikes. *Prior.*
5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICK. *a.* [ἐνεργητικὸς.]
1. Forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious.
2. Operative; active; working; not at reſt. *Grew.*

E'NERGY. *ſ.* [ἐνέργεια.]
1. Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*
2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence. *Smalridge.*
3. Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*
4. Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification. *Roſcommon.*

To ENE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*

ENERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *enerve.*]
1. The act of weakening; emaſculation.
2. The ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh. *Digby.*

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh.* To ſtarve; to famiſh.

To ENFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble.*] To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term. *Hale.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *ſ.* [from *enfeoff.*]
1. The act of infeoffing.
2. The inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFILA'DE. ſ. [Fr.] A ſtrait paſſage.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

To ENFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; to ſet on fire; to kindle. *Spenſer.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]
1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.
2. To make our gain by force. *Spenſer.*
3. To put in act by violence. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on. *Spenſer.*
5. To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*
6. To compel; to conſtrain. *Davies.*
7. To preſs with a charge. Little uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE. *ſ.* [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength. *Milton.*

ENFO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enforce.*]
1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered. *Raleigh.*
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.*
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*
4. Preſſing exigence. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*

ENFO'ULDRED. *a.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenſer.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*]
1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. *Davies.*
2. To ſet free from ſlavery. *Temple.*
3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody. *Stakeſ.*
4. To deniſen; to endeniſen. *Watts.*

ENFRANCHI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enfranchiſe.*]
1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen. *Cowel.*
2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

ENFRO'ZEN. *part.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. *Spenſer.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]
1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To impawn; to ſtake. *Hudibras.*
3. To enliſt; to bring into a party. *Tillotſon.*
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking. *Digby.*
5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addiſon.*
6. To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain. *Waller.*
7. To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
8. To ſeize by the attention.
9. To employ; to hold in buſineſs. *Dryden.*
10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*
1. To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*
2. To embark in any buſineſs; to enliſt in any party. *Dryden.*

ENGA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *engagement*, Fr.]
1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt.
2. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*
3. Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention. *Rogers.*
5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.*
6. Obli-

6. Obligation; motive. *Hammond.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To imprison; to confine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* To protect by a garriſon. *Howel.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]
1. To beget between different ſexes. *Sidney.*
2. To produce; to form. *Shakeſ. Davies.*
3. To excite; to cauſe; to produce. *Addiſon.*
4. To bring forth. *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be cauſed; to be produced. *Dryden.*

E'NGINE. *ſ.* [*engin*, French.]
1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine. *Fairfax.*
3. Any inſtrument. *Raleigh.*
4. Any inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes. *Dryden.*
5. Any means uſed to bring to paſs. *Dup.*
6. An agent for another. *Daniel.*

ENGINE'ER. *ſ.* [*ingenieur*, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'NGINERY. *ſ.* [from *engine.*]
1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton.*
2. Engines of war; artillery. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'NGLE. *ſ.* A gull; a put; a bubble. *Hanmer, Shakeſpeare.*

E'NGLISH. *a.* [engleꝛ, Saxon.] Belonging to England. *Shakeſpeare.*

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* To tranſlate into Engliſh. *Brown.*

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]
1. To ſwallow up. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To glut; to pamper. *Aſcham.*

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr.] To ſwallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerneſs and voracity. *Milton.*

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French.] To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*

To ENGRAI'N. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To cloſe with; to contend with hold on each other *Daniel.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *graſp.*] To ſeize; to hold faſt in the hand. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*, part. paſſ. *engraved* or *engraven* [*engraver*, Fr.]
1. To picture by inciſions in any matter. *Pope.*
2. To mark wood or ſtone. *Exodus.*
3. To impreſs deeply; to imprint. *Locke.*
4. [From *grave.*] To bury; to inter. *Spenſer.*

ENGRA'VER. *ſ.* [from *engraver.*] A cutter in ſtone or other matter. *Hale.*

To ENGRI'EVE. *v. a.* To pain; to vex. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*groſſir*, French.]
1. To thicken; to make thick. *Spenſer.*
2. To encreaſe in bulk. *Wotton.*
3. To fatten; to plump up. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſeize in the groſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling it at a high price.
6. To copy in a large hand. *Pope.*

ENGRO'SSER. *ſ.* [from *engroſs.*] He that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it at a high price. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *engroſs.*] Appropriation of things in the groſs; exorbitant acquiſition. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*enhauſſer*, French.]
1. To lift up; to raiſe on high. *Spenſer.*
2. To raiſe; to advance in price. *Locke.*
3. To raiſe in eſteem. *Atterbury.*
4. To aggravate. *Hammond.*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enhance.*]
1. Augmentation of value. *Bacon.*
2. Aggravation of ill. *Government of the Tongue.*

ENI'GMA. *ſ.* [*ænigma*, Latin.] A riddle; an obſcure queſtion; a poſition expreſſed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *a.* [*enigma.*]
1. Obſcure; ambiguouſly or darkly expreſſed. *Brown.*
2. Cloudy; obſcurely conceited or apprehended. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *enigma.*] In a ſenſe different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. *Brown.*

ENI'GMATIST. *ſ.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obſcure and ambiguous matters. *Addiſon.*

To ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to preſcribe. *Tillotſon.*

ENJO'INER. *ſ.* One who gives injunctions.

ENJO'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command. *Broome.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjouir*, French.]
1. To feel or perceive with pleaſure. *Addiſon.*
2. To obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of. *Milton.*
3. To pleaſe; to gladden; to exhilarate. *More.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happineſs. *Milton.*

ENJO'YER.

ENJO'YER. *ſ.* One that has fruition.

ENJO'YMENT. *ſ.* Happineſs; fruition. *Tillotſon.*

To ENKI'NDLE *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]
1. To ſet on fire; to inflame. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To rouſe paſſions. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To incite to any act or hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENLA'RGE. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, French.]
1. To make greater in quantity or appearance. *Pope.*
2. To increaſe any thing in magnitude. *Locke.*
3. To increaſe by repreſentation.
4. To dilate; to expand. *2 Cor.*
5. To ſet free from limitation. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To extend to more purpoſes or uſes. *Hooker.*
7. To amplify; to aggrandiſe. *Locke.*
8. To releaſe from confinement. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To diffuſe in eloquence. *Clarendon.*

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to ſpeak in many words. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enlarge.*]
1. Encreaſe; augmentation; farther extenſion. *Hayward.*
2. Releaſe from confinement or ſervitude. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Magnifying repreſentation. *Pope.*
4. Expatiating ſpeech; copious diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier. *Brown.*

To ENLI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to ſupply with light. *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]
1. To illuminate; to ſupply with light. *Hooker.*
2. To inſtruct; to furniſh with encreaſe of knowledge. *Rogers.*
3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
4. To ſupply with light. *Dryden.*

ENLI'GHTENER. *ſ.* [from *enlighten.*]
1. Illuminator; one that gives light. *Milton.*
2. Inſtructor.

To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to bind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENLI'VEN. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live.*]
1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.
2. To make vigorous or active. *Swift.*
3. To make ſprightly or vivacious.
4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER. *ſ.* That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden.*

To ENLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate. *Spenſer.*

E'NMITY. *ſ.* [from *enemy.*]
1. Unfriendly diſpoſition; malevolence; averſion. *Locke.*
2. Contrariety of intereſts or inclinations. *Milton.*
3. State of oppoſition. *James.*
4. Malice; miſchievous attempts. *Atterb.*

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble. *Spenſer.*

To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [from *meſh.*] To net; to intangle. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENNEA'GON. *ſ.* [ἐννέα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL. *a.* [ἐννέα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a ſickneſs; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]
1. To raiſe from commonalty to nobility. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To dignify; to aggrandiſe; to exalt; to raiſe. *South.*
3. To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.*
4. To make famous or illuſtrious. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *ennoble.*]
1. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility. *Bacon.*
2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville.*

ENODA'TION. *ſ.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of untying a knot.
2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *enormous.*]
1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Hooker.*
3. Attrocious crimes; flagitious villanies. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS. *a.* [*enormis*, Latin.]
1. Irregular; out of rule. *Newton.*
2. Diſordered; confuſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Wicked beyond the common meaſure.
4. Exceeding in bulk the common meaſures. *Pope.*

ENO'RMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond meaſure. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS. *ſ.* Immeaſurable wickedneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

ENO'UGH. *a.* [ȝenoh, Saxon.] Being in a ſufficient meaſure; ſuch as may ſatisfy. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH. *ſ.*
1. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence. *Temple.*
2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon.*

ENO'UGH. *ad.*
1. In a ſufficient degree; in a degree that gives ſatisfaction.
2. It notes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree; as, *I am ready enough to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelſome than peaceable. *Addiſon.*

3. An exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. A ſufficient number. *Hooker.*

EN PASSANT, *ad.* [French.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious. *Walſh.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To place regularly; to put into order. *Spenſer.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*.] To throw into an extaſy; to tranſport with enthuſiaſm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To tranſport with pleaſure.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *raviſh*.] To throw into extaſy. *Spenſer.*

ENRA'VISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *enraviſh*.] Extaſy of delight. *Glanville.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. 1 *Sam.*

2. To fertiliſe; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*

3. To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſireable. *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature. *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dreſs; to clothe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'L. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To inſert in a roll or regiſter. *Sprat.*

2. To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*

3. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenſer.*

ENRO'LLER. *ſ.* He that enrols; he that regiſters.

ENRO'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *enrol*.] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Davies.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* To fix by the root. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to ſurround; to incloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENS. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.

2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. *Sanderſon.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. *Spenſer.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Lat.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood. *Milton.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* To inſert in a ſchedule or writing. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* To cover as with a fort. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam*.] To ſow up; to incloſe by a ſeam. *Camden.*

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſear*.] To cauteriſe; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield*.] To cover. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* To incloſe in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve as a thing ſacred. *Tate.*

E'NSIFORM. *a.* [*enſiformis*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of a ſword.

E'NSIGN. *ſ.* [*enſeigne*, French.]

1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any ſignal to aſſemble. *Iſaiah.*

3. Badge; or mark of diſtinction. *Waller.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.

E'NSIGNBEARER. *ſ.* He that carries the flag. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave*.]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton.*

2. To make over to another as his ſlave. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery. *South.*

ENSLA'VER. *ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude. *Swift.*

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, Fr.] To follow; to purſue. *Common Prayer. Davies.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes. *Hooker.*

2. To ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENSU'RANCER. *ſ.* [from *enſure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.

2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. *ſ.* [from *enſurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure*.]

1. To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.

3. To

3. To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated. *L'Eſtrange.*

ENSU'RER. *ſ.* [from *enſure.*] One who makes contracts of enſurance.

ENTA'BLATURE. } *ſ.* [from *table.*] [In
ENTA'BLEMENT. } architecture.] The architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTA'IL. *ſ.* [from the Fr. *entaillé*, cut.]

1. The ſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent.
2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.
3. Engraver's work; inlay. *Spenſer.*

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut, Fr.]

1. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be, by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor, bequeathed at pleaſure. *Dryden.*
2. To fix unalienably upon any perſon or thing. *Tillotſon.*
3. To cut. *Spenſer.*

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to ſubjugate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*

1. To inwrap or enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable.
2. To loſe in multiplied involutions.
3. To twiſt, or confuſe.
4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex. *Clarendon.*
5. To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward.*
6. To enſnare by captious queſtions or artful talk. *Matthew.*
7. To diſtract with variety of cares. *2 Tim.*
8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *entangle.*]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adheſive. *Glanville.*
2. Perplexity; puzzle. *More:*

ENTA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To E'NTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place. *Atterbury.*
2. To initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety. *Locke.*
3. To introduce or admit into any counſel. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſet down in a writing. *Graunt.*

To E'NTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in. *Judges.*
2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance. *Addiſon.*
3. To engage in. *Tatler.*
4. To be initiated in. *Addiſon.*

ENTERDE'AL. *ſ.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal tranſactions. *Hubbard's Tale.*

E'NTERING. *ſ.* Entrance; paſſage into a place. *Iſaiah.*

To ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *ſ.* [*enterocele*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels preſſing through the peritonæum, ſo as to fall down into the groin. *Sharp.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *ſ.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλος.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPAR'LANCE. *ſ.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. *ſ.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The diſcuſſing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can take end. *Cowel.*

E'NTERPRISE. *ſ.* [*enterpriſe*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt. *Dryden.*

To E'NTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to eſſay. *Temple.*
2. To receive; to entertain. *Spenſer.*

E'NTERPRISER. *ſ.* [from *enterpriſe.*] A man of enterpriſe; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]

1. To converſe with; to talk with. *Locke.*
2. To treat at the table. *Addiſon.*
3. To receive hoſpitably. *Hebrews. Shakeſpeare.*
4. To keep in one's ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To reſerve in the mind. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To pleaſe; to amuſe; to divert. *Addiſon.*
7. To admit with ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *entertain.*]

1. He that keeps others in his ſervice. *Bacon.*
2. He that treats others at his table. *Smalridge.*
3. He that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *entertain.*]

1. Converſation.
2. Treatment at the table; convivial proviſion. *Waller.*
3. Hoſpitable reception.
4. Reception; admiſſion. *Tillotſon.*
5. The ſtate of being in pay as ſoldiers or ſervants. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Payment of ſoldiers or ſervants. *Davies.*
7. Amuſement; diverſion. *Temple.*
8. Dramatic performance; the lower comedy. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *a.* [*entre* and *tiſſue.*] Enterwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]

1. To place on a legal ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To inveſt with ſovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

ENTHU'-

ENTHU'SIASM. *ſ.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς.]
1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke.*
2. Heat of imagination; violence of paſſion.
3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *ſ.* [ἐνθουσιάω.]
1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God. *Locke.*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent paſſions. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικὸς.]
ENTHUSIA'STICK. }
1. Perſuaded of ſome communication with the Deity. *Calamy.*
2. Vehemently hot in any cauſe.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burnet.*

ENTHYME'ME. *ſ.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition. *Brown.*

To ENTI'CE. *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandiſhment or hopes. *Aſcham.*

ENTI'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *entice.*]
1. The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hooker.*
2. The means by which one is allured to ill; allurement. *Taylor.*

ENTI'CER. *ſ.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY. *ad.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addiſon.*

E'NTIERTY. *ſ.* [*entierté*, French.] The whole. *Bacon.*

ENTI'RE. *a.* [*entier*, French.]
1. Whole; undivided.
2. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Addiſon. Newton.*
3. Full; complete; compriſing all requiſites in itſelf. *Hooker. Spectator.*
4. Sincere; hearty. *Bacon.*
5. Firm; ſure; ſolid; fixed. *Prior.*
6. Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton.*
7. Honeſt; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clarendon.*
8. In full ſtrength; with vigour unabated. *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RELY. *ad.* [from *entire.*]
1. In the whole; without diviſion. *Raleigh.*
2. Completely; fully. *Milton.*
3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *entire.*]
1. Totality; completeneſs; fulneſs. *Boyle.*
2. Honeſty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]
1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.
2. To give a title or diſcriminative appellation. *Hooker.*
3. To ſuperſcribe or prefix as a title. *Locke.*
4. To give a claim to any thing. *Rogers.*
5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*

E'NTITY. *ſ.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]
1. Something which really is; a real being. *Craſhaw.*
2. A particular ſpecies of being. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To enſnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb. *Denham.*

E'NTRAILS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*entrailles*, French.]
1. The inteſtines; the bowels; the guts. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. The internal parts; receſs; caverns. *Locke.*

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave. *Spenſer.*

E'NTRANCE. *ſ.* [*entrans*, French.]
1. The power of entering into a place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The act of entering. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The paſſage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Wotton.*
4. Initiation; commencement. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual ingreſs; knowledge. *Bacon.*
6. The act of taking poſſeſſion of an office or dignity. *Hayward.*
7. The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *trance.*]
1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions.
2. To put into an ecſtaſy. *Milton.*

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]
1. To enſnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenſer.*
2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To take advantage of. *Eccles.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]
1. To petition; to ſolicit; to importune. *Geneſis.*
2. To prevail upon by ſolicitation. *Rogers.*
3. To treat or uſe well or ill. *Prior.*
4. To entertain; to amuſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To entertain; to receive. *Spenſer.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*
1. To offer a treaty or compact. *1 Mac.*
2. To treat; to diſcourſe. *Hakewill.*
3. To make a petition. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *ſ.* Petition; entreaty; ſolicitation. *Fairfax.*

ENTRE'ATY. *ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; ſolicitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENTREME'TS. ſ. French.] Small plates ſet between the main diſhes. *Mortimer.*

E'NTRY.

E'NTRY. *ſ.* [*entrée*, French.]
1. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe. *Bacon.*
2. The act of entrance; ingreſs. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate.
4. The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing. *Bacon.*
5. The act of entering publickly into any city. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubilo*, Lat.] To clear from clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To ſolve; to clear.

To ENVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, French.]
1. To inwrap; to cover.
2. To hide; to ſurround. *Phillips.*
3. To line; to cover on the inſide. *Spenſer.*

ENVELO'PE. *ſ.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward caſe. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom*.]
1. To tinge with poiſon; to poiſon. *Milton.*
2. To make odious. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To enrage. *Dryden.*

E'NVIABLE. *a.* [from *envy*.] Deſerving envy. *Carew.*

E'NVIER. *ſ.* [from *envy*.] One that envies another; a maligner. *Clarendon.*

E'NVIOUS. *a.* [from *envy*.] Infected with envy. *Proverbs.*

E'NVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *envious*.] With envy; with malignity; with ill will. *Duppa.*

To ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environer*, French.]
1. To ſurround; to encompaſs; to encircle. *Knolles.*
2. To involve; to envelop. *Donne.*
3. To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege; to hem in. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To incloſe; to inveſt. *Cleaveland.*

ENVI'RONS. *ſ.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly. *Wake.*

ENUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over. *Spratt.*

To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim.

ENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick atteſtation. *Taylor.*
2. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*

ENU'NCIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate*.] Declarative; expreſſive. *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *ad.* [from *enunciative*.] Declaratively.

E'NVOY. *ſ.* [*envoye*, French.]
1. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another. *Denham.*
2. A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.
3. A meſſenger. *Blackmore.*

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French.]
1. To hate another for excellence, or ſucceſs. *Collier.*
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Swift.*
3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. *Dryden.*

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*

E'NVY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs. *Pope.*
2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*
3. Malice; malignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Publick odium; ill repute. *Bacon.*

To ENWHE'EL. *v. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encompaſs; to encircle; *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb*.]
1. To make pregnant. *Spenſer.*
2. To bury; to hide. *Donne.*

EO'LIPILE. *ſ.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*, Lat.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe. *Burnet.*

EPA'CT. *ſ.* [ἐπακτὴ.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: The prime makes *epact* then.

EPA'ULMENT. *ſ.* [French, from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.] [In fortification.] A ſidework made either of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESIS. *ſ.* [ἐπένθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *ſ.* [Hebrew.] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches. *Ezekiel.*

EPHE'MERA. *ſ.* [ἐφήμερον.]
1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An inſect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. } *ſ.* [ἐφήμερος.] Diurnal;
EPHE'MERICK. } beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *ſ.* [ἐφήμερις.]
1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets. *Dryden.*

EPHE'-

EPHE'MERIST. *ſ.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies aſtrology. *Howel.*

EPHE'MERON-WORM. *ſ.* A ſort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

E'PHOD. *ſ.* [אפוד] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts. *Calmet. Sandys.*

E'PIC. *a.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἔπος.] Narrative; compriſing narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick. *Dryden.*

EPICE'DIUM. *ſ.* [ἐπικήδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

E'PICURE. *ſ.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *ſ.* One who holds the phyſiological principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'PICURISM. *ſ.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure. *Calamy.*

EPICY'CLE. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper center. *Harris. Milton.*

EPICY'CLOID. *ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοειδὴς.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MICAL. } *a.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]
EPIDE'MICK. }

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*

3. General; univerſal. *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *ſ.* [ἐπιδερμὶς.] The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM. *ſ.* [*epigramma*, Lat.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point. *Peacham.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. }

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. *Addiſon.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*

EPI'GRAPHE. *ſ.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inſcription.

E'PILEPSY. *ſ.* [ἐπιλήψις.] Any convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe. *Floyer.*

EPILE'PTICK. *a.* [from *epilepſy.*] Convulſed. *Arbuthnot.*

E'PILOGUE. *ſ.* [*epilogus*, Lat.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*

EPINY'CTIS. *ſ.* [ἐπινυκτὶς.] A ſore at the corner of the eye. *Wiſeman.*

EPI'PHANY. *ſ.* [ἐπιφανεία.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar.

EPIPHONE'MA. *ſ.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*

EPI'PHOR. *ſ.* [ἐπίφορα.] An inflammation of any part. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον and σπέρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their ſeed on the back part of their leaves, being the ſame with capillaries.

EPIPHY'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐπίφυσις.] Accretion; the parts added by accretion. *Wiſeman.*

EPI'PLOCE. *ſ.* [ἐπιπλοκὴ.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or ſtriking circumſtance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPI'SCOPACY. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] The government of biſhops, eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles. *Clarendon.*

EPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *epiſcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a biſhop. *Rogers.*

2. Veſted in a biſhop. *Hooker.*

EPI'SCOPATE. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Latin.] A biſhoprick.

E'PISODE. *ſ.* [ἐπεισοδὴ.] An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject. *Addiſon.*

EPISO'DICAL. } *a.* [from *epiſode.*] Con-
EPISO'DICK. } tained in an epiſode. *Dryden.*

EPISPA'STICK. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.

2. Bliſtering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI'STLE. *ſ.* [ἐπιστολὴ.] A letter. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY. *a.* [from *epiſtle.*]

1. Relating to letters; ſuitable to letters.

2. Tranſacted by letters. *Addiſon.*

EPI'STLER. *ſ.* [from *epiſtle.*] A ſcribler of letters.

E'PITAPH. *ſ.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inſcription upon a tomb. *Smith.*

EPITHALA'MIUM. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ θάλαμος.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*

E'PITHEM. *ſ.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*

E'PITHET. *ſ.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*

EPI'TOME. *ſ.* [ἐπιτομὴ.] Abridgment; abbreviature. *Wotton.*

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]

1. To abſtract; to contract into a narrow ſpace. *Donne.*

2. To diminiſh; to curtail. *Addiſon.*

EPITOMISER. } *ſ.* [from *epitomiſe.*] An
EPI'TOMIST. } abridger; an abſtracter.

E'POCH. } *ſ.* [ἐποχὴ.] The time at
EPO'CHA. } which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *South.*

EPO'DE. *ſ.* [ἐπῳδὸς.] The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

EPOPE'E. *ſ.* [ἐποποιία.] An epick or heroick poem. *Dryden.*

EPULA'TION. *ſ.* [*epulatio*, Lat.] Banquet; feaſt. *Brown.*

EPULO'TICK. *ſ.* [ἐπουλωτικὸς.] A cicatriſing medicament. *Wiſeman.*

EQUABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *equable*] Equality to itſelf; evenneſs; uniformity. *Ray.*

E'QUABLE. *a.* [*æquabilis*, Lat.] Equal to itſelf; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

E'QUABLY. *ad.* [from *equable.*] Uniformly; evenly; equally to itſelf. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL. *a.* [*æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits compariſon. *Hale.*
2. Adequate to any purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
3. Even; uniform. *Smith.*
4. In juſt proportion. *Dryden.*
5. Impartial; neutral. *Dryden.*
6. Indifferent. *Cheyne.*
7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. *Maccabees.*
8. Upon the ſame terms. *Maccabees.*

E'QUAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferiour or ſuperiour to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One of the ſame age. *Galatians.*

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or perſon equal to another.
2. To riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon. *Trumbull.*
3. To be equal to. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To recompenſe fully. *Dryden.*

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal.*]

1. To make even. *Brooke.*
2. To be equal to. *Digby.*

EQUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *equal.*]

1. Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſame degree of dignity. *Milton.*
3. Evenneſs; uniformity; equability. *Brown.*

E'QUALLY. *ad.* [from *equal.*]

1. In the ſame degree with another. *Rogers.*
2. Evenly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.*
3. Impartially. *Shakeſpeare.*

EQU'ANGULAR. *a.* [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY. *ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected.

EQUA'TION. *ſ.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect. *Holder.*

EQUA'TION. [In algèbra.] An expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal valùe.

EQUA'TION. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion, and that meaſured by its motion.

EQUA'TOR. *ſ.* [*æquator*, Latin.] A great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. *Harris.*

EQUATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *equator.*] Pertaining to the equator. *Cheyne.*

EQUE'RRY. *ſ.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Maſter of the horſe.

EQUE'STRIAN. *a.* [*equeſtris*, Latin.]

1. Appearing on horſeback. *Spectator.*
2. Skilled in horſemanſhip.
3. Belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *a.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Lat.]
EQUICRU'RE. }

1. Having the legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the baſe. *Digby.*

EQUIDI'STANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *diſtans*, Latin.] At the ſame diſtance. *Ray.*

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *ad.* [from *equidiſtant.*] At the ſame diſtance. *Brown.*

EQUIFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILA'TERAL. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Lat.] Having all ſides equal. *Bacon.*

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

EQUILIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *equilibrate.*] Equipoiſe. *Derham.*

EQUILI'BRIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoiſe; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers. *South.*

EQUINE'CESSARY. *a.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Latin.] Needful in the ſame degree. *Hudibras.*

EQUINO'CTIAL. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *a.* [from *equinox.*]

1. Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.*
2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
3. Being near the equinoctial line. *Phillips.*

EQUINO'CTIALLY. *ad.* [from *equinoctial.*] In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

EQUINO'X. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which

the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris. Brown.*
2. Equality; even measure. *Shakespeare.*
3. Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*

EQUINU'MERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the same number. *Arbuthnot.*

To EQUI'P. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]
1. To furnish for a horseman.
2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out. *Addison.*

E'QUIPAGE. *s.* [*equipage*, French.]
1. Furniture for a horseman.
2. Carriage of state, vehicle. *Milton.*
3. Attendance; retinue. *Pope.*
4. Accoutrements; furniture. *Spenser.*

E'QUIPAGED. *a.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended. *Spenser.*

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *s.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*

EQUI'PMENT. *s.* [from *equip*.]
1. The act of equipping or accoutering.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. *s.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*

EQUIPO'LLENCE. *s.* Equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT. *a.* [*æquipollens*, Latin.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *s.* [*æquus* and
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *pondus*, Latin.] Equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight. *Ray.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *a.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. *Glanville.*

E'QUITABLE. *a.* [*equitable*, French.]
1. Just; due to justice. *Boyle.*
2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.

E'QUITABLY. *ad.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *s.* [*equité*, French.]
1. Justice; right; honesty. *Tillotson.*
2. Impartiality. *Hooker.*
3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE. } *s.* [*æquus* and *valeo*,
EQUI'VALENCY. } Latin.] Equality of power or worth. *Smalridge.*

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

EQUI'VALENT. *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]
1. Equal in value.
2. Equal in any excellence. *Milton.*
3. Equal in force or power. *Milton.*
4. Of the same cogency or weight. *Hooker.*
5. Of the same import or meaning. *South.*

EQUI'VALENT. *s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *a.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]
1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Uncertain; doubtful. *Ray.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *s.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY. *ad.* [from *equivocal*.]
1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. *South.*
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley.*

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *s.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCA'TION. *s.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. *Hooker.*

EQUIVOCA'TOR. *s.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language. *Shakespeare.*

E'RA. *s.* [*æra*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*

ERADIA'TION. *s.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Eminence of radiance. *King Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]
1. To pull up by the root. *Brown.*
2. To completely destroy; to end. *Swift.*

ERADICA'TION. *s.* [from *eradicate*.]
1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.
2. The state of being torn up by the roots. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE. *a.* [from *eradicate*.] That which cures radically.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] To destroy; to exscind; to rub out. *Peacham.*

ERA'SEMENT. *s.* [from *erase*.]
1. Destruction; devastation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *ad.* [æp, Sax.] Before; sooner than. *Daniel.*

ERELO'NG. *ad.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Spenser.*

ERE'NOW. *ad.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time. *Dryden.*

EREWHI'LE. } *ad.* [from *ere* and *while*.]
EREWHI'LES. } Some time ago; before a little while. *Shakespeare.*

To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To raise; to build. *Addison.*
3. To establish anew; to settle. *Raleigh.*
4. To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.*
5. To raise consequences from premises. *Locke.*
6. To

6. To animate; not to depreſs; to encourage. *Denham.*

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To riſe upright. *Bacon.*

ERE'CT. *a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.*
2. Directed upward. *Phillips.*
3. Bold; confident; unſhaken. *Granville.*
4. Vigorous; not depreſſed. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *erect.*]
1. The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward. *Brerewood.*
2. The act of building or raiſing edifices. *Raleigh.*
3. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement. *South.*
4. Elevation; exaltation of ſentiments. *Sidney.*

ERE'CTNESS. *ſ.* Uprightneſs of poſture. *Brown.*

E'REMITE. *ſ.* [*eremita*, Latin. ἐρημίτης.] One who lives in a wilderneſs; an hermit. *Raleigh.*

EREMI'TICAL. *a.* [from *eremite.*] Religiouſly ſolitary. *Stillingfleet.*

EREPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*erepto*, Lat.] A creeping forth.

ERE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] A ſnatching or taking away by force.

E'RGOT. *ſ.* A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of ſoft horn, placed behind and below the paſtern joint. *Farrier's Dict.*

ERI'NGO. *ſ.* Sea-holly, a plant.

ERI'STICAL. *a.* [ἐριζω.] Controverſial; relating to diſpute.

ERKE. *ſ.* [eɒɲȝ, Sax.] Idle; lazy; ſlothful. *Chaucer.*

E'RMELINE. *ſ.* [diminutive of *ermine.*] An ermine. *Sidney.*

E'RMINE. *ſ.* [*hermine*, Fr.] An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly reſembles a weaſle in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur. *Trevoux. Dryden.*

E'RMINED. *a.* [from *ermine.*] Cloathed with ermine. *Pope.*

ERNE. } *ſ.* [from the Saxon eɒn.] A cot-
E'RON. } tage.

To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker, or eat away. *Bacon.*

EROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] The act of giving or beſtowing.

ERO'SION. *ſ.* [*eroſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of eating away.
2. The ſtate of being eaten away. *Arbuthnot.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]
1. To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.*
2. To miſs the right way; to ſtray. *Common Prayer.*
3. To deviate from any purpoſe. *Pope.*
4. To commit errours; to miſtake. *Taylor.*

E'RRAND. *ſ.* [æɒenð, Sax.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger. *Hooker.*

E'RRABLE. *a.* [from *err.*] Liable to err.

E'RRABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *errable.*] Liableneſs to errour. *Decay of Piety.*

ERRA'NT. *a.* [*errans*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown.*
2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *Johnſon.*

E'RRANTRY. *ſ.* [from *errant.*]
1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer. *Addiſon.*
2. The employment of a knight-errant.

ERRA'TA. *ſ.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer or authour inſerted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK. *a.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order. *Blackmore.*
2. Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*

ERRA'TICALLY. *ad* [from *erratical* or *erratick.*] Without rule; without method. *Brown.*

E'RRHINE. *a.* [ἐῤῥινα.] Snuffed up the noſe; occaſioning ſneezing. *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS. *a.* [from *erro*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; unſettled. *Newton.*
2. Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Miſtaking; miſled by errour. *South.*
4. Miſtaken; not conformable to truth. *Newton.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *erroneous.*] By miſtake; not rightly. *Hooker.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *erroneous.*] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*

E'RROUR. *ſ.* [*error*, Latin.]
1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A blunder; a miſtake committed. *Dryden.*
3. Roving excurſion; irregular courſe. *Dryden.*
4. [In theology.] Sin. *Hebrews.*
5. [In law.] An errour in pleading, or in the proceſs *Cowel.*

ERST. *ad.* [*erſt*, German.]
1. Firſt. *Spenſer.*
2. At firſt; in the beginning. *Milton.*
3. Once; when time was. *Prior.*
4. Formerly; long ago.
5. Before; till then; till now. *Milton. Knolles.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*erubeſcentia*, Lat.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. } The act of growing red; redneſs.

ERUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*erubeſcens*, Lat.] Reddiſh; ſomewhat red.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Lat.] To belch; to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eruct.*]
1. The act of belching.
2. Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any ſudden burſt of wind or matter. *Woodward.*

ERUDI'TION. *ſ.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift.*

ERU'GINOUS. *a.* [*æruginoſus*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper. *Brown.*

ERU'PTION. *ſ.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking or burſting forth. *Bacon.*
2. Burſt; emiſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. Sudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind. *Milton.*
4. Violent exclamation. *South.*
5. Efflorescence; puſtules. *Arbuthnot.*

ERU'PTIVE. *a.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Burſting forth. *Thomſon.*

ERYSI'PELAS. *ſ.* [ἐρυσίπελας.] An *eryſipelas* is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, ſpreading from one place to another. *Wiſeman.*

ESCALA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls. *Addiſon.*

E'SCALOP. *ſ.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented. *Woodward.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]
1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid. *Wake.*
2. To paſs unobſerved. *Denham.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger. *Chronicles.*

ESCA'PE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger. *Pſalms. Hayward.*
2. Excurſion; ſally. *Denham.*
3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of lawful reſtraint. *Cowel.*
4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion. *Raleigh.*
5. Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton.*
6. Overſight; miſtake. *Brerewood.*

ESCARGATOIRE. *ſ.* [French.] A nurſery of ſnails. *Addiſon.*

ESCHALO'T. *ſ.* [French.] Pronounced *ſhallot.* A plant.

E'SCHAR. *ſ.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*

ESCHARO'TICK. *a.* [from *eſchar.*] Cauſtick; having the power to ſcar or burn the fleſh. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT. *ſ.* [from the French *eſchevir.*] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Cowel.*

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *ſ.* [from *eſcheat.*] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator. *Cowel. Camden.*

To ESCHE'W. *v. a.* [*eſchevir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun. *Sandys.*

ESCU'TCHEON. *ſ.* The ſhield of the family; the picture of the enſigns armorial. *Peacham.*

ESCO'RT. *ſ.* [*eſcort*, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. *ſ.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the ſupport of the community.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESCO'UT. *ſ.* [*eſcouter*, Fr.] Liſteners or ſpies. *Hayward.*

ESCRI'TOIR. *ſ.* [French.] A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *ſ.* [from *eſcu*, French, a ſhield.] *Eſcuage*, that is, ſervice of the ſhield, is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain, is called caſtleward, where the tenant by his land is bound to defend a caſtle. *Eſcuage* certain is, where the tenant is ſet at a certain ſum of money, to be paid in lieu of ſuch uncertain ſervices. *Cowel.*

E'SCULENT. *a.* [*eſculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon.*

E'SCULENT. *ſ.* Something fit for food. *Bacon.*

ESPA'LIER. *ſ.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join. *Evelyn.*

ESPA'RCET. *ſ.* A kind of ſaint-foin. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL. *a.* [*eſpecialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief. *Daniel.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *eſpecial.*] Principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree. *Hooker.*

ESPE'RANCE. *ſ.* [French.] Hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESPI'AL. *ſ.* [from *eſpier.*] A ſpy; a ſcout. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESPLA'NADE. *ſ.* [French.] The empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USALS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*eſpous*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPO'USAL. *a.* Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, French.]
1. To contract or betroth to another. *Bacon.*

2. To

2. To marry; to wed. *Milton.*
3. To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.*
4. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*

To E'SPY. *v. a.* [*eſpier*, French.]
1. To ſee a thing at a diſtance.
2. To diſcover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney.*
3. To ſee unexpectedly. *Geneſis.*
4. To diſcover as a ſpy. *Joſhua.*

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about. *Jeremiah.*

ESQUI'RE. *ſ.* [*eſcuier*, French.]
1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.
2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Thoſe to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger ſons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four eſquires of the king's body; the eldeſt ſons of all baronets; of knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A juſtice of the peace has it during the time he is in commiſſion, and no longer. *Blount.*

To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, French.]
1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Blackmore.*
2. To make experiment of.
3. To try the value and purity of metals. *Locke.*

ESSA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Attempt; endeavour. *Smith.*
2. A looſe ſally of the mind; an irregular indigeſted piece. *Bacon.*
3. A trial; an experiment. *Locke.*
4. Firſt taſte of any thing. *Dryden.*

E'SSENCE. *ſ.* [*eſſentia*, Latin.]
1. Eſſence is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually exiſting or no. *Watts.*
2. Formal exiſtence. *Hooker.*
3. Exiſtence; the quality of being. *Sidney.*
4. Being; exiſtent perſon. *Milton.*
5. Species of exiſtent being. *Bacon.*
6. Conſtituent ſubſtance. *Milton.*
7. The cauſe of exiſtence. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs.
9. Perfume; odour; ſcent. *Pope.*

To E'SSENCE. *v. a.* [from *eſſence*.] To perfume; to ſcent. *Addiſon.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*eſſentialis*, Latin.]
1. Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing. *Spratt.*
2. Important in the higheſt degree; principal. *Denham.*
3. Pure; highly rectified; ſubtilly elaborated. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *ſ.*
1. Exiſtence; being. *Milton.*
2. Nature; firſt or conſtituent principles. *South.*
3. The chief point.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [*eſſentialiter*, Latin.] By the conſtitution of nature. *South.*

ESSO'INE. *ſ.* [of the French *eſſoiné*.]
1. He that has his preſence forborn or excuſed upon any juſt cauſe; as ſickneſs.
2. Alledgment of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear. *Cowel.*
3. Excuſe; exemption. *Spenſer.*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]
1. To ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Geneſis.*
2. To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion; to confirm. *Swift.*
3. To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers.*
4. To fix or ſettle in an opinion. *Acts.*
5. To form or model. *Clarendon.*
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. *Pſalms.*
7. To make a ſettlement of any inheritance. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh*.]
1. Settlement; fixed ſtate. *Spenſer.*
2. Confirmation of ſomething already done; ratification. *Bacon.*
3. Settled regulation; form; model. *Spenſer.*
4. Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atterbury.*
5. Allowance; income; ſalary. *Swift.*

ESTA'TE. *ſ.* [*état*, French.]
1. The general intereſt; the publick. *Bacon.*
2. Condition of life. *Dryden.*
3. Circumſtances in general. *Locke.*
4. Fortune; poſſeſſion in land. *Sidney.*
5. Rank; quality. *Sidney.*
6. A perſon of high rank. *Mark.*

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſettle as a fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, French.]
1. To ſet a value, whether high or low, upon any thing. *Wiſdom.*
2. To compare; to eſtimate by proportion. *Davies.*
3. To prize; to rate high. *Dryden.*
4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Romans.*

ESTE'EM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *ſ.* [from *eſteem*.] One that highly values; one that ſets an high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *a.* [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Worthy of eſteem; worthy of honour. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *eſtimable*.] The quality of deſerving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*æſtimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of

of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation. *Woodward.*

2. Value. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value. *L'Eſtrange.*

ESTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*]

1. The act of adjuſting proportioned value. *Leviticus.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.*

4. Eſteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*

E'STIMATIVE. *a.* [from *eſtimate.*] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference. *Hale.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*] A ſetter of rates.

ESTI'VAL. *a.* [*æſtivus*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the ſummer.

2. Continuing for the ſummer.

ESTIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Latin.] The act of paſſing the ſummer. *Bacon.*

ESTRA'DE. ſ. [French.] An even or level ſpace.

To ESTRANGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, French.]

1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor. *Jeremiah.*

3. To alienate from affection. *Milton.*

4. To withdraw or withhold. *Glanville.*

ESTRA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eſtrange.*] Alienation; diſtance; removal. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE. ſ. [French.] The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before, and yerks furiouſly with his hind legs.

ESTRE'ATE. *ſ.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *ſ.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH. *ſ.* [common; written *oſtrich.*] The largeſt of birds. *Sandys.*

E'STUARY. *ſ.* [*æſtuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.

To E'STUATE. *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Lat.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil.

ESTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *æſtuo*, Lat.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *ſ.* [*æſtus*, Lat.] Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*

ESU'RIENT. *a.* [*eſuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious.

E'SURINE. *a.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating. *Wiſeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies *and ſo on.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etixen*, German.] A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, *&c.* and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken outlines with a ſtiſt, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterward with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well-tempered *aqua fortis*, which eats into the figure on the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

ETE'RNAL. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Without beginning. *Locke.*

3. Without end; endleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Perpetual; conſtant; unintermitting. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable. *Dryden.*

ETE'RNAL. *ſ.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*

ETE'RNALIST. *ſ.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*

To ETE'RNALISE. *v. a.* [from *eternal.*] To make eternal.

ETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *eternal.*]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion. *Addiſon.*

ETE'RNE. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual. *Shakeſpeare.*

ETE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end. *Cowley.*

2. Duration without end.

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney. Creech.*

E'THER. *ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; αἰθὴρ.]

1. An element more fine and ſubtle than air; air refined or ſublimed. *Newton.*

2. The matter of the higheſt regions above. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL. *a.* [from *ether.*]

1. Formed of ether. *Dryden.*

2. Celeſtial; heavenly. *Milton.*

ETHE'REOUS. *a.* [from *ether.*] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

E'THICAL. *a.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY. *ad.* [from *ethical.*] According to the doctrine of morality. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'THICK.

E'THICK. *a.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

E'THICKS. *ſ.* without the ſingular. [ἠθικὰ.] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality. *Donne. Bentley.*

E'THNICK. *a.* [ἐθνικὸς.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewiſh; not Chriſtian. *Grew.*

E'THNICKS. *ſ.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*

ETHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY. *ſ.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*

ETYMO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *etymology.*] One who ſearches out the original of words.

ETYMO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*etymologia*, Lat. ἔτυμος and λόγος.]

1. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Collier.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON. *ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word. *Peacham.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear. *Hooker.*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offenſive.

3. To void by any of the excretory paſſages. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make void; to nullify; to annul. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT. *ſ.* [*evacuans*, Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evacuate.*]

1. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge. *Hale.*

2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by phyſick. *Temple.*

4. Diſcharge of the body by any vent, natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtratagem. *Brown.*

2. To avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge. *Dryden.*

3. To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To eſcape as imperceptible or unconquerable. *South.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To eſcape; to ſlip away. *Bacon.*

2. To practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions. *South.*

EVAGA'TION. *ſ.* [*evagor*, Lat.] The act of wandering; excurſion; ramble; deviation. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT. *a.* [*evaneſcens*, Latin.] Vaniſhing; imperceptible. *Wolleſton.*

EVANGE'LICAL. *a.* [*evangelique*, French.]

1. Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel. *Atterbury.*

2. Contained in the goſpel. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *ſ.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST. *ſ.* [εὐαγγελιστὴς.]

1. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus. *Addiſon.*

2. A promulgator of the Chriſtian laws. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVA'NGELISE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Lat. εὐαγγελίζω.] To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *ſ.* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] The meſſage of pardon and ſalvation; the holy goſpel; the goſpel of Jeſus. *Spenſer.*

EVA'NID. *a.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; evaneſcent. *Brown.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. n.* [*evaneſco*, Lat.] To vaniſh; to eſcape from notice.

EVA'PORABLE. *a.* [from *evaporate.*] Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evapero*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies. *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evaporate.*]

2. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Howel.*

1. The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *ſ.* [*evaſum*, Latin.] Excuſe; ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry; artifice. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practiſing evaſion; eluſive. *Pope.*

2. Containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical.

EU'CHARIST. *ſ.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper. *Hooker. Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL. *a.* [from *euchariſt.*]

1. Containing acts of thankſgiving. *Ray.*

2. Relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY. *ſ.* [εὐκρασία.] An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

EVE. } E'VEN. } *ſ.* [æfen, Saxon.]
1. The cloſe of the day. *May.*
2. The vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday. *Duppa.*

E'VEN. *a.* [efen, Saxon.]
1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton.*
2. Uniform; equal to itſelf; ſmooth. *Prior.*
3. Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.*
4. Without inclination any way. *Shakeſp.*
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
6. Equal on both ſides. *South.*
7. Without any thing owed. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Calm; not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion. *Pope.*
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts. *Taylor.*

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To level; to make level. *Raleigh.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*

E'VEN. *ad.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]
1. A word of ſtrong aſſertion; verily. *Spenſer.*
2. Notwithſtanding. *Dryden.*
3. Not only ſo, but alſo. *Atterbury.*
4. So much as. *Swift.*

EVENHA'NDED. *a.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'VENING. *ſ.* [æfen, Saxon.] The cloſe of the day; the beginning of night. *Raleigh. Watts.*

E'VENLY. *a.* [from *even.*]
1. Equally; uniformly. *Bentley.*
2. Levelly; without aſperities. *Wotton.*
3. Without inclination to either ſide; horizontally. *Brerewood.*
4. Impartially; without favour or enmity. *Bacon.*

E'VENNESS. *ſ.* [from *even.*]
1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity. *Grew.*
3. Equality of ſurface; levelneſs.
4. Freedom from inclination to either ſide. *Hooker.*
5. Impartially; equal reſpect.
6. Calmneſs; freedom from perturbation. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG. *ſ.* [*even* and *ſong.*]
1. The form of worſhip uſed in the evening. *Taylor.*
2. The evening; the cloſe of the day. *Dryden.*

EVENTI'DE. *ſ.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening. *Spenſer.*

EVE'NT. *ſ.* [*eventus*, Latin.]
1. An incident; any thing that happens. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The conſequence of an action. *Dryden.*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *a.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.]
1. To winnow; to ſift out.
2. To examine; to diſcuſs.

EVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *event.*] Happening in conſequence of any thing; conſequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *ad.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the laſt reſult. *Boyle.*

E'VER. *ad.* [æfre, Saxon.]
1. At any time. *Tillotſon.*
2. At all times; always; without end. *Hooker. Temple.*
3. For ever; eternally. *Phillips.*
4. At one time: as, *ever* and anon.
5. In any degree. *Hall.*
6. A word of enforcement. *As ſoon as* ever *he had done it.* *Shakeſpeare.*
7. EVER A. Any. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. It is often contracted into *e'er.*
9. It is much uſed in compoſition in the ſenſe of *always*: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end.

EVERBU'BBLING. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Craſhaw.*

EVERBU'RNING. *a.* [*ever* and *burning.*] Unextinguiſhed. *Milton.*

EVERDU'RING. *a.* [*ever* and *during.*] Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh.*

EVERGRE'EN. *a.* [*ever* and *green.*] Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*

E'VERGREEN. *ſ.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the ſeaſons. *Evelyn.*

EVERHO'NOURED. *a.* [*ever* and *honoured.*] Always held in honour. *Pope.*

EVERLA'STING. *a.* [*ever* and *laſting.*] Laſting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal. *Hammond.*

EVERLA'STING. *ſ.* Eternity. *Pſalms.*

EVERLA'STINGLY. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *everlaſting.*] Eternity; perpetuity. *Donne.*

EVERLI'VING. *a.* [*ever* and *living.*] Living without end. *Newton.*

EVERMO'RE. *ad.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally. *Tillotſon.*

To EVERSE. *v. a.* [*everſus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to ſubvert; to deſtroy. *Glanville.*

To EVE'RT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To deſtroy. *Ayliffe.*

E'VERY. *a.* [æfre ælc, Saxon.] Each one of all. *Hammond.*

E'VESDROPPER. *ſ.* [*eves* and *dropper.*] Some mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night. *Dryden.*

To

To EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*veſtigo*, Latin.] To ſearch out. *Diſt.*

EUGH. *ſ.* A tree. *Dryden.*

To EVI'CT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe. *Davies.*
2. To take away by a ſentence of law. *King James.*
3. To prove; to evince. *Cheyne.*

EVI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *evict.*]

1. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon.*
2. Proof; evidence. *L'Eſtrange.*

E'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [French.]

1. The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; notoriety.
2. Teſtimony; proof. *Tillotſon.*
3. Witneſs; one that gives evidence. *Bentley.*

To E'VIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince. *Tillotſon.*
2. To ſhew; to make diſcovery of. *Milton.*

E'VIDENT. *a.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious. *Brown.*

E'VIDENTLY. *ad.* Apparently; certainly. *Prior.*

E'VIL. *a.* [yfel, Saxon.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Pſalms.*
2. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *Matthew.*
3. Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous. *Proverbs.*
4. Miſchievous; deſtructive; ravenous. *Geneſis.*

E'VIL. *ſ.* [generally contracted to *ill.*]

1. Wickedneſs; a crime. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Injury; miſchief. *Proverbs.*
3. Malignity; corruption. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
4. Misfortune; calamity. *Job.*
5. Malady; diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'VIL. *ad.* [commonly contracted to *ill.*]

1. Not well in whatever reſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not well; not virtuouſly. *John.*
3. Not well; not happily. *Deuteronomy.*
4. Injuriouſly; not kindly. *Deuteronomy.*
5. It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *a.* [*evil* and *affected.*] Not kind; not diſpoſed to kindneſs. *Acts.*

EVILDO'ER. *ſ.* [*evil* and *doer.*] Malefactor. *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *a.* [*evil* and *favour.*] Ill countenanced. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *evil-favoured.*] Deformity. *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY. *ad.* [from *evil.*] Not well. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVILMI'NDED. *a.* [*evil* and *minded.*] Malicious; miſchievous. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *ſ.* [from *evil.*] Contrariety to goodneſs; badneſs of whatever kind. *Hale.*

EVILSPEA'KING. *ſ.* [*evil* and *ſpeaking.*] Slander; defamation; calumny. *Peter.*

EVILWI'SHING. *a.* [*evil* and *wiſh.*] Wiſhing evil to; having no good will. *Sidney.*

EVILWO'RKER. *ſ.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does ill. *Philippians.*

To EVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to ſhew. *Atterbury.*

EV'INCIBLE. *a.* [from *evince.*] Capable of proof; demonſtrable. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *evincible.*] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Lat.] To deprive of manhood. *Diſt.*

To EVI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviſcero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned. *Hooker.*

To E'VITIATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to ſhun. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evitate.*] The act of avoiding. *Diſt.*

EVITE'RNAL. *a.* [*æviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*æviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *ſ.* [εὖ and λόγος.] Praiſe; encomium. *Spenſer.*

EU'NUCH. *ſ.* [εὐνοῦχος.] One that is caſtrated. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch. *Brown.*

EVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out. *Broome.*

EVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] To unfold; to diſentangle. *Hale.*

To EVO'LVE. *v. n.* To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf. *Prior.*

EVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.
2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded. *More.*
3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. *Harris.*
4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*

EVOMI'TION. *ſ.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out.

EUPHO'NICAL. *a.* [from *euphony.*] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY. *ſ.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *ſ.*

1. A plant.
2. A gum, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright. *Milton.*

EURO'CLYDON. *ſ.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows between the East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean. *Acts.*

EUROPE'AN. *a.* [*europæus*, Lat.] Belonging to Europe. *Philips.*

EU'RUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] The Eaſt wind. *Peacham.*

E'URYTHMY. *ſ.* [εὐρυθμος.] Harmony; regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANA'SIA } *ſ.* [εὐθανασια.] An eaſy
EUTHA'NASY. } death. *Arbuthnot.*

EVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*evulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out. *Brown.*

EVULGA'TION. *ſ.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The act of divulging.

EWE. *ſ.* [eᵹe, Saxon.] The ſhe ſheep. *Dryden.*

E'WER. *ſ.* [from *eau*, perhaps antiently *eu*, water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands. *Pope.*

E'WRY. *ſ.* [from *ewer.*] An office in the king's houſhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw *out*.

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To imbitter; to exaſperate.

EXACERBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exacerbate.*]

1. Encreaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity.
2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm. *Bacon.*

EXACERVA'TION. *ſ.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up.

EXA'CT. *a.* [*exactus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; without failure. *Pope.*
2. Methodical; not negligently performed. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Accurate; not negligent. *Spectator.*
4. Honeſt; ſtrict; punctual. *Eccluſ.*

To EXACT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively. *Taylor.*
2. To demand of right. *Smalridge.*
3. To ſummon; to enjoin. *Denham.*

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practiſe extortion. *Pſalms.*

EXA'CTER. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.*
2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon.*
3. One that is ſevere on his injunctions or his demands. *Tillotſon.*

EXA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Extortion; or unjuſt demand. *Davies.*
3. A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied. *Addiſ.*

EXA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Atterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Accuracy; nicety; ſtrict conformity to rule or ſymmetry. *Woodward.*
2. Regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of manners. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.] To heighten by repreſentation. *Clarendon.*

EXAGGERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exaggerate.*]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap. *Hale.*
2. Hyperbolical amplification. *Swift.*

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]

1. To ſhake; to put in motion. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To reproach; to purſue with invectives. *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exagitate.*] The act of ſhaking.

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French.]

1. To raiſe on high.
2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity. *Ezekiel.*
3. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon.*
4. To praiſe; to extol; to magnify. *Pſalms.*
5. To raiſe up in oppoſition: a ſcriptural phraſe. *Kings.*
6. To intend; to enforce. *Prior.*
7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
8. To elevate in diction or ſentiment. *Roſcommon.*

EXALTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exalt.*]

1. The act of raiſing on high.
2. Elevation to power or dignity. *Hooker.*
3. Moſt elevated ſtate; ſtate of greatneſs or dignity. *Tillotſon.*
4. [In pharmacy.] Raiſing a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy.*
5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increaſed. *Dryden.*

EXA'MEN. *ſ.* [Latin] Examination; diſquiſition. *Brown.*

EXA'MINATE. *ſ.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] The perſon examined. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*examinatio*, Latin.] The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment. *Locke.*

EXAMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [Lat.] An examiner; an enquirer. *Brown.*

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]

1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories. *Church Catechiſm.*

2. To

2. To interrogate a witneſs. *Acts.*
3. To try the truth or falſhood of any propoſition.
4. To try by experiment; to narrowly ſift; to ſcan.
5. To make enquiry into; to ſearch into; to ſcrutiniſe. *Locke.*

EXA'MINER. *ſ.* [from *examine.*]
1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. *Hale.*
2. One who ſearches or tries any thing. *Newton.*

EXA'MPLARY. *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE. *ſ.* [*exemple*, French.]
1. Copy or pattern; that which is propoſed to be reſembled. *Raleigh.*
2. Precedent; former inſtance of the like. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Precedent of good. *Milton.*
4. A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern. 1 *Tim.*
5. One puniſhed for the admonition of others. *Jude.*
6. Influence which diſpoſes to imitation. *Wiſd. Rogers.*
7. Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſition by ſome particular ſpecification. *Dryden.*
8. Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give an inſtance of. *Spenſer.*

EXA'NGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood. *Brown.*

EX'ANIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]
1. Lifeleſs; dead.
2. Spiritleſs; depreſſed. *Thomſon.*

EXANIMA'TION *ſ.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life.

EXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Latin.] Lifeleſs; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. ſ. [ἐξανθήματα] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; puſtules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthemata.*] Puſtulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXANTLA'TE. *ſ.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]
1. To draw out.
2. To exhauſt; to waſte away. *Boyle.*

EXANTLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out.

EXARA'TION. *ſ.* [*exaro*, Latin.] The manual act of writing.

EXARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The diſlocation of a joint.

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaſpero*, Lat.]
1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Addiſon.*
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. *Bacon.*
3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon.*

EXASPERA'TER. *ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] He that exaſperates, or provokes.

EXASPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*]
1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation. *King Charles.*
2. Provocation; irritation. *Woodward.*

To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]
1. To diſmiſs from ſervice.
2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

EXAUCTORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exauctorate.*]
1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice.
2. Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*excandeſco*,
EXCANDE'SCENCY. } Latin.]
1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.
2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Diſenchantment by a counter charm.

To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Latin.] To clear from fleſh. *Grew.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the fleſh.

To E'XCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*

EXCAVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excavate*]
1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]
1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.*
2. To excel; to ſurpaſs. 1 *Kings.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*
1. To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs. *Taylor.*
2. To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy.*
3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent or duration. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'EDING. *ad.* In a very great degree. *Raleigh. Addiſon.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *ad.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree. *Davies. Newton.*

To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs. *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree. *Temple.*

EXCELLE'NCE. } *ſ.* [*excellence*, French;
EXCELLE'NCY. } *excellentia*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in exiſtence. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtate of excelling in any thing. *Locke.*
4. That in which one excels. *Addiſon.*
5. Purity; goodneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A title of honour. Uſually applied to ambaſſadors and governors. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'XCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity. *Taylor.*
2. Eminent in any good quality. *Job.*

E'XCELLENTLY. *ad.* [from *excellent.*]
1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown.*
2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.] To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition. *1 Cor.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *prepoſit.* [from the verb.]
1. Excluſion of; without incluſion of. *Milton.*
2. Unleſs. *Tillotſon.*

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* Without incluſion of; with exception of. *Dryden.*

EXCE'PTION. *ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]
1. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept, or poſition. *South.*
2. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception. *Swift.*
3. Objection; cavil. *Hooker. Bentley.*
4. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection. *Addiſon.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *except.*] Peeviſh; froward. *South.*

EXCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *except.*] Including an exception. *Watts.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *a.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCE'PTOR. *ſ.* [from *except.*] Objecter. *Burnet.*

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of gleaning; ſelecting.
2. The thing gleaned or ſelected. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]
1. More than enough; ſuperfluity. *Hooker.*
2. Exuberance; act of exceeding. *Newton.*
3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence. *Duppa.*
4. Violence of paſſion.
5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits. *Denham.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*exceſſif*, French.]
1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *exceſſive.*] Exceedingly; eminently. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.]
1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another. *Locke.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakeſpeare. Rowe.*

EXCHA'NGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller.*
2. Traffick by permutation. *South.*
3. The form or act of transferring. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayward.*
5. The thing given in return for ſomething received. *Locke.*
6. The thing received in return for ſomething given. *Dryden.*
7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *exchange.*] One who practiſes exchange. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. *ſ.* See ESCHEAT. *Spenſer.*

EXCHE'ATOR. *ſ.* See ESCHEATOR.

EXCHE'QUER. *ſ.* [*eſchequeir*, Norman, Fr.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It is a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris. Denham.*

EXCI'SE. *ſ.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *exciſum*, Lat.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property. *Marvel.*

To EXCI'SE.. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing. *Pope.*

EXCI'SEMAN. *ſ.* [*exciſe* and *man.*] An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCI'SION. *ſ.* [*exciſio*, Lat.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excito*, Latin.]
1. The act of exciting or putting into motion. *Bacon.*
2. The act of rouſing or awakening. *Watts.*

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]
1. To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage. *Spenſer.*
2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raiſe.

EXCI'TEMENT. *ſ.* [from *excite.*] The motive by which one is ſtirred up. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCI'TER. *ſ.* [from *excite.*]
1. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion. *King Charles.*
2. The cauſe by which any thing is raiſed or put in motion. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCLA'IM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker.*

2. An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.*
3. A note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked thus !

EXCLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *exclaim.*] One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*

EXCLA'MATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim.*]
1. Practiſing exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut out; to hinder from entrance or admiſſion. *Dryden.*
2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit. *Dryden.*
3. To except in poſition.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hooker.*

EXCLU'SION. *ſ.* [from *exclude.*]
1. The act of ſhutting out or denying admiſſion. *Bacon.*
2. Rejection; not reception. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of debarring from any privilege.
4. Exception. *Bacon.*
5. The diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *exclude.*]
1. Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion. *Milton.*
2. Debarring from participation. *Locke.*
3. Not taking into any account or number. *Swift.*
4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *excluſive.*]
1. Without admiſſion of another to participation. *Boyle.*
2. Without comprehenſion in any account or number. *Ayliffe.*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up. *Bacon.*

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to ſtrike out by thinking. *More.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Lat.] To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure. *Hammond.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excommunicate.*] An eccleſiaſtical interdict; excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip off the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

EXCORIA'TION. *ſ* [from *excoriate.*]
1. Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act of flaying. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Plunder; ſpoil. *Howel.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

To E'XCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Lat.] To eject at the mouth by hawking.

E'XCREMENT. *ſ.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as uſeleſs, from the natural paſſages of the body. *Raleigh.*

EXCREME'NTAL. *a.* [from *excrement.*] That which is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; conſiſting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*excreſco*, Latin.]
EXCRE'SCENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *a.* [*excreſcens*, Lat.] That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION. *ſ.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Separation of animal ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

E'XCRETORY. *a.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE. *a.* [from *excruciatus.*] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

EXCUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night.

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clariſſa.*

EXCU'RSION. *ſ.* [*excurſion*, French.]
1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path. *Pope.*
2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part. *Locke.*
3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject. *Boyle.*

EXCU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomſon.*

EXCU'SABLE. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable. *Raleigh. Tillotſon.*

EXCU'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *excuſable.*] Pardonableneſs; capability to be excuſed. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excuſe.*] Excuſe; plea; apology. *Bacon.*

EXCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pleading excuſe; apologetical.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Latin.]
1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To diſengage from an obligation. *Clarendon.*
3. To remit; not to exact.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing. *South.*
5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addiſon.*
6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. *2 Cor.*

EXCU'SE.

EXCU'SE. *ſ.*
1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sidney.*
2. The act of excuſing or apologiſing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Cauſe for which one is excuſed. *Roſcommon.*

EXCU'SELESS. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] That for which no excuſe or apology can be given. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. *ſ.* [from *excuſe.*]
1. One who pleads for another. *Swift.*
2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excuſſus*, Latin.] To ſeize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*excuſſio*, Latin.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

E'XECRABLE. *a.* [*execrabilis*, Lat.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed. *Hooker.*

E'XECRABLY. *ad.* [from *execrable.*] Curſedly; abominably. *Dryden.*

To E'XECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *execrate.*] Curſe; imprecation of evil. *Stillingfleet.*

To E'XECT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXEC'TION. *ſ.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]
1. To perform; to practiſe. *South.*
2. To put in act; to do what is planned. *Locke.*
3. To put to death according to form of juſtice. *Davies.*
4. To put to death; to kill. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXECU'TION. *ſ.* [from *execute.*]
1. Performance; practice. *Bacon.*
2. The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods. *Clarendon.*
3. Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Creech.*
4. Deſtruction; ſlaughter. *Hayward.*

EXECU'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *execution.*]
1. He that puts in act, or executes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. He that inflicts capital puniſhments. *Woodward.*
3. He that kills; he that murders. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed. *Craſhaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *a.* [from *execute.*]
1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.*
2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Swift.*

E'XECUTER. *ſ.* [from *execute.*]
1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Dennis.*
2. He that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXE'CUTRIX. *ſ.* [from *execute.*] A woman inſtructed to perform the will of the teſtator. *Bacon.*

EXE'GESIS. *ſ.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL. *a.* [ἐξηγητικος] Explanatory; expoſitory. *Walker.*

EXE'MPLAR. *ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *ad.* [from *exemplary.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation. *Howel.*
2. In ſuch a manner as may warn others. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS. *ſ.* [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotſon.*

EXE'MPLARY. *a.* [from *exemplar.*]
1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation. *Bacon.*
2. Such as may give warning to others. *King Charles.*
3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript. *Hayward.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]
1. To illuſtrate by example. *Hooker.*
2. To tranſcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Knolles.*

EXE'MPT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Free by privilege. *Ayliffe.*
2. Not ſubject; not liable to. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. Clear; not included. *Lee.*
4. Cut off from. Diſuſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXE'MPTION. *ſ.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege; freedom from impoſts. *Bacon.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] Separable; that which may be taken from another. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exenteto*, Lat.] To embowel. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION *ſ.* [*exenteratio*, Latin.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling. *Brown.*

E'XEQUIAL. *a.* [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] Relating to funerals.

E'XEQUIES. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial. *Dryden.*

EXE'RCENT. *a.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practising; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*

E'XERCISE. *ſ.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]
1. Labour of the body. *Bacon.*
2. Something done for amuſement. *Bacon.*
3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to graceſulneſs. *Sidney.*
4. Preparatory practice in order to ſkill.
5. Uſe; actual application of any thing. *Hooker.*
6. Practice; outward performance. *Addiſon.*
7. Employment. *Locke.*
8. Taſk; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton.*
9. Act of divine worſhip whether publick or private. *Shakeſpeare.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]
1. To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*
2. To train to uſe by any act. *Locke.*
3. To make ſkilful or dexterous by practiſe. *Hebrews.*
4. To buſy; to keep buſy. *Atterbury.*
5. To taſk; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Milton.*
6. To practiſe; to perform. *Bacon.*
7. To exert; to put in uſe. *Locke.*
8. To practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill. *Addiſon.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to labour for health. *Broome.*

E'XERCISER. *ſ.* [from *exerciſe.*] He that directs or uſes exerciſe.

EXERCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]
1. Exerciſe. *Brown.*
2. Practice; uſe. *Felton.*

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]
1. To uſe with an effort. *Rowe.*
2. To put forth; to perform. *South.*
3. To enforce; to puſh to an effort. *Dryden.*

EXERTION. *ſ.* [from *exert.*] The act of exerting; effort.

EXE'SION. *ſ.* [*exeſus*, Latin.] The act of eating through. *Brown.*

EXESTUA'TION. *ſ.* [*exæſtuo*, Lat.] The ſtate of boiling; efferveſcence; ebullition. *Boyle.*

To EXFO'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To ſhell off; as a corrupt bone from the ſound part. *Wiſeman.*

EXFOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exfoliate.*] The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound. *Wiſeman.*

EXFO'LIATIVE. *a.* [from *exfoliate.*] That which has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiſeman.*

EXHA'LABLE. *a.* [from *exhale.*] That which may be evaporated.

EXHALA'TION. *ſ.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours.
2. The ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours.
3. That which riſes in vapours. *Milton.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]
1. To ſend or draw out vapours or fumes. *Temple.*
2. To draw out. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHA'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *exhale.*] Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown.*

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*
1. To drain; to diminiſh. *Bacon.*
2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is leſt. *Locke.*

EXHA'USTION. *ſ.* [from *exhauſt.*] The act of drawing.

EXHAU'STLESS. *a.* [from *exhauſt.*] Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible. *Blackmore.*

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]
1. To offer to view or uſe; to offer or propoſe. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſhow; to diſplay. *Pope.*

EXHI'BITER. *ſ.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhibit.*]
1. The act of exhibiting; diſplay; ſetting forth. *Grew.*
2. Allowance; ſalary; penſion. *Swift.*

To EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth. *Philips.*

EXHI'LARATION. *ſ.* [from *exhilarate.*]
1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The ſtate of being enlivened. *Bacon.*

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhort.*]
1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.*
2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Lat.] To dry.

EXICCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exiccate.*] Areſaction; act of drying up; ſtate of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality.

E'XIGENCE. } *ſ.*
E'XIGENCY. }
1. Demand; want; need. *Atterbury.*
2. Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion. *Pope.*

E'XIGENT. *ſ.* [*exigens*, Latin.]
1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help. *Waller.*
2. [A law term.] A writ ſued when the defendant is not to be found.
3. End. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminutiveneſs. *Boyle.*

EXI'GUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. *Harvey.*

E'XILE. *ſ.* [*exilium*, Latin.]

1. Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The perſon baniſhed. *Dryden.*

EXI'LE. *a.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; ſlender; not full. *Bacon.*

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To baniſh; to drive from a country. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *exile.*] Baniſhment. *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION. *ſ.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] Slenderneſs; ſmalneſs. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS. *a.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent.

EXINANI'TION. *ſ.* [*exinanitio*, Lat.] Privation; loſs. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Latin.] To be; to have a being. *South.*

EXI'STENCE. } *ſ.* [*exiſtentia*, low Latin.]
EXI'STENCY. } State of being; actual poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXI'STENT. *a.* [from *exiſt.*] In being; in poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.

2. Eſteem.

E'XIT. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the players goes off.

2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Paſſage out of any place. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a paſſage out. *Woodward.*

EXI'TIAL. }
EXI'TIOUS. } *a.* Deſtruction; fatal; mortal.

E'XODUS. } *ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure; journey from a place: the ſecond
E'XODY. } book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLE'TE. *a.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To loſe; to pay. *Dict.*

EXO'MPHALOS. *ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς.] A naval rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to diſburthen. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exonerate.*] The act of diſburthening. *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Deſireable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'XORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. }
EXO'RBITANCY. } *ſ.* [from *exorbitant.*]

1. The act of going out of the track preſcribed. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right. *Dryden.*

3. Boundleſs depravity. *Garth.*

EXO'RBITANT. *a.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]

1. Deviation from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed. *Woodward.*

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method. *Hooker.*

3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive. *Addiſon.*

To EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the tract. *Bentley.*

To E'XORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]

1. To adjure by ſome holy name.

2. To drive away by certain form of adjuration.

3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits. *Dryden.*

E'XORCISER. *ſ.* [from *exorciſe.*] One who practiſes or drives away evil ſpirits.

E'XORCISM. *ſ.* [ἐξορκισμὸς.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away. *Harvey.*

E'XORCIST. *ſ.* [ἐξορκιστὴς.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits. *Acts.*

2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXO'RDIUM. ſ. [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition. *May.*

EXORNA'TION. *ſ.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment. *Hooker.*

EXO'SSATED. *a.* [*exoſſatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐκ and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Lat.] Wanting bones; boneleſs. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK. *a.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Evelyn.*

EXO'TICK. *ſ.* A foreign plant. *Addiſon.*

To EXPA'ND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To ſpread; to lay open as a net or ſheet.

2. To dilate; to ſpread out every way. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPA'NSE. *ſ.* [*expanſum*, Lat.] A body widely extended without inequalities. *Savage.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *expanſible.*] Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *expanſus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended. *Grew.*

EX-

EXPA'NSION. *ſ.* [from *expand.*]
1. The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface. *Bentley.*
2. The act of ſpreading out. *Grew.*
3. Extent; ſpace to which any thing is extended. *Locke.*
4. Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from ſolid matter. *Locke.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface. *Ray.*

To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]
1. To range at large. *Addiſon.*
2. To enlarge upon in language. *Broome.*
3. To let looſe; to allow to range. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]
1. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil.
2. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT *v. n.* To wait; to ſtay. *Job.*

EXPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *expect.*] To be expected. *Brown.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } *ſ.* [from *expect.*]
EXPE'CTANCY. }
1. The act or ſtate of expecting. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Something expected. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'CTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in expectation. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT *ſ.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing. *Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of expecting. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers.*
3. Proſpect of any thing good to come. *Pſalms.*
4. The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected. *Milton.*
5. A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us. *Otway.*

EXPE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *expect.*]
1. One who has hopes of ſomething. *Swift.*
2. One who waits for another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'CTORATION. *ſ.* [from *expectorate.*]
1. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt.
2. The diſcharge which is made by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration. *Harvey.*

EXPE'DIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *expedient.*]
EXPE'DIENCY. }
1. Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end. *South.*
2. Expedition; adventure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Haſte; diſpatch. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Latin.]
1. Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable. *Till.*
2. Quick; expeditious. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which helps forward, as means to an end. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A ſhift; means to an end contrived in an exigence. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *expedient.*]
1. Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently.
2. Haſtily; quickly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To E'XPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]
1. To facilitate; to free from impediment. *Milton.*
2. To haſten; to quicken. *Swift.*
3. To diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office. *Bacon.*

EX'PEDITE. *a.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]
1. Quick; haſty; ſoon performed. *Sandys.*
2. Eaſy; diſencumbered; clear. *Hooker.*
3. Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotſon.*
4. Light armed. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITELY. *ad.* [from *expedite.*] With quickneſs, readineſs, haſte. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *expedite.*]
1. Haſte; ſpeed; activity. *Hooker.*
2. A march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]
1. To drive out; to force away. *Burnet.*
2. To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.*
3. To baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence. *Dryden.*

EXPE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to ſpend. *Hayward.*

EXPE'NSE. *ſ.* [*expenſum*, Latin.] Coſt; charges; money expended. *Ben. Johnſon.*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *a.* [*expence* and *full.*] Coſtly; chargeable. *Wotton.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *expenſe.*] Without coſt. *Milton.*

EXPE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expenſe.*]
1. Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious. *Temple.*
2. Coſtly; requiring expenſe.
3. Liberal; generous; diſtributive. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *ad.* With great expenſe. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *expenſive.*]
1. Addiction to expenſe; extravagance.
2. Coſtlineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *ſ.* [*experientia*, Latin.]
1. Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.*
2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.*
1. To try; to practiſe.
2. To know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED. *participial a.*
1. Made ſkilful by experience. *Locke.*
2. Wiſe by long practice. *Pope.*

EXPE'RIENCER. *ſ.* One who makes trial; a practiſer of experiments. *Digby.*

EXPERIMENT. *ſ.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect. *Bacon.*

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to ſearch out by trial. *Ray.*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *a.*
1. Pertaining to experiment.
2. Built upon experiment. *Brown.*
3. Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*

EXPERIME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE'RT. *a.* [*expertus*, Latin.]
1. Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent in buſineſs. *Prior.*
2. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
3. Skilful by practice or experience. *Bacon.*

EXPE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful ready manner.

EXPE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs. *Knolles.*

E'XPIABLE. *a.* Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]
1. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to attone for. *Bacon.*
2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expiate.*]
1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we atone for crimes; attonement. *Dryden.*
3. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*

E'XPIATORY. *a.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*

EXPILA'TION. *ſ.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery.

EXPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expire.*]
1. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The laſt emiſſion of breath; death. *Rambler.*
3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.
4. Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon.*
5. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed. *Boyle.*
6. The concluſion of any limited time. *Clarendon.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]
1. To breathe out. *Spenſer.*
2. To exhale; to ſend out in exhalations. *Woodward.*
3. To cloſe; to bring to an end. *Hubberd's Tale.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.*
1. To make an emiſſion of the breath. *Walton.*
2. To die; to breathe the laſt. *Pope.*
3. To periſh; to fall; to be deſtroyed. *Spenſer.*
4. To fly out with a blaſt. *Dryden.*
5. To conclude; to come to an end. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear. *Gay.*

EXPLA'INABLE. *a.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained. *Brown.*

EXLA'INER. *ſ.* [from *explain.*] Expoſitor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explain.*]
1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *a.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation. *Swift.*

E'XPLETIVE. *ſ.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something uſed only to take up room. *Swift.*

E'XPLICABLE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; poſſible to be explained. *Hale. Boyle.*

To E'XPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]
1. To unfold; to expand. *Blackmore.*
2. To explain; to clear. *Taylor.*

EXPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*]
1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. *Hooker.*
3. The ſenſe given by an explainer. *Burnet.*

E'XPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain. *Watts.*

EXPLICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT. *a.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*

EXPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]
1. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt. *Reſcommon.*
2. To drive out with noiſe and violence. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] An hiſſer; one that drives out with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT. *ſ.* [*expletum*, Latin.] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt. *Denham.*

To EXPLO'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve. *Camden.*

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*explоro*, Latin.] To ſearch out. *Brown.*

EXPLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination. *Brown.*

EXPLO-

EXPLORA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *explorate.*] One who ſearches; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY. *a.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*explore*, Latin.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial. *Boyle.*

EXPLO'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial. *Brown.*

EXPLO'SION. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence. *Woodward. Newton.*

EXPLO'SIVE. *a.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noiſe and violence. *Woodward.*

EXPO'NENT. *ſ.* [from *expono*, Lat.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the exponent ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent: thus ſix is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris.*

EXPONE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *exponent.*] Exponential curves are ſuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranſcendental ones. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country. *Addiſon.*

E'XPORT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. *Swift.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expoſitum*, Latin.]
1. To lay open; to make liable to. *Prior.*
2. To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden.*
3. To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden.*
4. To lay open to cenſure or ridicule. *Dryden.*
5. To lay open to examination. *Locke.*
6. To put in danger. *Clarendon.*
7. To caſt out to chance. *Prior.*
8. To cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe. *Addiſon.*

EXPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]
1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Explanation; interpretation. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITOR. *ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter. *South.*

To EXPO'STULATE. *v. a.* [*expoſtulo*, Lat.] To canvaſs with another; to altercate; to debate. *Cotton.*

EXPOSTULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*]
1. Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an affair. *Spectator.*
2. Charge; accuſation. *Waller.*

EXPOSTULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY. *a.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Containing expoſtulation. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]
1. The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation.
2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of being expoſed to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The ſtate of being in danger. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Expoſition; ſituation. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. n.* [*expono*, Latin.]
1. To explain; to clear; to interpret. *Raleigh.*
2. To examine; to lay open. *Hudibras.*

EXPO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter. *Hooker.*

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*expreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent. *Dryden.*
2. To repreſent by any of the imitative arts; as poetry, ſculpture, painting. *Smith.*
3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton.*
4. To ſhow or make known in any manner. *Prior.*
5. To denote; to deſignate. *Numbers.*
6. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion. *Bacon.*
7. To extort by violence. *Ben. Johnſon.*

EXPRE'SS. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Copied; reſembling; exactly like. *Milton.*
2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *Hooker. Ben. Johnſon.*
3. Clear; not dubious. *Stillingfleet.*
4. On purpoſe; for a particular end. *Atterbury.*

EXPRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
2. A meſſage ſent. *King Charles.*
3. A declaration in plain terms. *Norris.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *expreſs.*]
1. That may be uttered or declared. *Woodward.*
2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]
1. The act or power of repreſenting any thing. *Holder.*
2. The form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered. *Buckingham.*
3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.
4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *expreſs.*] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. *Pope. Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSIVELY. *ad* [from *expreſſive.*] In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *expreſſive.*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſention by words. *Addiſon.*

EXPRE'SSLY. *ad.* [from *expreſs.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Stillingfleet.*

EXPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]
1. Expreſſion; utterance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The form; the likeneſs repreſented. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The mark; the impreſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPRO'BRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exprobrate.*] Scornful carriage; reproachful accuſation. *Hooker.*

To EXPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own. *Boyle.*

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by aſſault.

EXPUGNA'TION *ſ.* [from *expugn.*] Conqueſt; the act of taking by aſſault. *Sandys.*

To EXPU'LSE *v. a.* [*expulſus*, Lat.] To drive out; to force away. *Bacon. Broome.*

EXPU'LSION. *ſ.* [from *expulſe.*]
1. The act of expelling or driving out. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being driven out. *Raleigh. Stillingfleet.*

EXPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *expulſive.*] Having the power of expulſion.

EXPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]
1. To blot out; to rub out. *Swift.*
2. To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys.*

EXPURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of purging or cleanſing. *Wiſeman.*
2. Purification from bad mixture, as of errour or falſhood. *Brown.*

EXPU'RGATORY. *a.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown.*

E'XQUISITE. *a.* [*exquiſitus*, Latin.]
1. Farſought; excellent; conſummate; complete. *Raleigh.*
2. Conſummately bad. *King Charles.*

EXQUI'SITELY. *ad.* Perfectly; completely. *Wotton. Addiſon.*

E'XQUISITENESS. *ſ.* [from *exquiſite.*] Nicety; perfection. *Boyle.*

E'XSCRIPT. *ſ.* [*exſcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiſeman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Latin.] To dry. *Brown.*

EXSICCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exſiccate.*] The act of drying. *Brown.*

EXSI'CCATE. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

EXSPUI'TION. *ſ.* [*expuo*, Latin.] A diſcharge by ſpitting.

EXSU'CTION. *ſ.* [*exugo*, Latin.] The act of ſucking out. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exudo*, Lat.] A ſweating; an extillation. *Derham.*

EXSU'FFLATION. *ſ.* [*ex* and *ſuffio*, Lat.] A blaſt working underneath. *Bacon.*

To EXSU'FFOLATE. *v. a.* To whiſper; to buzz in the ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Lat.] To rouſe up; to ſtir up.

E'XTANCY. *ſ.* [from *extant.*] Parts riſing up above the reſt. *Boyle.*

E'XTANT. *a.* [*extans*, Latin.]
1. Standing out to view; ſtanding above the reſt. *Ray.*
2. Publick; not ſuppreſſed. *Graunt.*

EXTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐκςατικὸς.]
EXTA'TICK. }
1. Tending to ſomething external. *Boyle.*
2. Rapturous. *Pope.*

EXTE'MPORAL. *a.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]
1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; ſudden. *Wotton.*
2. Speaking without premeditation. *Ben. Johnſon.*

EXTE'MPORALLY. *ad.* [from *extempora.*] Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Without premeditation; ſudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*extemporareus*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; ſudden; quick. *More.*

EXTE'MPORE. *ad.* [*extempore*, Latin.] Without premeditation; ſuddenly; readily. *South.*

EXTE'MPORINESS. *ſ.* [from *extempore.*] The faculty of ſpeaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To ſpeak extempore, or without premeditation. *South.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]
1. To ſtretch out toward any part. *Pope.*
2. To ſpread abroad; to diffuſe; to expand. *Locke.*
3. To widen to a large comprehenſion. *Locke.*
4. To ſtretch into aſſignable dimenſions; to make local; to magnify ſo as to fill ſome aſſignable ſpace. *Prior.*
5. To enlarge; to continue. *Pope.*
6. To encreaſe in force or duration. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To enlarge the comprehenſion of any poſition. *Hooker.*
8. To impart; to communicate. *Pſalms.*
9. To ſeize by a courſe of law. *Hudibras.*

EXTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *extend.*] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended. *Wiſeman.*

EXTE'ND-

EXTE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *extend.*] Capable of extenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTE'NDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *extend.*] Unlimited extenſion. *Hale.*

EXTENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] The quality of being extenſible. *Grew.*

EXTE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*extenſio*, Latin.]
1. Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth. *Holder.*
2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion. *Glanville.*

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *extenſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of extending.
2. The ſtate of being extended. *Burnet.*

EXTE'NSIVE. *a.* [*extenſivus*, Lat.] Wide; large. *Watts.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extenſive.*] Widely; largely. *Watts.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *extenſive.*]
1. Largeneſs; diffuſiveneſs; wideneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Poſſibility to be extended. *Ray.*

EXTE'NSOR. *ſ.* The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

EXTE'NT. *participle.* [from *extend.*] Extended. *Spenſer.*

EXTE'NT. *ſ.* [*extentus*, Latin.]
1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended. *Milton.*
2. Communication; diſtribution. *Shakeſp.*
3. Execution; ſeizure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]
1. To leſſen; to make ſmall. *Grew.*
2. To leſſen; to diminiſh in any quality. *Dryden.*
3. To leſſen; to degrade; to diminiſh in honour. *Milton.*
4. To leſſen; to palliate. *Milton.*
5. To make lean.

EXTENUA'TION, *ſ.* [from *extenuate.*]
1. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of puniſhment. *Atterbury.*
3. A general decay in the muſcular fleſh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTE'RIOR. *a.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinſick. *Boyle.*

EXTE'RIORLY. *ad.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINA'TION. *ſ.* Deſtruction; exciſion. *Bacon.*

EXTERMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To exterminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTE'RN. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. External; outward; viſible. *Shakeſp.*
2. Without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. Outward; not proceeding from itſelf; oppoſite to internal. *Tillotſon.*
2. Having the outward appearance. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *external.*] Outwardly. *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops. *Derham.*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation. *Brown.*

EXTIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation. *Bacon.*

EXTI'NCT. *a.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]
1. Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out. *Pope.*
2. At a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*
3. Aboliſhed; out of force. *Ayliffe.*

EXTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing. *Bronon.*
2. The ſtate of being quenched. *Harvey.*
9. Deſtruction; exciſion. *Rogers.*
4. Suppreſſion. *Thomſon.*

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.]
1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to deſtroy. *Hayward.*
3. To cloud; to obſcure. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, or deſtroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Collier.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*]
1. Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching. *Davies.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion. *Davies.*

To EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind. *Locke.*

EXTIRPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion. *Tillotſon.*

EXTIRPA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*extiſpicium*, Latin.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails. *Brown.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praiſe;

praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden.*

EXTO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *extol.*] A praiſer; a magnifier.

EXTO'RSIVE. *a.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus,* Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from one. *Rowe.*

2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion. *Spenſer.*

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. *Davies.*

EXTO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion. *Camden.*

EXTO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *extort.*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER. *ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion. *Camden.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extractum,* Latin.]

1. To draw out of ſomething. *Bacon.*

2. To draw by chemical operation. *Philips.*

3. To take from ſomething. *Milton.*

4. To draw out of any containing body. *Burnet.*

5. To ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe. *Swift.*

EX'TRACT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. *Boyle.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book. *Camden.*

EXTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*extractio,* Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *a.* [*extra* and *dictio,* Latin.] Not conſiſting in words, but realities. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *judicium,* Latin.] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto,* Lat.] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus,* Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extraneus,* Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently. *Howel.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *ſ.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonneſs; eminence; remarkableneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *a.* [*extraordinarius,* Latin.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Davies.*

2. Different from the common courſe of law. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sidney. Stilling fleet.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *ad.* Extraordinarily. *Addiſon.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *parœchia,* Lat.] Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *provincia,* Latin.] Not within the ſame province. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRARE'GULAR. *a.* [*extra* and *regula,* Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *ſ. extravagans,*
EXTRA'VAGANCY. } Latin.]

1. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildneſs.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotſon.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombaſt. *Dryden.*

5. Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *a.* [*extravagans,* Lat.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. *Shakeſp.*

2. Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods. *Dryden.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe.*

4. Irregular; wild. *Milton.*

5. Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive. *Addiſon.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *ſ.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *ad.* [from *extravagant.*]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreaſonable degree. *Pope.*

3. Expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *extravagant.*] Exceſs; excurſion beyond limits.

To EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor,* Latin.] To wander out of limits.

EXTRA-

EXTRA'VASATED. *a.* [*extra* and *vaſa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extravaſated.*] The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EXTRAVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *verſio*, Lat.] The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* Extracted. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTRE'ME. *a.* [*extremus*, Latin.]
1. Greateſt; of the higheſt degree. *Hooker.*
2. Utmoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Laſt; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden.*
4. Preſſing to the utmoſt degree. *Hooker.*

EXTRE'ME. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any thing. *Milton.*
2. Points at the greateſt diſtance from each other; extremity. *Locke.*

EXTRE'MELY. *ad.* [from *extreme.*]
1. In the utmoſt degree. *Sidney.*
2. Very much; greatly. *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY. *ſ.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]
1. The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree. *Hooker.*
2. The utmoſt parts; the parts moſt remote from the middle. *Brown.*
3. The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition. *Denham.*
4. Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Violence of paſſion. *Spenſer.*
6. The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs. *Clarendon.*

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To diſembarraſs; to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity. *Addiſon.*

EXTRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extricate.*] The act of diſentangling. *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinſick. *Digby.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY. *ad.* [from *extrinſical.*] From without. *Glanville.*

EXTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] Outward; external. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extructum*, Latin.] To build; to raiſe; to form.

EXTRU'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *extruct.*] A builder; a fabricator.

To EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt off. *Woodward.*

EXTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or driving out. *Bacon.*

EXTU'BERANCE. *ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*

EXU'BERANCE, *ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; luxuriance. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT. *a.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]
1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous. *Pope.*
2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXU'BERANTLY. *ad.* [from *exuberant.*] Abundantly. *Woodward.*

To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the higheſt degree. *Boyle.*

EXU'CCOUS. *a.* [*exſuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]
1. The act of emitting in ſweat.
2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body. *Bacon.*

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To
To EXU'DE. } ſweat out; to iſſue by ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.]
1. To make ſore with an ulcer. *Ray.*
2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton.*

EXULCERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exulcerate.*]
1. The beginning eroſion, which forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*
2. Exacerbation; corroſion. *Hooker.*

EXU'LCERATORY. *a.* [from *exulcerate.*] Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To EXU'LT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above meaſure; to triumph. *Hooker.*

EXU'LTANCE. *ſ.* [from *exult.*] Tranſport; joy; triumph. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXULTA'TION. *ſ.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*

To EXU'NDATE. *v. a.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*

EXU'PERABLE. *ad.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE. *ſ.* [*exuperantia*, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*

To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

EXU'STION. *ſ.* [*exuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; conſumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ. ſ. [Latin.] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhells; whatever is ſhed by animals. *Woodward.*

EY, EA, EE. May either come from ıȝ, an iſland, or from the Saxon ea, which ſignifies a water. *Gibſon.*

EY'AS. *ſ.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'ASMUSKET. *ſ.* A young unfledged male hawk. *Hanmer.*

EYE. *ſ.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes*, [eȝe, Saxon.]
1. The organ of viſion. *Dryden.*
2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians.*
3. Look; countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Front; face. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A poſture of direct oppoſition. *Dryden.*
6. Aſpect; regard. *Bacon.*
7. Notice; attention; obſervation. *Sidney.*
8. Opinion formed by obſervation. *Denham.*
9. Sight; view. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.*
11. Any ſmall perforation. *Shakeſpeare. South.*
12. A ſmall catch into which a hook goes. *Boyle.*
13. Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.*
14. A ſmall ſhade of colour. *Boyle.*
15. Power of perception. *Deuteronomy.*

To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view. *More.*

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to ſhow; to bear an appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'EBALL. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

EYEBRI'GHT. *ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] An herb.

EY'EBROW. *ſ.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*

EY'EDROP. [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'EGLANCE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenſer.*

EY'EGLASS. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glaſs.*] Spectacles; glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight. *Newton.*

EY'ELESS. *a.* [from *eye.*] Without eyes; ſightleſs; deprived of ſight. *Milton. Garth.*

EY'ELET. *ſ.* [*œillet*, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any ſmall perforation. *Wiſeman.*

EY'ELID. *ſ.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that ſhuts over the eye. *Bacon.*

EYESE'RVANT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant that works only while watched.

EYESE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervice.*] Service performed only under inſpection. *Coloſſians.*

EY'ESHOT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſhot.*] Sight; glance; view. *Spectator.*

EY'ESIGHT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſight.*] Sight of the eye. *Samuel.*

EY'ESORE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſore.*] Something offenſive to the ſight. *Clarendon.*

EYESPO'TTED. *a.* [*eye* and *ſpot.*] Marked with ſpots like eyes. *Spenſer.*

EYESTRI'NG. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'ETOOTH. *ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders; the fang. *Ray.*

EY'EWINK. *ſ.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakeſpeare.*

EYEWI'TNESS. *ſ.* [*eye* and *witneſs.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives teſtimony to facts ſeen with his own eyes. *Peter.*

EYRE. *ſ.* [*eyre*, Fr.] The court of juſtices itinerants. *Cowel.*

EY'RY. *ſ.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch. *Milton.*

F.

F, Has in Engliſh an invariable ſound, formed by compreſſion of the whole lips and a forcible breath.

FABA'CEOUS. *a.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean.

FA'BLE. *ſ.* [*fable*, French.]
1. A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept. *Addiſon.*
2. A fiction in general. *Dryden.*
3. The ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem. *Dryden.*
4. A lye.

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.*
2. To tell falſhoods. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign: to tell a falſity. *Milton.*

FA'BLED. *a.* [from *fable.*] Celebrated in fables. *Tickel.*

FA'BLER. *ſ.* [from *fable.*] A dealer in fiction.

To FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Latin.]
1. To build; to conſtruct.
2. To forge; to deviſe falſely.

FABRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *fabricate.*] The act of building. *Hale.*

FA'BRICK. *ſ.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]
1. A building; an edifice. *Wotton.*
2. Any ſyſtem or compages of matter. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to conſtruct. *Philips.*

FA'BULIST. *ſ.* [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] A writer of fables. *Croxal.*

FABU-

FABULO'SITY. *ſ.* [*fabuloſitas*, Latin.] Lyingneſs; fulneſs of ſtories. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS. *ſ.* [*fabuloſus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables. *Addiſon.*

FA'BULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fabulous.*] In fiction. *Brown.*

FACE. *ſ.* [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Latin.]

1. The viſage. *Bacon.*
2. Countenance; caſt of the features. *Pope.*
3. The ſurface of any thing. *Geneſis.*
4. The front or forepart of any thing. *Ezekiel.*
5. State of affairs. *Milton.*
6. Appearance; reſemblance. *B. Johnſon.*
7. Preſence; ſight. *Dryden.*
8. Confidence; boldneſs. *Shakeſpeare. Tillotſon.*
9. Diſtortion of the face. *Shakeſpeare.*

FACE *to* FACE.

1. When both parties are preſent. *Acts.*
2. Without the interpoſition of other bodies. *Corinthians.*

To FACE. *v. n.*

1. To carry a falſe appearance. *Spenſer.*
2. To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryden.*

To FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppoſe with confidence. *Dryden.*
2. To oppoſe with impudence. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſtand oppoſite to. *Pope.*
4. To cover with an additional ſuperficies. *Addiſon.*

FA'CELESS. *a.* [from *face.*] Without a face.

FACEPAI'NTER. *ſ.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAI'NTING. *ſ.* [*face* and *painting.*] The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*

FA'CET. *ſ.* [*facette*, Fr.] A ſmall ſurface. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *a.* [*facetieux*, French.] Gay; cheerful; lively. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facetious.*] Gayly; cheerfully.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facetious.*] Cheerful wit; mirth.

FA'CILE. *a.* [*facile*, French.]

1. Eaſy; not difficult; performable with little labour. *Milton. Evelyn.*
2. Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable. *Milton.*
3. Eaſy of acceſs or converſe; not ſupercilious. *Ben. Johnſon.*
4. Pliant; flexible; eaſily perſuaded. *Calamy.*

To FACI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make eaſy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon.*

FACI'LITY. *ſ.* [*facilité*, French.]

1. Eaſineſs to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Raleigh.*
2. Readineſs in performing; dexterity. *Dryden.*
3. Vitious ductility; eaſineſs to be perſuaded. *Bacon.*
4. Eaſineſs of acceſs; affability. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS. *a.* Wicked; facinorous. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'CING. *ſ.* [from *To face.*] An ornamental covering. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS. *a.* [*facinora*, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; deteſtably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT. *ſ.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced. *Hooker.*
2. Reality; not ſuppoſition. *Smalridge.*
3. Action; deed. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION. *ſ.* [*faction*, French.]

1. A party in a ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Tumult; diſcord; diſſenſion. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [*factionaire*, French.] A party man. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'CTIOUS. *a.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Proceeding from publick diſſenſions. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally diſſentious. *K. Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to publick diſſenſion.

FACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*

FA'CTOR. *ſ.* [*facteur*, Fr.] An agent for another; a ſubſtitute. *South.*

FA'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *factor.*]

1. A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country.
2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM. *ſ.* [*fac totum*, Latin.] A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs: as *Scrub* in the Stratagem.

FA'CTURE. ſ. [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *ſ.* [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker.*
2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory. *Swift.*
3. [In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal. *Quincy.*
4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.*
5. Quality; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Power; authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*
8. Faculty in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences.

FACU'ND. *a.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French.]

1. To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to grow weak.
2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.*
3. To wither, as a vegetable. *Iſaiah.*
4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
5. To be naturally not durable; to be tranſient. *Locke.*

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor. *Dryden.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [ȝefeȝan, Saxon.]

1. To ſuit; to fit; to have one part conſiſtent with another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſucceed; to hit. *L'Eſtrange.*

FÆCES. *ſ.* [Latin] Excrements; ingredients and ſettlings. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with wearineſs. *Mackenzie.*

FAGE'ND. *ſ.* [from *fag* and *end.*]

1. The end of a web of cloth.
2. The refuſe or meaner part of any thing. *Fanſhaw.*

FA'GOT. *ſ.* [*fagod*, Welſh; *fagot*, Fr.]

1. A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire. *Watts.*
2. A ſoldier numbered in the muſter-roll, but not really exiſting.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle. *Dryden.*

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French.]

1. To be deficient: to ceaſe from former plenty; to fall ſhort. *Locke.*
2. To be extinct; to ceaſe to be produced. *Pſalms.*
3. To ceaſe; to periſh; to be loſt. *Addiſon.*
4. To die; to loſe life. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſink; to be torn down. *Iſaiah.*
6. To decay; to decline; to languiſh. *Milton.*
7. To miſs; not to produce its effect. *Bacon.*
8. To miſs; not to ſucceed in a deſign. *Addiſon.*
9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*

1. To deſert; not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply. *Sidney. Locke.*
2. Not to aſſiſt; to neglect; to omit to help. *Davies.*
3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to. *1 Kings.*

FAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Miſcarriage; miſs; unſucceſsfulneſs.
2. Omiſſion; non-performance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Deficience; want.
4. Death; extinction. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'LING. *ſ.* [from *fail.*] Deficiency; imperfection; lapſe. *Regers.*

FAI'LURE. *ſ.* [from *fail.*]

1. Deficience; ceſſation. *Woodward.*
2. Omiſſion; non-performance; ſlip. *South.*
3. A lapſe; a ſlight fault.

FAIN. *a.* [ꝑæȝn, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenſer.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker.*

FAIN, *ad.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very deſirouſly.

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wiſh; to deſire fondly. *Spenſer.*

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waſte away quickly. *Pope.*
2. To loſe the animal functions; to ſink motionleſs. *Guardian.*
3. To grow feeble. *Eccluſ.*
4. To ſink into dejection. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depreſs; to enfeeble. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAINT. *a.* [*faine*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not ſtriking. *Newton.*
3. Not loud; not piercing. *Boyle.*
4. Feeble of body. *Rambler.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous. *Camden.*
6. Dejected; depreſſed. *Hebrews.*
7. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies.*

FAINTHEA'RTED. [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous. *Iſaiah.*

FAINTHE'ARTEDLY. *ad.* [from *faint-hearted.*] Timorouſly.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint-hearted.*] Cowardice; timorouſneſs.

FA'INTING. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loſs of animal motion. *Wiſeman.*

FA'INTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Weakneſs in a ſlight degree; incipient debility. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'INTLING. *a.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feeblemindedneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *faint.*]

1. Feebly; languidly. *Walſh.*
2. Not in bright colours. *Pope.*
3. Without force of repreſentation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without ſtrength of body. *Dryden.*
5. Not vigorouſly; not actively. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Timorouſly; with dejection; without ſpirit. *Denham.*

FA'INTNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*]

1. Lan-

1. Languor; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength. *Hooker.*
2. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenſer.*
3. Timorouſneſs; dejection. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'INTY. *a.* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*

FAIR. *a.* [ꝼæger, Saxon.]
1. Beautiful; elegant of features; handſome. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Hale.*
3. Pleaſing to the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Clear; pure. *Boyle.*
5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempeſtuous. *Clarendon.*
6. Favourable; proſperous. *Prior.*
7. Likely to ſucceed. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Equal; juſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods. *Temple.*
10. Not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts. *Pope.*
11. Open; direct. *Dryden.*
12. Gentle; mild; not compulſory. *Spenſer.*
13. Mild; not ſevere. *Milton.*
14. Pleaſing; civil. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. Equitable; not injurious. *Milton.*
16. Commodious; eaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAIR. *ad.* [from the adjective.]
1. Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke.*
2. Civilly; complaiſantly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Happily; ſucceſsfully. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. On good terms. *Collier.*

FAIR. *ſ.*
1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman. *Dryden.*
2. Honeſty; juſt dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

FAIR. *ſ.* [*foire*, French.] An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'IRING. *ſ.* [from *fair.*] A preſent given at a fair. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *fair.*]
1. Beautifully.
2. Commodiouſly; conveniently. *Dryden.*
3. Honeſtly; juſtly; without ſhift.
4. Ingenuouſly; plainly; openly. *Pope.*
5. Candidly; without ſiniſtrous interpretations. *Dryden.*
6. Without violence to right reaſon. *Dryden.*
7. Without blots. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Completely; without any deficience. *Spenſer.*

FA'IRNESS. *ſ.* [from *fair.*]
1. Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney.*
2. Honeſty; candour; ingenuity. *Atterbury.*

FA'IRSPOKEN. *a.* [from *fair* and *ſpeak.*] Bland and civil in language and addreſs. *Hooker.*

FAI'RY. *ſ.* [ꝼæġhꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A kind of fabled beings ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanlineſs in houſes; an elf; a fay. *Locke.*
2. Enchantreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'IRY. *a.*
1. Given by fairies. *Dryden.*
2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone found in gravel pits.

FAITH. *ſ.* [*foi*, French.]
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker. James. Hammond.*
2. The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church. *Acts. Common Prayer.*
3. Truſt in God. *Swift.*
4. Tenet held. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another.
6. Fidelity; unſhaken adherence. *Milton.*
7. Honour; ſocial confidence. *Dryden.*
8. Sincerity; honeſty; veracity. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Promiſe given. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'THBREACH. *ſ.* [*faith* and *breach.*] Breach of fidelity; perfidy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'THED. *a.* [from *faith.*] Honeſt; ſincere. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'THFUL. *a.* [*faith* and *full.*]
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Epheſians.*
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. *Milton.*
3. Honeſt; upright; without fraud. *Numbers.*
4. Obſervant of compact or promiſe. *Dryden.*

FAI'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *faithful.*]
1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With ſtrict adherence to duty. *Shakeſp.*
4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden.*
5. Sincerely; with ſtrong promiſes. *Bacon.*
6. Honeſtly; without fraud. *South.*
7. Confidently; ſteadily. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithful.*]
1. Honeſty; veracity. *Pſalms.*
2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden.*

FAI'THLESS. *a.* [from *faith.*]
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker.*
2. Perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'THLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithleſs.*]
1. Treachery; perfidy.
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAI'TOUR. *ſ.* [*faitard*, Fr.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal; a mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

FAKE. *ſ.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCA'DE. *ſ.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.] A horſe

horſe is ſaid to make *falcades*, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FA'LCATED. *a.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a ſcythe. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. *ſ.* Crookedneſs. *Brown.*

FA'LCHIN. *ſ.* [*fauchon*, French.] A ſhort crooked ſword; a cymeter. *Dryden.*

FA'LCON. *ſ.* [*faulcon*, French.]

1. A hawk trained for ſport. *Walton.*
2. A ſort of cannon. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *ſ.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*

FA'LCONET. *ſ.* [French, *falconette.*] A ſort of ordnance. *Knolles.*

FA'LDAGE. *ſ.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege reſerved of ſetting up folds for ſheep. *Harris.*

FA'LDING. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth. *Dict.*

FA'LDSTOOL. *ſ.* [*fald* or *fold* and *ſtool.*] A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *faln.* [pellan, Saxon.]

1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drop from an erect to a prone poſture. *Judges.*
3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts.*
4. To move down any deſcent. *Burnet.*
5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Iſaiah.*
6. To paſs at the outlet: as a river. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To be determined to ſome particular direction. *Cheyne.*
8. To apoſtatiſe; to depart from faith or goodneſs. *Milton.*
9. To die by violence. *Milton.*
10. To come to a ſudden end. *Davies.*
11. To be degraded from an high ſtation. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To decline from power or empire. *Addiſon.*
13. To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former. *Dryden.*
14. To decreaſe; to be diminiſhed.
15. To ebb; to grow ſhallow.
16. To decreaſe in value; to bear leſs price. *Carew.*
17. To ſink; not to amount to the full. *Bacon.*
18. To be rejected; to become null. *Locke.*
19. To decline from violence to calmneſs. *Dryden.*
20. To enter into any new ſtate of the body or mind. *Knolles.*
21. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection. *Bacon.*
22. To ſink below ſomething in comparison. *Waller.*
23. To happen; to befal. *Donne.*
24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shakeſpeare.*
25. To come in a ſtated method. *Holder.*
26. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle.*
27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Hale.*
28. To handle or treat directly. *Addiſon.*
29. To come vindictively, as a puniſhment. *2 Chron.*
30. To come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor. *Knolles.*
31. To drop or paſs by careleſſneſs or imprudence. *Swift.*
32. To come forcibly and irreſiſtibly. *Acts.*
33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance. *Denham.*
34. To languiſh; to grow faint. *Addiſon.*
35. To be born; to be yeaned. *Mortimer.*
36. *To* FALL *away.* To grow lean. *Arbuthnot.*
37. *To* FALL *away.* To revolt; to change allegiance. *2 Kings.*
38. *To* FALL *away.* To apoſtatiſe. *Eccluſ.*
39. *To* FALL *away.* To periſh; to be loſt. *Dryden.*
40. *To* FALL *away.* To decline gradually; to fade. *Addiſon.*
41. *To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promiſe or purpoſe. *Taylor.*
42. *To* FALL *back.* To recede; to give away.
43. *To* FALL *down.* To proſtrate himſelf in adoration. *Pſalms.*
44. *To* FALL *down.* To ſink; not to ſtand. *Dryden.*
45. *To* FALL *down.* To bend as a ſuppliant. *Iſaiah.*
46. *To* FALL *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Hayward.*
47. *To* FALL *in.* To concur; to coincide. *Atterbury.*
48. To comply; to yield to. *Swift.*
49. *To* FALL *off.* To ſeparate; to be broken. *Shakeſpeare.*
50. *To* FALL *off.* To periſh; to die away. *Felton.*
51. *To* FALL *off.* To apoſtatiſe. *Milton.*
52. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.*
53. *To* FALL *on.* To make an aſſault. *Shakeſpeare.*
54. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to deſert from one ſide to the other. *Shakeſpeare.*

55. To

55. *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar. *Sidney.*
56. *To* FALL *out.* To happen; to befal. *Hooker.*
57. *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat. *Dryden.*
58. *To* FALL *to.* To apply himself to. *Clarendon.*
59. *To* FALL *under.* To be subject to. *Taylor.*
60. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with. *Addison.*
61. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade. *Knolles.*
62. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt. *Holder.*
63. *To* FALL *upon.* To rush against. *Addison.*

To FALL. *v. a.*
1. To drop; to let fall. *Shakespeare.*
2. To sink; to depress. *Bacon.*
3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price. *Locke.*
4. To yean; to bring forth. *Shakesp.*

FALL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of dropping from on high. *Dryden.*
2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shakespeare.*
3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high. *Locke.*
4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred. *Shakespeare.*
5. Ruin; dissolution. *Denham.*
6. Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion. *Hooker.*
8. Diminution; decrease of price. *Child.*
9. Declination or diminution of sound; close to musick. *Milton.*
10. Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon.*
11. Cataract; cascade. *Pope.*
12. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addison.*
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.*
14. Any thing that falls in great quantities. *L'Estrange.*
15. The act of felling or cutting down.

FALLA'CIOUS. *a.* [*fallacieux*, French.]
1. Producing mistake; sophistical. *South.*
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fallacious.*] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *fallacious.*] Tendency to deceive.

FA'LLACY. *s.* [*fallacia*, Latin.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*

FALLIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *fallible.*] Liableness to be deceived. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to errour. *Taylor.*

FA'LLING. *s.* [from *fall.*] Indentings opposed to prominence. *Addison.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *s.* [*fall* and *sickness.*] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down. *Shakespeare.*

FA'LLOW. *a.* [ƿalepe, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon.*
2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward.*
3. Plowed, but not sowed. *Howel.*
4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Shakespeare.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*

FA'LLOW. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. *Mortimer.*
2. Ground lying at rest. *Rowe.*

To FA'LLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

FALSE. *a.* [*falsus*, Latin.]
1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Davies.*
3. Suppositious; succedaneous. *Bacon.*
4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Estrange.*
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not honest; not just. *Donne.*
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous. *Bacon.*
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real. *Dryden.*

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenser.*
2. To deceive. *Spenser.*
3. To defeat; to balk; to shift; to evade. *Spenser.*

FALSEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*false* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow. *Bacon.*

FA'LSEHOOD. *s.* [from *false.*]
1. Want of truth; want of veracity. *South.*
2. Want of honesty; treachery.
3. A lie; a false assertion.

FA'LSELY. *ad.* [from *false.*]
1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Erroneously; by mistake. *Smalridge.*
3. Perfidiously; treacherously.

FA'LSENESS. *s.* [from *false.*]
1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want

2. Want of veracity; violation of promiſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.*
4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorouſneſs. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*] A deceiver. *Spenſer.*

FALSIFIA'BLE. *ad.* [from *falſify.*] Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*falſification*, Fr.]
1. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
2. Confutation. *Broome.*

FA'LSIFIER. *ſ.* [from *falſify.*]
1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing ſeem what it is not. *Boyle.*
2. A liar. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, French.]
1. To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.*
2. To confute; to prove falſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To violate; to break by falſehood. *Knolles.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies. *South.*

FA'LSITY. *ſ.* [*falſitas*, Latin.]
1. Falſehood; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.*
2. A lye; an errour. *Glanville.*

To FA'LTER. *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Iſlandick.]
1. To heſitate in the utterance of words. *Smith.*
2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

To FA'LTER. *v. a.* To cleanſe.

FA'LTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *falter.*] With heſitation; with difficulty.

To FA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fambler*, Daniſh.] To heſitate. *Skinner.*

FAME. *ſ.* [*fama*, Latin.]
1. Celebrity; renown. *Addiſon.*
2. Report; rumour. *Joſ.* ix. 19.

FA'MED. *a.* [from *fame.*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden.*

FA'MELESS. *a.* Without fame. *May.*

FAMI'LIAR. *a.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]
1. Domeſtick; relating to a family. *Pope.*
2. Affable; not formal; eaſy in converſation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.*
4. Well known. *Watts.*
5. Well acquainted with; accuſtomed. *Locke.*
6. Common; frequent. *Locke.*
7. Eaſy; unconſtrained. *Addiſon.*
8. Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.*

FAMI'LIAR. *ſ.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*

FAMILIA'RITY. *ſ.* [*familiarité*, French.]
1. Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony.
2. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.*
3. Eaſy intercourſe. *Pope.*

To FAMI'LIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, French.]
1. To make eaſy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority. *Addiſon.*

FAMI'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *familiar.*]
1. Unceremoniouſly; with freedom. *Bacon.*
2. Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.*
3. Eaſily; without formality. *Pope.*

FAMILLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *ſ.* [*familia*, Latin.]
1. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; houſehold. *Swift.*
2. Thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation.
3. A claſs; a tribe; a ſpecies. *Bacon.*

FA'MINE. *ſ.* [*famine*, French.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale.*

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin.]
1. To kill with hunger; to ſtarve. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To kill by deprivation of any thing neceſſary. *Milton.*

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'MISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *famiſh.*] Want of food. *Hakewill.*

FAMO'SITY. *ſ.* Renown. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS. *a.* [*fameux*, French.] Renowned; celebrated. *Peacham. Milton.*

FA'MOUSLY. *ad.* [from *famous.*] With celebrity; with great fame.

FAN. *ſ.* [*vannus*, Latin.]
1. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves. *Atterbury.*
2. Any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any thing by which the air is moved. *Dryden.*
5. An inſtrument to raiſe the fire. *Hooker.*

To FAN. *v. a.*
1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spect.*
2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Milton.*
3. To ſeparate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*

FANA'TICISM. *ſ.* [from *fanatick.*] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK. *a.* [*fanaticus*, Latin.] Enthuſiaſtick; ſuperſtitious. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An enthuſiaſt; a man mad with wild notions. *Decay of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL. *a.* [*fancy* and *full.*]
1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon. *Woodward.*
2. Directed by the imagination, not the reaſon. *Hayward.*

FA'NCI-

FA'NCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *fanciful.*] According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fanciful.*] Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination. *Hale.*

FA'NCY. *ſ.* [*phantaſia*, Latin.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations. *Granville.*
2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon. *Clarendon.*
3. Taſte; idea; conception of things. *Addiſon.*
4. Image; conception; thought. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Inclination; liking; fondneſs. *Collier.*
6. Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.*
7. Frolick; idle ſcheme; vagary. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Something that pleaſes or entertains. *Bacon.*

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Sprat.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To pourtray in the mind; to imagine. *Dryden.*
2. To like; to be pleaſed with. *Raleigh.*

FANCYMO'NGER. *ſ.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NCYSICK. *a.* [*fancy* and *ſick.*] One whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

FANE. *ſ.* [*fane*, French.] A temple conſecrated to religion. *Phillips.*

FA'NFARON. *ſ.* [French.]

1. A bully; a hector.
2. A blufterer; a boaſter of more than he can perform. *Dryden.*

FANFARONA'DE. *ſ.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] A bluſter; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*

To FANG. *v. a.* [ꝑangan, Saxon.] To ſeize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakeſpeare.*

FANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The nails; the talons.
3. Any ſhoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*

FA'NGED. *a.* [from *fang.*] Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth; furniſhed with any inſtruments, in imitation of fangs. *Phillips.*

FA'NGLE. *ſ.* [from ꝑangan, Saxon.] Silly attempt; trifling ſcheme.

FA'NGLED. *a.* [from *fangle.*] It is ſcarcely uſed but in new *fangled*; vainly fond of novelty. Quick wits be in deſire new *fangled*. *Aſcham.*

FA'NGLESS. *a.* [from *fang.*] Toothleſs; without teeth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NGOT. *ſ.* A quantity of wares.

FA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*fanon*, French.] A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt.

FA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *fan.*] One that plays a fan. *Jeremiah.*

FA'NTASIED. *a.* [from *fantaſy.*] Filled with fancies. *Shakeſpeare.*

FANTA'SM. *ſ.* [See PHANTASM.]

FANTA'STICAL. } *a.* [*fantaſtique*, Fr.]
FANTA'STICK. }

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination. *South.*
2. Subſiſting only in the fancy; imaginary. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Capricious; humourous; unſteady. *Prior.*
4. Whimſical; fanſiful. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *fantaſtical.*]

1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciouſly; humouroufly. *Shakeſ.*
3. Whimſically. *Grew.*

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *ſ.* [from *fantaſti-*
FANTA'STICKNESS. } *cal.*]

1. Humouroufneſs; mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs. *Tillotſon.*
3. Caprice; unſteadineſs.

FA'NTASY. *ſ.* [*fantaſie*, French.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Davies. Newton.*
2. Idea; image of the mind. *Spenſer.*
3. Humour; inclination. *Whitgift.*

FAR. *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAR. *ad.* [ꝑeop, Saxon.]

1. To great extent in length. *Prior.*
2. To a great extent every way. *Prior.*
3. To a great diſtance progreſſively. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Remotely; at a great diſtance. *Bacon. Knolles.*
5. To a diſtance. *Raleigh.*
6. In a great part. *Judges.*
7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. *Waller.*
8. To a great height; magnificently. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To a certain point; to a certain degree. *Hammond. Tillotſon.*
10. It is uſed often in compoſition: as, *far-ſhooting*, *far-ſeeing*.

FAR-FE'TCH. *ſ.* [*far* and *fetch.*] A deep ſtratagem. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FE'TCHED. *a.* [*far* and *fetch.*]

1. Brought from places remote. *Milton.*
2. Studiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained. *Smith.*

FAR-PIE'RCING. *a.* [*far* and *pierce.*] Striking, or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOO'TING. *a.* Shooting to a great diſtance.

FAR. *a.*

1. Diſtant; remote. *Dryden.*

2. From

2. *From* FAR. From a remote place. *Deuteronomy.*

FAR. *ſ.* [contracted from *farrow.*] Young pigs. *Tuſſer.*

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin.]
1. To ſtuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew.*
2. To extend; to ſwell out. *Shakeſp.*

FARCE. *ſ.* [*farcer*, French, to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity. *Dryden.*

FA'RCICAL. *a.* [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce. *Gay.*

FA'RCY. *ſ.* [*farcin*, Fr.] The leproſy of horſes.

FA'RDEL. *ſ.* [*fardello*, Italian.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FARE. *v. n.* [ꝼaꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To go; to paſs; to travel. *Fairfax.*
2. To be in any ſtate good or bad. *Waller.*
3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad. *Milton.*
4. To happen to any one well or ill. *South.*
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained. *Brown.*

FARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryden.*
2. Food prepared for the table; proviſions. *Addiſon.*

FAREWE'LL. *ad.*
1. The parting compliment; adieu. *Shak.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs. *Waller.*

FAREWE'LL. *ſ.* Leave; act of departure. *Milton.*

FARINA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; taſting like meal. *Arbuthnot.*

FARM. *ſ.* [*ferme*, French.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit. *Heyward.*
2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenſer.*

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To take at a certain rate. *Camden.*
3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMER. *ſ.* [*fermier*, French.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer.*

FA'RMOST. *ſ.* [ſuperlative of *far.*] Moſt diſtant. *Dryden.*

FA'RNESS. *ſ.* [from *far.*] Diſtance; remoteneſs. *Carew.*

FARRA'GINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials. *Brown.*

FARRA'GO. ſ. [Latin.] A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER. *ſ.* [*ferrier*, French.]
1. A ſhoer of horſes. *Digby.*
2. One who profeſſes the medicine of horſes. *Swift.*

To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe phyſick or chirurgery on horſes. *Mortimer.*

FA'RROW. *ſ.* [ꝼeaꝛh, Saxon.] A little pig. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'RROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. *Tuſſer.*

FART. *ſ.* [ꝼeꝛt, Saxon.] Wind from behind. *Suckling.*

To FART. *v. a.* To break wind behind. *Swift.*

FA'RTHER. *ad.* [We ought to write *further* and *furtheſt*, ꝼuꝛðoꝛ, ꝼuꝛðeſt, Sax.] At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely. *Locke.*

FA'RTHER. *a.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more probably from *forth.*]
1. More remote. *Dryden.*
2. Longer; tending to greater diſtance. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHERANCE. *ſ.* [more properly *furtherance.*] Encouragement; promotion. *Aſcham.*

FARTHERMO'RE. *ad.* [more properly *furthermore.*] Beſides; over and above; likewiſe. *Raleigh.*

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHEST. *ad.* [more properly *furtheſt.*]
1. At the greateſt diſtance.
2. To the greateſt diſtance.

FA'RTHEST. *a.* Moſt diſtant; remoteſt. *Hooker.*

FA'RTHING. *ſ.* [ꝼeoꝛðling, Saxon.]
1. The fourth of a penny. *Cocker.*
2. Copper money. *Gay.*
3. It is uſed ſometimes in a ſenſe hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FA'RTHINGALE. *ſ.* A hoop, uſed to ſpread the petticoat. *Swift.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *ſ.* As much as is ſold for a farthing. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'SCES. ſ. [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the conſuls. *Dryden.*

FA'SCIA. ſ. [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED. *a.* [from *faſcia*, Lat.] Bound with fillets.

FASCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*faſcia*, Lat.] Bandage. *Wiſeman.*

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*faſcino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *faſcinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment. *Bacon.*

FA'SCINE.

FA'SCINE. *ſ.* [French.] A faggot. *Addiſon.*

FA'SCINOUS. *a.* [*faſcinum*, Lat.] Cauſed or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*

FA'SHION. *ſ.* [*façon*, French.]
1. Form; make; ſtate of any thing with regard to appearance. *Luke.*
2. The make or cut of cloaths. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Manner; ſort; way. *Hayward.*
4. Cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Cuſtom; general practice. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*
6. Manner imitated from another; way eſtabliſhed by precedent. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. General approbation; mode. *Pope.*
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Raleigh.*
9. Any thing worn. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. The farcy; a diſtemper in horſes; the horſes leproſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French.]
1. To form; to mould; to figure. *Raleigh.*
2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spenſer.*
3. To caſt into external appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom. *Locke*

FA'SHIONABLE. *a.* [from *faſhion*.]
1. Approved by cuſtom; eſtabliſhed by cuſtom. *Rogers.*
2. Made according to the mode. *Dryden.*
3. Obſervant of the mode. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *faſhionable.*] Modiſh elegance. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *ad.* [from *faſhionable.*] In a manner conformable to cuſtom; with modiſh elegance. *South.*

FA'SHIONIST. *ſ.* [from *faſhion.*] A follower of the mode; a coxcomb.

To FAST. *v. n.* [*faſtan*, Gothick.]
1. To abſtain from food. *Bacon.*
2. To mortify the body by religious abſtinence. *Matthew.*

FAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Abſtinence from food. *Taylor.*
2. Religious mortification by abſtinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury.*

FAST. *a.* [ꝑæꝛt, Saxon.]
1. Firm; immoveable. *Milton.*
2. Strong; impregnable. *Spenſer.*
3. Fixed. *Temple.*
4. Deep; ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Firm in adherence. *Aſcham.*
6. [from *ffyſt*, Welſh.] Speedy; quick; ſwift. *Davies.*
7. FAST *and looſe.* Uncertain; variable; inconſtant; *Sidney.*

FAST. *ad.*
1. Firmly; immoveably. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Cloſely; nearly. *Knolles.*
3. Swiftly; nimbly. *Daniel.*
4. Frequently. *Hammond.*

To FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *faſt.*]
1. To make faſt; to make firm. *Dryden.*
2. To hold together; to cement; to link. *Donne.*
3. To affix; to conjoin. *Swift.*
4. To ſtamp; to impreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſettle; to confirm. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To lay on with ſtrength. *Dryden.*

To FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himſelf. *Brown.*

FA'STENER. *ſ.* [from *faſten.*] One that makes faſt or firm.

FA'STER. *ſ.* [from *faſt.*] He who abſtains from food.

FA'STHANDED. *a.* [*faſt* and *hand.*] Avaricious; cloſehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*

FASTI'DIOSITY. *ſ.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfulneſs. *Swift.*

FASTIDIOUS. *a.* [*faſtidioſus*, Lat.] Diſdainful; ſqueamiſh; delicate to a vice. *Ben. Johnſon South.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfully; ſqueamiſhly. *Government of the Tongue.*

FASTIGI'ATED. *a.* [*faſtigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed.

FA'STINGDAY. *a.* [*faſt* and *day.*] Day of mortification by abſtinence. *Taylor.*

FA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *faſt.*]
1. Firmneſs; firm adherence. *Bacon.*
2. Strength; ſecurity. *Davies.*
3. A ſtrong place; a place not eaſily forced. *Watts.*
4. Cloſeneſs; conciſeneſs; not diffuſion. *Aſcham.*

FA'STUOUS. *a.* [*faſtuoſus*, Lat.] Proud; haughty.

FAT. *a.* [ꝑæt, Saxon.]
1. Fullfed; plump; fleſhy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Coarſe; groſs; dull. *Dryden.*
3. Wealthy; rich. *Milton.*

FAT. *ſ.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood, depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them. *Bacon.*

FAT. *ſ.* [ꝑæt, Saxon.] A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked. *Joel.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleſhed. *L'Eſtrange.*

FA'TAL. *a.* [*fatalis*, Latin.]
1. Deadly; mortal; deſtructive; cauſing deſtruction. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding by deſtiny; inevitable; neceſſary. *Tillotſon.*
3. Appointed

3. Appointed by deſtiny. *Bacon.*

FA'TALIST. *ſ.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity. *Watts.*

FATA'LITY. *ſ.* [*fatalité*, French.]
1. Predeſtination; predetermined order or ſeries of things and events. *South.*
2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*
3. Tendency to danger. *Broome.*

FA'TALLY. *ad.* [from *fatal.*]
1. Mortally; deſtructively; even to death. *Denham.*
2. By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS. *ſ.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible neceſſity.

FATE. *ſ.* [*fatum*, Latin.]
1. Deſtiny; an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes. *Milton.*
2. Event predetermined. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Death; deſtruction. *Dryden.*
4. Cauſe of death. *Dryden.*

FA'TED. *a.* [from *fate.*]
1. Decreed by fate. *Dryden.*
2. Determined in any matter by fate. *Dryden.*
3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Prior.*

FA'THER. *ſ.* [ꝑaðep, Saxon.]
1. He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten. *Bacon.*
2. The firſt anceſtor. *Romans.*
3. The appellation of an old man. *Camden.*
4. The title of any man reverend. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad. *Geneſis.*
6. The eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt centuries. *Stillingfleet.*
7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderneſs. *Job.*
8. The title of a popiſh confeſſor. *Addiſon.*
9. The title of a ſenator of old Rome. *Dryden.*
10. The appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor.*
11. The compellation of God as Creator. *Common Prayer.*

FA'THER-IN-LAW. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The father of one's huſband or wife. *Addiſon.*

To FA'THER. *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a ſon or daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſupply with a father. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To adopt a compoſition. *Swift.*
4. To aſcribe to any one as his offſpring, or production. *Hooker.*

FA'THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The character of a father. *Hall.*

FA'THERLESS. *a.* [from *father.*] Without a father. *Sandys.*

FA'THERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The tenderneſs of a father.

FA'THERLY. *a.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'THERLY. *ad.* In the manner of a father. *Milton.*

FA'THOM. *ſ.* [ꝑæðm, Saxon.]
1. A meaſure of length containing ſix feet. *Holder.*
2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompaſs with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach; to maſter. *Dryden.*
3. To ſound; to try with reſpect to the depth. *Felton.*
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom: as, *I cannot* fathom *his deſign.*

FA'THOMLESS. *a.* [from *fathom.*]
1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATI'DICAL. *a.* [*fatidicus*, Latin.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel. *Howel.*

FATI'FEROUS. *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] Eaſily wearied.

To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATI'GUE. *ſ.* [*fatigue*, French.]
1. Wearineſs; laſſitude.
2. The cauſe of wearineſs; labour; toil. *Dryden.*

To FATI'GUE. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, Fr.] To tire; to weary.

FATKI'DNEYED. *a.* [*fat* and *kidney.*] Fat. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'TLING. *ſ.* [from *fat.*] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter. *Iſaiah.*

FA'TNER. *ſ.* [from *fat.*] That which gives fatneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *fat.*]
1. The quality of being fat; plump.
2. Fat; greaſe; fulneſs of fleſh. *Spenſer.*
3. Unctuous or greaſy matter. *Bacon.*
4. Oleaginouſneſs; ſliminеſs. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Fertility; fruitfulneſs. *Geneſis.*
6. That which cauſes fertility. *Philips. Bentley.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat.*]
1. To feed up; to make fleſhy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
3. To feed groſly; to increaſe. *Dryden.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Otway.*

FA'TUOUS. *a.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]
1. Stupid; fooliſh; feeble of mind. *Glanville.*
2. Impotent; without force. *Denham.*

FATU'ITY. *ſ.* [*fatuité*, Fr.] Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs of mind. *King Charles.*

FA'TWITTED. *a.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATTY. *a.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous; greaſy. *Bacon.*

FA'UCHION. *ſ.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked ſword. *Dryden.*

FAUFEL. ſ. [French.] The fruit of a ſpecies of the palmtree.

FAVI'LLOUS. *a.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Conſiſting of aſhes. *Brown.*

FA'ULCON. See FALCON.

FAULT. *ſ.* [*faute*, French.]

1. Offence; ſlight crime; ſomewhat liable to cenſure. *Hooker.*
2. Defect; want; abſence. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Puzzle; difficulty.

To FAUL'T. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail. *Spenſer.*

To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuſe.

FA'ULTER. *ſ.* [from *fault.*] An offender. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTFINDER. *ſ.* [*fault* and *find.*] A cenſurer.

FAULTILY. *ad.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly.

FA'ULTINESS. *ſ.* [from *faulty.*]

1. Badneſs; vitiouſneſs; evil. *Sidney.*
2. Delinquency; actual offences. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS. *a.* [from *fault.*] Without fault; perfect. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTY. *a.* [*fautif*, French.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal. *Milton.*
2. Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker.*
3. Defective; bad in any reſpect. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favor*, Latin.]

1. To ſupport; to regard with kindneſs. *Bacon.*
2. To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniencies. *Addiſon.*
3. To reſemble in feature. *Spectator.*
4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *ſ.* [*favor*, Latin.]

1. Countenance; kindneſs; kind regard. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Support; defence; vindication. *Rogers.*
3. Kindneſs granted. *Sidney.*
4. Lenity; mildneſs; mitigation of puniſhment. *Swift.*
5. Leave; good will; pardon. *Pſalms.*
6. Object of favour; perſon or thing favoured. *Milton.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn. *Spectator.*
8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Feature; countenance. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. *a.* [*favorable*, French.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Palliative; tender; averſe from cenſure. *Dryden.*
3. Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.*
4. Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful; well favoured. *Spenſer.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *favourable.*] Kindneſs; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *ad.* [from *favourable.*] Kindly; with favour. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *particip. a.*

1. Regarded with kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. Featured. With *well* or *ill.* *Spenſer.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.

FA'VOURER. *ſ.* [from *favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs. *Daniel.*

FA'VOURITE. *ſ.* [*favori*, *favorite*, Fr.]

1. A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Pope.*
2. One choſen as a companion by his ſuperiour. *Clarendon.*

FA'VOURLESS. *a.* [from *favour.*]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindneſs.
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenſer.*

FA'USEN. *ſ.* A ſort of large eel. *Chapman.*

FAUSET. *ſ.* [*fauſſet*, French.] The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot. *Swift.*

FA'USSEBRAYE. *ſ.* A ſmall mount of earth, four fathom wide; erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenance. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FA'UTRESS. *ſ.* [*fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or ſhews countenance. *Chapman.*

FAWN. *ſ.* [*faon*, French.] A young deer. *Bacon.*

To FAWN. *v. n.*

1. To court by friſking before one: as a dog. *Sidney.*
2. To court by any means *South.*
3. To court ſervilely. *Milton.*

FA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip. *Spectator.*

FA'WNINGLY. *ad.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing ſervile way,

FA'XED. *a.* [from *feax*, Saxon.] Hairy. *Camden.*

FAY. *ſ.* [*fée*, French.]

1. A fairy; an elf. *Milton.*
2. Faith. *Spenſer.*

FE'ABERRY. *ſ.* A gooſeberry.

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*fegen*, German, to ſweep.] To whip; to chaſtiſe.

FE'ALTY. *ſ.* [*fealté*, French.] Duty due to a ſuperiour lord. *Milton.*

FEAR. *ſ.* [*feapan*, Saxon.]

1. Dread; horrour; apprehenſion of danger. *Locke.*

2. Awe;

2. Awe; dejection of mind. *Geneſis.*
3. Anxiety; ſolicitude. *Maccabees.*
4. That which cauſes fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Something hung up to ſcare deer. *Iſaiah.*

FEAR, *ſ.* [ꝑoeꝛa, Saxon.] A companion. Obſolete.

To FEAR. *v. a.* [ꝑeaꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To dread; to conſider with apprehenſions of terrour. *Dryden.*
2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*
1. To live in horrour; to be afraid. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FE'ARFUL. *a.*
1. Timorous; eaſily made afraid. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Afraid. *Davies.*
3. Awful; to be reverenced. *Exodus.*
4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotſon.*

FE'ARFULLY. *ad.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſly; in fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'ARFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſneſs; habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*

FE'ARLESLY. *ad.* [from *fearleſs.*] Without terrour. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearleſs.*] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*

FE'ARLESS. *a.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid. *Temple.*

FEASIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *feaſible.*] A thing practicable. *Brown.*

FE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*faiſible*, Fr.] Practicable; that may be effected. *Glanville.*

FE'ASIBLY. *ad.* [from *feaſible.*] Practicably.

FEAST. *ſ.* [*feſte*, French.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a ſumptuous treat of great numbers. *Geneſis.*
2. An anniverſary day of rejoicing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* To eat ſumptuouſly. *Gay.*

To FEAST. *v. a.*
1. To entertain ſumptuouſly. *Hayward.*
2. To delight; to pamper.

FE'ASTER. *ſ.* [from *feaſt.*]
1. One that fares deliciouſly. *Taylor.*
2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL. *a.* [*feaſt* and *full.*]
1. Feſtive; joyful. *Milton.*
2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*

FE'ASTRITE. *ſ.* [*feaſt* and *rite.*] Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments. *Philips.*

FEAT. *ſ.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Act; deed; action. *Spenſer.*
2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*

FEAT. *a.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Ready; ſkilful; ingenious. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Nice; neat. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'ATEOUS. *a.* Neat; dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY. *a.* Neatly; dexterouſly. *Spenſer.*

FE'ATHER. *ſ.* [ꝑeðeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The plume of birds. *Newton.*
2. An ornament; an empty title.
3. [Upon a horſe.] A ſort of natural frizzling hair. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
4. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.*
4. To enrich; to adorn. *Bacon.*
5. *To* FEATHER *one's neſt.* To get riches together.

FEA'THERBED. *ſ.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed ſtuffed with feathers *Donne.*

FE'ATHERDRIVER. *ſ.* [*feather* and *drive.*] One that cleanſes feathers. *Derham.*

FEA'THERED. *a.* [from *feather.*]
1. Cloathed with feathers. *Dryden.*
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

FE'ATHEREDGE. *ſ.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* ſtuff. *Moxon.*

FE'ATHEREDGED. *a.* [*feather* and *edge.*] Belonging to a featheredge. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERLESS. *a.* [from *feather.*] Without feathers. *Howel.*

FE'ATHERSELLER. *ſ.* [*feather* and *ſeller.*] One who ſells feathers.

FE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *feather.*] Cloathed with feathers. *Milton.*

FE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly. *Tickell.*

FE'ATNESS. *ſ.* [from *feat.*] Neatneſs; dexterity.

FE'ATURE. *ſ.* [*faiture*, old French.]
1. The caſt or make of the face. *Shakeſp.*
2. Any lineament or ſingle part of the face. *Spenſer.*

To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To reſemble in countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* To untwiſt the end of a rope.

To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*febricitar*, Lat.] To be in a fever.

FEBRIFU'GE. *ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever. *Floyer.*

FEBRIFU'GE. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE. *a.* [*febrilis*, Lat.] Conſtituting a fever. *Harvey.*

FE'BRU-

FE'BRUARY. *ſ.* [*februarius*, Latin.] The name of the ſecond month of the year. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'CES. *ſ.* [*fæces*, Latin.]
3. Dregs; lees; ſediment; ſubſidence. *Dryden.*
2. Excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'CULENCE. } *ſ.* [*fæculentia*, Latin.]
FE'CULENCY. }
1. Muddineſs; quality of abounding with lees or ſediment.
2. Lees; feces; ſediment; dregs. *Boyle.*

FE'CULENT. *a.* [*fæculentus*, Lat.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious. *Glanville.*

FECUND. *a.* [*fœcundus*, Lat.] Fruitful; prolifick. *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [*fœcundo*, Lat.] The act of making prolifick. *Brown.*

To FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful.

FECU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*fecondité*, Fr.] Fruitfulneſs; quality of producing or bringing forth. *Woodward.*

FED. Preterite and participle paſſ. of *To feed.* *Pope.*

FE'DARY. *ſ.* A partner; or a dependant. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'DERAL. *a.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract. *Hammond.*

FE'DERARY. *ſ.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'DERATE. *a.* [*fœderatus*, Lat.] Leagued.

FEE. *ſ.* [ꝼeoh, Saxon.]
1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of ſuperiority to a higher lord. *Cowel.*
2. Property; peculiarity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Reward; gratification; recompenſe. *Hubberd's Tale.*
4. Payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Rewards paid to phyſicians or lawyers. *Addiſon.*

FE'EFARM. *ſ.* [*fee* and *farm.*] Tenure by which lands are held from a ſuperiour lord. *Davies.*

To FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reward; to pay. *South.*
2. To bribe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To keep in hire. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'EBLE. *a.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; ſickly. *Smith.*

To FEEBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength or power. *Shakeſpeare.*

FEEBLEMI'NDED. *a.* [*feeble* and *mind.*] Weak of mind. *Theſſalonians.*

FE'EBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *feeble.*] Weakneſs; imbecillity; infirmity. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *ad.* [from *feeble.*] Weakly; without ſtrength. *Dryden.*

To FEED. *v. a.* [*ſedan*, Goth. ꝼeðan, Sax.]
1. To ſupply with food. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To ſupply; to furniſh. *Addiſon.*
3. To graze; to conſume by cattle. *Mortimer.*
4. To nouriſh; to cheriſh. *Prior.*
5. To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles.*
6. To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.*

To FEED. *v. n.*
1. To take food. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To prey; to live by eating. *Temple.*
3. To paſture; to place cattle to feed. *Exodus.*
4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney.*
2. Paſture. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *feed.*]
1. One that gives food. *Denham.*
2. An exciter; an encourager. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One that eats. *Brown.*
4. One that eats nicely. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FEEL. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. paſſ. *felt.* [ꝼelan, Saxon.]
1. To have perception of things by the touch. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſearch by feeling.
3. To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil. *Pope.*
4. To appear to the touch. *Sharp.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the touch. *Judges.*
2. To try; to ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To have ſenſe of pain or pleaſure. *Creech.*
4. To be affected by. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To know; to be acquained with. *Shakeſpeare.*

FEEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſenſe of feeling; the touch. *Sharp.*

FE'ELER. *ſ.* [from *feel.*]
1. One that feels. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The horns or antennæ of inſects. *Derham.*

FEE'LING. *particip. a.* [from *feel.*]
1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility. *Sidney.*
2. Senſibly felt. *Southerne.*

FEE'LING. *ſ.* [from *feel.*]
1. The ſenſe of touch. *Milton.*
2. Senſibility; tenderneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Perception. *Watts.*

FEE'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *feeling.*]
1. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility. *Sidney.*
2. So as to be ſenſibly felt. *Raleigh.*

FEET. *ſ.* The plural of *foot.* *Pope.*

FEE'TLESS. *a.* [from *feet.*] Without feet. *Camden.*

To FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French.]
1. To invent. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To make a ſhew of. *Spenſer.*
3. To make a ſhew of; to do upon ſome falſe pretence. *Pope.*
4. To diſſemble; to conceal. *Spenſer.*

To

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shakespeare.*

FE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon.*

FEIGNER. *s.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction. *Ben. Johnson.*

FEINT. *participial a.* [for *feigned*; or *feint*, French.] False.

FEINT. *s.* [*feint*, French.]
1. A false appearance. *Spectator.*
2. A mock assault. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS. *s.* Worms in hawks. *Ainsworth.*

To FELI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, Fr.]
1. To make happy. *Watts.*
2. To congratulate. *Brown.*

FELICITA'TION. *s.* [from *felicitate.*] Congratulation.

FELI'CITOUS. *a.* [*felix*, Lat.] Happy.

FELI'CITY. *s.* [*felicitas*, Lat.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LINE. *a.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*

FELL. *a.* [pelle, Saxon.]
1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax.*
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*

FELL. *s.* [pelle, Saxon.] The skin; the hide. *Shakespeare.*

To FELL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]
1. To knock down; to bring to the ground. *Raleigh.*
2. To hew down; to cut down. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterite of *To fall.* *Milton.*

FE'LLER. *s.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down. *Isaiah.*

FELLI'FLUOUS. *a.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FE'LLMONGER. *s.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *s.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; savageness; fury. *Spenser.*

FE'LLOE. *s.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel. *Shakespeare.*

FE'LLOW. *s.*
1. A companion; one with whom we consort. *Ascham.*
2. An associate; one united in the same affair. *Dryden.*
3. One of the same kind. *Waller.*
4. Equal; peer. *Fairfax.*
5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair. *Addison.*
6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow.*
7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with contempt. *Bacon.*
8. Mean wretch; sorry rascal. *Swift.*
9. A member of a college that shares its revenue.

To FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with. *Shakespeare.*

FELLOW-CO'MMONER. *s.*
1. One who has the same right of common.
2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW CREA'TURE. *s.* One that has the same Creator. *Watts.*

FELLOW-HEIR. *s.* Coheir. *Ephesians.*

FELLOW-HEL'PER. *s.* Coadjutor. *John.*

FELLOW-LA'BOURER. *s.* One who labours in the same design. *Dryden.*

FELLOW-SE'RVANT. *s.* One that has the same master. *Milton.*

FELLOW-SO'LDIER. *s.* One who fights under the same commander. *Shakespeare.*

FELLOW-STU'DENT. *s.* One who studies in company with another. *Watts.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *s.* One who shares in the same evils. *Addison.*

FELLOWFEELING. *s.* [*fellow* and *feeling.*]
1. Sympathy. *L'Estrange.*
2. Combination; joint interest. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LLOW-LIKE. } *a.* [*fellow* and *like.*]
FELLOWLY. } Like a companion; on equal terms. *Carew.*

FE'LLOWSHIP. *s.* [from *fellow.*]
1. Companionship; consort; society. *Calamy.*
2. Association; confederacy; combination. *Knolles.*
3. Equality.
4. Partnership; joint interest. *Dryden.*
5. Company; state of being together. *Shakespeare.*
6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure. *Bacon.*
7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments. *Clarendon.*
8. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue. *Swift.*
9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accompts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock. *Cocker.*

FE'LLY. *ad.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely. *Spenser.*

FELO-DE-SE. *s.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himself.

FELON. *s.* [*felon*, French.]
1. One who has committed a capital crime. *Dryden.*
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane. *Wiseman.*

FE'LON. *a.* Cruel; traiterous; inhuman. *Pope.*

FELONIOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; traiterous; villainous; malignant. *Watton.*

FELO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *felonious.*] In a felonious way.

FE'LONIOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; felonious. *Spenser.*

FE'LONY.

FE'LONY. *ſ.* [*felonie*, Fr.] A crime denounced capital by the law. *Shakeſpeare.*

FELT. The preterite of *feel.*

FELT. *ſ.* [pelt, Saxon.]
1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A hide or ſkin. *Mortimer.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving. *Hale.*

To FE'LTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt.*] To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.*

FELU'CCA. *ſ.* [*felou*, Fr.] A ſmall open boat with ſix oars.

FE'MALE. *ſ.* [*femelle*, Fr.] A ſhe; one of the ſex which brings young. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'MALE. *a.* Not maſculine; belonging to a ſhe. *Dryden.*

FEME *Covert. ſ.* [French.] A married woman. *Blount.*

FEME *Sole. ſ.* [French.] A ſingle woman.

FEMINA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Female nature. *Brown.*

FE'MININE. *a.* [*femininus*, Latin.]
1. Of the ſex that brings young; female. *Cleaveland.*
2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton.*
3. Effeminate; emaſculated. *Raleigh.*

FE'MININE. *ſ.* A ſhe; one of the ſex that brings young. *Milton.*

FE'MORAL. *a.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*

FEN. *ſ.* [penn, Saxon.] A marſh; low flat and moiſt ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot.*

FE'NBERRY. *ſ.* [*fen* and *berry.*] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *ſ.* [from *defence.*]
1. Guard; ſecurity; outwork; defence. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Incloſure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.*
3. The art of fencing; defence. *Shakeſp.*
4. Skill in defence. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FENCE. *v. a.*
1. To incloſe; to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge. *Fairfax.*
2. To guard. *Milton.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*
1. To practiſe the arts of manual defence. *Locke.*
2. To guard againſt; to act on the defenſive. *Locke.*
3. To fight according to art. *Dryden.*

FE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *fence.*] Without incloſure; open. *Rowe.*

FE'NCER. *ſ.* [from *fence.*] One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons. *Herbert.*

FE'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence.

FE'NCINGMASTER. *ſ.* [*fence* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *ſ.* [*fence* and *ſchool.*] A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught. *Locke.*

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend.*] To keep off; to ſhut out. *Dryden.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To diſpute; to ſhift off a charge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *fend.*]
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*fœneratio*, Latin.] Uſury; the gain of intereſt. *Brown.*

FE'NUGREEK. *ſ.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

FE'NNEL. *ſ.* [*fœniculum*, Latin.] A plant of ſtrong ſcent. *Miller.*

FE'NNELFLOWER. *ſ.* A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT. *ſ.* A plant.

FENNY. *a.* [from *fen.*]
1. Marſhy; boggy; mooriſh. *Prior.*
2. Inhabiting the marſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'NSTYSTONES. *ſ.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED. *a.* [*fen* and *ſuck.*] Sucked out of marſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'OD. *ſ.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL. *a.* [*feodal*, French; from *feod.*] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *ſ.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperiour lord. *Hamm.*

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Latin.] To put in poſſeſſion; to inveſt with right.

FEOFFE'E. *ſ.* [*feoffatus*, Lat. *fieffé*, Fr.] One put in poſſeſſion. *Spenſer.*

FE'OFFER. *ſ.* [*feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing.

FE'OFFMENT. *ſ.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting poſſeſſion. *Cowel.*

FERA'CITY. *ſ.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulneſs; fertility. *Dict.*

FE'RAL. *a.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funeral; mournful.

FERIA'TION. *ſ.* [*feriatio*, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*

FE'RINE. *a.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; ſavage. *Hale.*

FERI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *ferine.*] Barbarity; ſavageneſs. *Hale.*

FE'RITY. *ſ.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildneſs. *Woodward.*

To FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts. *Pope.*

To FERME'NT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, Latin.]
1. That which cauſes inteſtine motion. *Floyer.*
2. The

2. The inteſtine motion; tumult.

FERME'NTABLE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cauſe fermentation. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeſt rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. *Harris. Boyle.*

FERME'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*

FERN. *ſ.* [ꝼeꝛn, Saxon.] A plant.

FE'RNY. *a.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.]
1. Savage; fierce.
2. Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*

FERO'CITY. *ſ.* [*ferocitas*, Latin; *ferocité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; wildneſs; fierceneſs. *Addiſon.*

FE'RREOUS. *a.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron. *Brown.*

FE'RRET. *ſ.* [*furet*, Welſh; *ferret*, Dut.]
1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits. *Sidney.*
2. A kind of narrow ribband.

To FE'RRET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER. *ſ.* [from *ferret.*] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [from *ferry.*] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS. *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Latin.] partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. *Ray.*

FE'RRULE. *ſ.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*

To FE'RRY. *v. a.* [ꝼeꝛꝛan, to paſs, Saxon.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenſer.*

To FE'RRY. *v. n.* To paſs over water in a veſſel of carriage, *Milton.*

FE'RRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A veſſel of carriage. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The paſſage over which the ferryboat paſſes.

FE'RRYMAN. *ſ.* [*ferry* and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers. *Reſcommon.*

FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations, the ſame as in Engliſh an army. *Gibſon.*

FE'RTILE *a.* [*fertile*, French.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Dryden.*

FE'RTILENESS. *ſ.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfulneſs; fecundity.

To FERTI'LITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile.*] To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*

FERTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulneſs. *Raleigh.*

To FE'RTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliſer*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILY. *ad.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfully; plenteouſly.

FE'RVENCY. *ſ.* [*fervens*, Latin.]
1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal. *Hooker.*

FE'RVENT. *a.* [*fervens*, Latin.]
1. Hot; boiling. *Wotton.*
2. Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooker.*
3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Acts.*

FE'RVENTLY. *ad.* [from *fervent.*]
1. Eagerly; vehemently. *Spenſer.*
2. With pious ardour. *Coloſſians.*

FE'RVID. *a.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]
1. Hot; burning; boiling.
2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fervid.*]
1. Heat.
2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour. *Dict.*

FE'RVIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fervid.*] Ardour of mind; zeal. *Bentley.*

FE'RULA. *ſ.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An inſtrument with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand. *Shaw.*

To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR. *ſ.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.]
1. Heat; warmth. *Waller.*
2. Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.*

FE'SCUE. *ſ.* [*feſtu*, Fr.] A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*

FE'SELS. *ſ.* A kind of baſe grain. *May.*

FESSE. *ſ.* [In heraldry.] The *feſſe* is ſo called of the Latin word *faſcia*, a band or girdle, poſſeſſing the third part of the eſcutcheon over the middle. *Peacham.*

To FE'STER. *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. *Sidney.*

FE'STINATE. *a.* [*feſtinatus*, Lat.] Haſty; hurried. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'STINATELY. *ad.* [from *feſtinate.*] Haſtily; ſpeedily. *Shakeſpeare.*

FESTINA'TION. *ſ.* [*feſtinatio*, Latin.] Haſte; hurry.

FE'STIVAL. *a.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL. *ſ.* Time of feaſt; anniverſary-day of civil or religious joy. *Sandys.*

FE'STIVE. *a.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay. *Thomſon.*

FESTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*feſtivitas*. Latin.]
1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing. *South.*
2. Gaiety; joyfulneſs. *Taylor.*

FESTOO'N. *ſ.* [*feſton*, Fr.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form

form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together. *Harris.*

FESTU'CINE. *a.* [*feſtuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour. *Brown.*

FESTU'COUS. *a.* [*feſtuca*, Lat.] Formed of ſtraw. *Brown.*

To FET. *v. a.* To fetch. *Jeremiah.*

FET. *ſ.* A piece. *Drayton.*

To FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched.* [ꝑeccan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring. *Waller.*
2. To derive; to draw. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrike at a diſtance. *Bacon.*
4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation. *Addiſon.*
5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition. *Sanderſon.*
6. To produce by ſome kind of force. *Addiſon.*
7. To perform any excurſion. *Knolles.*
8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence. *Addiſon.*
9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to. *Chapman.*
10. To obtain as its price. *Locke.*

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakeſpeare.*

FETCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Hudibras.*

FE'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *fetch.*] One that fetches.

FE'TID. *a.* [*fœtidus*, Latin.] Stinking; rancid; having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'TIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fetid.*] The quality of ſtinking.

FE'TLOCK *ſ.* [*feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern joint. *Dryden.*

FE'TOR. *ſ.* [*fœtor*, Latin.] A ſtink; a ſtench. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'TTER. *ſ.* It is commonly uſed in the plural, *fetters.* Chains for the feet. *Raleigh.*

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to ſhackle; to tie. *Bramhall.*

To FE'TTLE. *v. n.* To do trifling buſineſs. *Swift.*

FE'TUS. *ſ.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD. *ſ.* [ꝑeahꝺ, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention. *Addiſon.*

FE'UDAL. *a.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord.

FE'UDAL. *ſ.* A dependance; ſomething held by tenure. *Hale.*

FEU'DATORY. *ſ.* [from *feudal.*] One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure. *Bacon.*

FE'VER. *ſ.* [*febris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent. *Locke.*

To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'VERET. *ſ.* [from *fever.*] A ſlight fever; febricula. *Ayliffe.*

FE'VERFEW. *ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] An herb.

FE'VERISH. *a.* [from *fever.*]

1. Troubled with a fever. *Creech.*
2. Tending to a fever. *Swift.*
3. Uncertain; inconſtant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.*
4. Hot; burning. *Dryden.*

FE'VERISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *feveriſh.*] A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FE'VEROUS. *a.* [*fievreux -ſe*, French.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.*
3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*

FE'VERY. *a.* [from *fever.*] Diſeaſed with a fever. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FEUILLAGE. ſ. [French.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jerwas.*

FEUILLEMORT. ſ. [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot.*

FE'UTERER. *ſ.* A dogkeeper.

FEW. *a.* [ꝑeo, Saxon.]

1. Not many; not a great number. *Berkeley.*
2. Not many words. *Hooker.*

FE'WEL. *ſ.* [*feu*, French.] Combuſtible matter; as firewood, coal. *Bentley.*

To FE'WEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*

FE'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *few.*]

1. Paucity; ſmallneſs of number. *Dryden.*
2. Paucity of words. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FEY. *v. a.* To cleanſe a ditch. *Tuſſer.*

FIB. *ſ.* a lie; a falſehood. *Pope.*

To FIB. *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BBER. *ſ.* [from *fib.*] A teller of fibs.

FI'BRE. *ſ.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] A ſmall thread or ſtring. *Pope.*

FI'BRIT. *ſ.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A ſmall fibre or ſtring. *Cheyne.*

FI'BROUS. *a.* [*fibreux*, Fr.] Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina. *Bacon.*

FIBULA. ſ. [Latin.] The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE. *a.* [ꝑicol, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; unconſtant; irreſolute; wavering; unſteady. *Milton.*
2. Not fixed; ſubject to viciſſitude. *Milton.*

FI'CKLENESS. *ſ.* [from *fickle.*] Inconſtancy; uncertainty; unſteadineſs. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

FI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *fickle.*] Without certainty or ſtability. *Southern.*

FI'CO, ſ. [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers. *Carew.*

FI'CTILE. *a.* [*fictilis*, Lat.] Manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*

FI'CTION. *ſ.* [*fictio*, Latin.]
1. The act of feigning and inventing. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The thing feigned or invented. *Raleigh.*
3. A falſehood; a lie.

FI'CTIOUS. *a.* Fictitious; imaginary. *Prior.*

FI'CTITIOUS. *a.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]
1. Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine. *Dryden.*
2. Feigned; imaginary. *Pope.*
3. Not real; not true. *Addiſon.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fictitious.*] Falſely; counterfeitly. *Brown.*

FID. *ſ.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron. *Skinner.*

FI'DDLE. *ſ.* [ꝼıꝺꝺele, Saxon.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin. *Stillingfleet.*

To FI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play upon the fiddle. *Bacon.*
2. To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *ſ.* [A cant word.] Trifles. *Spectator.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *a.* Trifling; giving trouble. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *fiddle.*] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FI'DDLESTICK. *ſ. fiddle* and *ſtick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*

FI'DDLESTRING. *ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of a fiddle. *Arbuthnot.*

FIDE'LITY. *ſ.* [*fidelitas*, Latin.]
1. Honeſty; veracity. *Hooker.*
2. Faithful adherence. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FI'DGET. } move nimbly and irregularly. *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL. *a.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *ſ.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]
1. One who holds any thing in truſt.
2. One who depends on faith without works. *Hammond.*

FI'DUCIARY. *a.*
1. Confident; ſteady; undoubting. *Wake.*
2. Not to be doubted. *Howel.*

FIEF. *ſ.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour. *Arbuthnot.*

FIELD. *ſ.* [ꝼelꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Ground not inhabited; not built on. *Raleigh.*
2. Ground not encloſed. *Mortimer.*
3. Cultivated tract of ground. *Pope.*
4. The open country: oppoſed to quarters. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ground of battle. *Milton.*
6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A wide expanſe. *Dryden.*
8. Space; compaſs; extent. *Smalridge.*
9. The ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn. *Dryden.*
10. [In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.

FI'ELDED. *a.* [from *field.*] Being in field of battle. *Shakeſpeare.*

FIELD-BASIL. *ſ.* [*field* and *baſil.*] A plant. *Miller.*

FI'ELDBED. *ſ.* [*field* and *bed.*] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'ELDFARE. *ſ.* [ꝼeld and ꝼaran, Sax.] A bird. *Bacon.*

FI'ELDMARSHALL. *ſ.* [*field* and *marſhal.*] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE. *ſ.* [*field* and *mouſe.*] A mouſe that burrows in banks. *Dryden.*

FI'ELDOFFICER. *ſ.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE. *a.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges. *Knolles.*

FIEND. *ſ.* [ꝼıenꝺ, Saxon.]
1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An infernal being. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FIERCE. *a.* [*fier*, French.]
1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged. *Job.*
2. Vehement in rage; eager of miſchief. *Pope.*
3. Violent; outrageous. *Geneſis.*
4. Paſſionate; angry; furious. *Shakeſp.*
5. Strong; forcible. *James.*

FI'ERCELY. *ad.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiouſly. *Knolles.*

FI'ERCENESS. *ſ.* [from *fierce.*]
1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs. *Swift.*
2. Eagerneſs for blood; fury. *Sidney.*
3. Quickneſs to attack; keenneſs in anger. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Violence; outrageous paſſion. *Dryden.*

FI'ERIFA'CIAS. *ſ.* [In law.] A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages. *Cowel.*

FI'ERINESS. *ſ.* [from *fiery.*]
1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle.*
2. Heat

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. *Addiſon.*

FI'ERY. *a.* [from *fire.*]
1. Conſiſting of fire. *Spenſer.*
2. Hot like fire. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Vehement; ardent; active. *Shakeſp.*
4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Unreſtrained; fierce. *Dryden.*
6. Heated by fire. *Hooker. Pope.*

FIFE. *ſ.* [*fifre*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'FTEEN. *a.* [ꝼyꝼtyne, Saxon.] Five and ten.

FI'FTEENTH. *a.* [ꝼyꝼteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH. *a.* [ꝼiꝼta, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
2. All the ordinals are taken for the part which they expreſs; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY. *ad.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.

FI'FTIETH. *a.* [ꝼiꝼteogoþa, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty. *Newton.*

FI'FTY. *a.* [ꝼiꝼtig, Saxon.] Five tens. *Locke.*

FIG. *ſ.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figue*, French.]
1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope.*
2. The fruit of the figtree. *Arbuthnot.*

To FIG. *v. a.*
1. To inſult with ficos or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'GAPPLE. *ſ.* A fruit. *Mortimer.*

FI'GMARIGOLD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. paſſ. *fought.* [ꝼeohtan, Saxon.]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. *Swift.*
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in ſingle fight. *Eſdras.*
3. To act as a ſoldier in any caſe. *Addiſon.*
4. To contend. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war againſt; to combat againſt. *Dryden.*

FIGHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Battle.
2. Combat; duel. *Dryden.*
3. Something to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips. *Dict.*

FI'GHTER. *ſ.* [from *fight.*] Warriour; duelliſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'GHTING. *participal ad.* [from *fight.*]
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles.*
2. Occupied by war. *Pope.*

FI'GMENT. *ſ.* [*figmentum*, Lat.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned. *Brown.*

FI'GPECKER. *ſ.* [*fig* and *peck.*] A bird.

FI'GULATE. *a.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FI'GURABLE. *a.* [from *figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*

FIGURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *figurable.*] The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FI'GURAL. *a.* [from *figure.*] Repreſented by delineation. *Brown.*

FI'GURATE. *a.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]
1. Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon.*
2. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the forms of ſhells in which they were formed by the deluge.

FIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*figuratio*, Latin.]
1. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*
2. The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon.*

FI'GURATIVE. *a.* [*figuratif*, French.]
1. Repreſenting ſomething elſe; typical; repreſentative. *Hooker.*
2. Not literal. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical ornations. *Dryden.*

FI'GURATIVELY. *ad.* [from *figurative.*] By a figure; in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply. *Hammond.*

FI'GURE. *ſ.* [*figura*, Latin.]
1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Boyle.*
2. Shape; form; ſemblance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Perſon; external form; appearance mean or grand. *Clariſſa.*
4. Diſtinguiſhed appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addiſon.*
5. A ſtatue; an image; ſomething formed in reſemblance of ſomewhat elſe. *Addiſon.*
6. Repreſentations in painting. *Dryden.*
7. Arrangement; diſpoſition; modification. *Watts.*
8. A character denoting a number. *Shakeſpeare. South.*
9. The horoſcope; the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. [In theology.] Type; repreſentative. *Romans.*
11. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe. In ſtrict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a ſentence a *figure*: but they are generally confounded by the exacteſt writers. *Stillingfleet.*
12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To FI'GURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]
1. To form into any determinate ſhape. *Bacon.*

2. To ſhow by a corporeal reſemblance. *Spenſer.*
3. To cover or adorn with figures. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To diverſify; to variegate with adventitious forms. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance. *Hooker. Donne.*
6. To image in the mind. *Temple.*
7. To prefigure; to foreſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To form figuratively; to uſe in a ſenſe not literal. *Locke.*

FI'GURE FLINGER. *ſ.* [*figure* and *fling.*] A pretender to aſtrology. *Collier.*

FI'GWORT. *ſ.* [*fig* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

FILA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of threads. *Bacon.*

FI'LACER. *ſ.* [*filazarius*, low Latin.] An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT. *ſ.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamenta*, Lat.] A ſlender thread; a body ſlender and long like a thread. *Broome.*

FI'LBERT. *ſ.* A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell. *Dorſet.*

To FILCH. *v. n.* To ſteal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is uſually ſpoken of petty thefts. *Spenſer. Burton.*

FI'LCHER. *ſ.* [from *filch.*] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *ſ.* [*file*, French.]
1. A thread. *Wotton.*
2. A line on which papers are ſtrung to keep them in order. *Bacon.*
3. A catalogue; roll; ſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another. *Milton.*
5. [ꝑeol, Saxon.] An inſtrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon.*

FI'LECUTTER. *ſ.* [*file* and *cuttter.*] A maker of files. *Moxon.*

To FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]
1. To ſtring upon a thread or wire. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To cut with a file. *Ray.*
3. To foul; to ſully; to pollute. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FILE. *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreaſt, but one behind another. *Blackmore.*

FI'LEMOT. *ſ.* A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift.*

FI'LER. *ſ.* [from *file.*] One who files; one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL. *a.* [*filial*, French; *filius*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to a ſon; befitting a ſon. *Dryden.*
2. Bearing the character or relation of a ſon. *Milton.*

FILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *filius*, Lat.] The relation of a ſon to a father; correlative to paternity. *Hale.*

FI'LINGS. *ſ.* [from *file.*] Fragments rubbed off by the file. *Felton.*

To FILL. *v. a.* [ꝑyllan, Saxon.]
1. To ſtore 'till no more can be admitted. *Samuel.*
2. To ſtore abundantly. *Geneſis.*
3. To ſatisfy; to content. *Cheyne.*
4. To glut; to ſurfeit. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. *To* FILL *out.* To pour out liquor for drink.
6. *To* FILL *out.* To extend by ſomething contained. *Dryden.*
7. *To* FILL *up.* To make full. *Pope.*
8. *To* FILL *up.* To ſupply. *Addiſon.*
9. *To* FILL *up.* To occupy by bulk. *Burnet.*
10. *To* FILL *up.* To engage; to employ. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FILL. *v. n.*
1. To give drink. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To grow full.
3. To glut; to ſatiate. *Bacon.*
4. *To* FILL *up.* To grow full. *Woodward.*

FILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction. *Fairfax.*
2. The place between the ſhafts of a carriage. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *fill.*]
1. Any thing that fills up room without uſe. *Dryden.*
2. One whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLET. *ſ.* [*filet*, French.]
1. A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden.*
2. The fleſhy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal. *Dryden.*
3. Meat rolled together, and tied round. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel. *Harris.*

To FI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
2. To adorn with an aſtragal. *Exodus.*

To FI'LLIP. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring. *Bacon.*

FILLIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FI'LLY. *ſ.* [*filoy*, Welch.]
1. A young horſe or mare. *Suckling.*
2. A young mare, oppoſed to a colt or young horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FILM. *ſ.* [ꝑylmeꝑ, Sax.] A thin pellicle or ſkin. *Graunt.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'LMY. *a.* [from *film.*] Compoſed of thin pellicles. *Pope.*

To FI'LTER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Latin.]
1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To

2. To ſtrain; to percolate. *Grew.*

FI'LTER. *ſ.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]
1. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drips from it.
2. A ſtrainer; a ſearch. *Ray.*

FILTH. *ſ.* [ꝼylꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Dirt; naſtineſs. *Sandys.*
2. Corruption; groſſneſs; pollution. *Tillotſon.*

FI'LTHILY. *ad.* [from *filthy.*] Naſtily; foully; groſsly. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'LTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *filthy.*]
1. Naſtineſs; foulneſs; dirtineſs. *Sidney.*
2. Corruption; pollution. *South.*

FI'LTHY. *a.* [from *filth.*]
1. Naſty; foul; dirty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Groſs; polluted. *Dryden.*

To FI'LTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To ſtrain; to percolate. *Arbuthnot.*

FILTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *filtrate.*] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp. ſ.* [corrupted from *female.*] The light ſummer hemp, that bears no ſeed, is called *fimble hemp.* *Mortimer.*

FIN. *ſ.* [ꝼin, Saxon.] The wing of a fiſh; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Addiſon.*

FIN-FOOTED. *a.* [*fin* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown.*

FI'NABLE. *a.* [from *fine.*] That admits a fine. *Hayward.*

FI'NAL. *a.* [*final*, French.]
1. Ultimate; laſt. *Milton.*
2. Concluſive; deciſive. *Davies.*
3. Mortal; deſtructive. *Spenſer.*
4. Reſpecting the end or motive. *Collier.*

FI'NALLY. *ad.* [from *final.*]
1. Ultimately; laſtly; in concluſion. *Milton.*
2. Completely; without recovery. *South.*

FI'NANCE. ſ. [French.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon.*

FI'NANCIER. ſ. [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FI'NARY. *ſ.* [from *To fine.*] The ſecond forge at the iron mills.

FINCH. *ſ.* [ꝼinc, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [ꝼinꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking. *Matthew.*
2. To obtain ſomething loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To meet with; to fall upon. *Cowley.*
4. To know by experience. *Cowley.*
5. To diſcover by ſtudy. *Cowley.*
6. To diſcover what is hidden. *Cowley.*
7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley.*
8. To gain by any mental endeavour. *Cowley.*
9. To remark; to obſerve. *Cowley.*
10. To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke.*
11. To reach; to attain. *Cowley.*
12. To meet. *Cowley.*
13. To ſettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley.*
14. To determine by judicial verdict. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To ſupply; to furniſh: as, *he finds* me in money.
16. [In law.] To approve: as, to *find* a bill.
17. *To* FIND *himſelf.* To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain. *L'Eſtrange.*
18. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to ſolve. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
19. *To* FIND *out.* To diſcover ſomething hidden. *Newton.*
20. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.*
21. *To* FIND *out.* To invent; to excogitate. *Chronicles.*

FI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *find.*]
1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that picks up any thing loſt. *Craſhaw.*

FINDFA'ULT. *ſ.* [*find* and *fault.*] A cenſurer; a caviller. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'NDY. *a.* [ꝳynꝺiꝳ, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; ſolid. *Junius.*

FINE. *a.* [*fine*, French.]
1. Not coarſe. *Spenſer.*
2. Refined; pure; free from droſs. *Ezra.*
3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate.
4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated. *Temple.*
5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp. *Bacon.*
6. Clear; pellucid; tranſparent: as, the wine is *fine.*
7. Nice; exquiſite; delicate. *Davies.*
8. Artful; dextrous. *Bacon.*
9. Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle. *Hubberd's Tale.*
10. Elegant; with elevation. *Dryden.*
11. Beautiful with dignity.
12. Accompliſhed; elegant of manners. *Felton.*
13. Showy; ſplendid. *Swift.*

FINE. *ſ.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.]
1. A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment. *Daviet.*
2. Penalty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Forfeit: money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Pope.*
4. The end; concluſion. *Sidney.*

To FINE, *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]
1. To refine; to purify. *Job.*
2. To embelliſh; to decorate. *Shakeſp.*
3. To make leſs coarſe. *Mortimer.*

4. To

4. To make transparent. *Mortimer.*
5. To punish with pecuniary penalty. *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. a.* To pay a fine. *Oldham.*

To FINEDRA'W. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER. *s.* [from *finedraw.*] One whose business is to sow up rents.

FINEFINGERED. *a.* [*fine* and *finger.*] Nice; artful; exquisite. *Spenser.*

FI'NELY. *ad.* [from *fine.*]
1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Addison.*
2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacham.*
3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily. *Bacon.*
4. In small parts; subtilly; not grossly. *Boyle.*
5. Wretchedly.

FI'NENESS. *s.* [from *fine.*]
1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.*
2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Subtility; artfulness; ingenuity. *Shak.*
4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures. *Bacon.*

FI'NERY. *s.* [from *fine.*] Show; splendour of appearance. *Southern.*

FINE'SSE. s. [French.] Artifice; stratagem. *Hayward.*

FI'NER. *s.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs.*

FI'NGER. *s.* [ꝼinger, Saxon.]
1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Keil.*
2. A small measure of extension. *Wilkins.*
3. The hand; the instrument of work. *Waller.*

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To touch lightly; to toy with. *Grew.*
2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly. *South.*
3. To touch an instrument of musick. *Shakespeare.*
4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. *Spenser.*

FI'NGLEFANGLE. *s.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle. *Hudibras.*

FI'NICAL. *a.* [from *fine*] Nice; foppish. *Shakespeare.*

FI'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *finical.*] Foppishly.

FI'NICALNESS. *s.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety.

To FI'NISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French.]
1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete. *Luke.*
2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.*

FI'NISHER. *s.* [from *finish.*]
1. Performer; accomplisher. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that puts an end. *Hooker.*
3. One that completes or perfects. *Hebrews.*

FI'NITE. *a.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded. *Brown.*

FI'NITELESS. *a.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*

FI'NITELY. *ad.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITENESS. *s.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Norris.*

FI'NITUDE. *s.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Cheyne.*

FI'NLESS. *a.* [from *fin.*] Without fins. *Shakespeare.*

FI'NLIKE. *a.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden.*

FI'NNED. *a.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges spread out on either side. *Mortimer.*

FI'NNY. *a.* [from *fin.*] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water. *Blackmore.*

FINTO'ED. *a.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*

FI'NOCHIO. *s.* Fennel.

FI'PPLE. *s.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A stopper. *Bacon.*

FIR. *s.* [*fyrr*, Welch.] The tree of which deal-boards are made. *Pope.*

FIRE. *s.* [ꝼyꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The igneous element.
2. Any thing burning. *Cowley.*
3. A conflagration of towns or countries. *Granville.*
4. Flame; light; lustre. *Shakespeare.*
5. Torture by burning. *Prior.*
6. The punishment of the damned. *Isaiah.*
7. Any thing that inflames the passions. *Shakespeare.*
8. Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.*
9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; spirit of sentiment. *Cowley.*
10. The passion of love. *Dryden. Shadwell.*
11. Eruptions or impostumations: as, St. Anthony's *fire.*
12. *To set* FIRE *on*, or *set on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame. *Taylor.*

FI'REARMS. *s.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*

FIREBALL. *s.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. *South.*

FI'REBRUSH. *s.* [*fire* and *brush.*] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*

FI'REDRAKE. *s.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery serpent. *Drayton.*

FI'RENEW. *a.* [*fire* and *new.*] New from the forge; new from the melting-house. *Shakespeare.*

FI'REPAN. *ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*] Veſſel of metal to carry fire. *Bacon.*

FI'RER. *ſ.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary. *Carew.*

FI'RESIDE. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney. *Prior.*

FI'RESTICK. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted ſtick or brand. *Digby.*

FI'REWORK. *ſ.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances. *Brown.*

To FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſet on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.*
2. To inflame the paſſions; to animate. *Dryden.*
3. To drive by fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*
1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with paſſion.
3. To diſcharge any firearms.

FIREBRA'ND. *ſ.* [*fire* and *brand.*]
1. A piece of wood kindled. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions. *Bacon.*

FI'RECROSS. *ſ.* [*fire* and *croſs.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Hayward.*

FI'RELOCK. *ſ.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN. *ſ.* [*fire* and *man.*]
1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes. *Gay.*
2. A man of violent paſſions. *Tatler.*

FI'REPAN. *ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*]
1. A pan for holding fire.
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RESHIP. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy. *Wiſeman.*

FI'RESHOVEL. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel.*] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown. *Brown.*

FI'RESTONE. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone.*] The *fire-ſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the ſeveral maſſes. It has its name of pyrites, or *fireſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*

FI'REWOOD. *ſ.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

FI'RING. *ſ.* [from *fire.*] Fewel. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat. *Hudibras.*

FI'RKIN. *ſ.* [from *feoþen*, Saxon.]
1. A veſſel containing nine gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſmall veſſel. *Denham.*

FIRM. *a.* [*firmus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft. *Cleaveland.*
2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken. *Tillotſon. Waſh.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]
1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix. *Knolles.*
2. To fix without wandering. *Spenſer.*

FI'RMAMENT. *ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The ſky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *firmament.*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FI'RMLY. *ad.* [from *firm.*]
1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably. *Newton.*
2. Steadily; conſtantly. *Addiſon.*

FI'RMNESS. *ſ.* [from *firm.*]
1. Stability; hardneſs; compactneſs; ſolidity. *Burnet.*
2. Durability. *Hayward.*
3. Certainty; ſoundneſs. *South.*
4. Steadineſs; conſtancy; reſolution. *Roſcommon.*

FIRST. *a.* [ꝼɪꝛſt, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of one. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Earlieſt in time. *Hebrews. Prior.*
3. Higheſt in dignity. *Daniel.*
4. Great; excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*

FIRST. *ad.*
1. Before any thing elſe; earlieſt. *Dryden.*
2. Before any other conſideration. *Bacon.*
3. At the beginning; at firſt. *Bentley.*

FIRST-GOT. } *ſ.* [from *firſt* and
FIRST-BEGO'TTEN. } *begot.*] The eldeſt of children. *Milton.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *ſ.* [*firſt* and *fruits.*]
1. What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind. *Prior.*
2. The firſt profits of any thing. *Bacon.*
3. The earlieſt effect of any thing. *Milton.*

FI'RSTLING. *a.* [from *firſt.*] That which is firſt produced or brought forth. *Deuteronomy.*

FI'RSTLING. *ſ.* [from *firſt.*]
1. The firſt produce or offſpring. *Milton.*
2. The thing firſt thought or done. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'SCAL. *ſ.* [from *fiſcus*, Lat.] Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.*

FISH. *ſ.* [ꝼɪſc, Saxon.] An animal that inhabits the water. *Shakeſpeare. Creech.*

To FISH. *v. n.*
1. To be employed in catching fiſhes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FISH. *v. a.* To ſearch water in queſt of fiſh. *Swift.*

FISH-HOOK. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *hook.*] A hook baited. *Grew.*

FISH-POND. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *pond.*] A ſmall pool for fiſh. *Mortimer.*

FI'SHER.

FI'SHER. *ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] One who is employed in catching fiſh. *Sandys.*

FI'SHERBOAT. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *man.*] One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh. *Waller.*

FI'SHERTOWN. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *town.*] A town inhabited by fiſhermen. *Clarendon.*

FI'SHERS-COAT. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *coat.*] A coat worn by a fiſher. *Job.*

FI'SHERY. *ſ.* [from *fiſher.*] The buſineſs of catching fiſh. *Addiſon.*

FI'SHFUL. *a.* [from *fiſh.*] Abounding with fiſh. *Camden.*

To FI'SHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fiſh*] To turn to fiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'SHING. *ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] Commodity of taking fiſh. *Spenſer.*

FI'SHKETTLE. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *kettle.*] A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending. *Grew.*

FI'SHMEAL. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *meal.*] Diet of fiſh. *Sharp.*

FI'SHMONGER. *ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] A dealer in fiſh. *Carew.*

FI'SHY. *a.* [from *fiſh.*]

1. Conſiſting of fiſh. *Pope.*
2. Having the qualities of a fiſh. *Brown.*

FISSILE. *a.* [*fiſſilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft. *Newton.*

FISSI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fiſſile.*] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *ſ.* [*fiſſura*, Latin; *fiſſure*, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*

To FI'SSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fiſſure. *Wiſeman.*

FIST. *ſ.* [ꝼyſt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Denham.*

To FIST. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Dryden.*
2. To gripe with the fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'STINUT. *ſ.* A piſtachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS. *ſ.* [*fiſt* and *cuff.*] Battle with the fiſt. *More.*

FI'STULA. *ſ.* [*fiſtule*, French.]

1. A ſinuous ulcer callous within. *Wiſeman.*
2. FISTULA *Lachrymalis.* A diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe, which obſtructs the natural progreſs of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheeks. *Sharp.*

FI'STULAR. *a.* [from *fiſtula.*] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *a.* [*fiſtuleux*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fiſtula. *Wiſeman.*

FIT. *ſ.*

1. A paroxyſm or exacerbation of any intermittent diſtemper, *Sharp.*
2. Any ſhort return after intermiſſion; interval. *Rogers.*
3. Any violent affection of mind or body. *Spenſer.*
4. Diſorder; diſtemperature. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children.

FIT. *a.*

1. Qualified; proper. *Cowley.*
2. Convenient; meet; proper; right. *Boyle.*

To FIT. *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemiſh.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to ſuit one thing to another. *Denham.*
2. To accommodate a perſon with any thing. *Wiſeman.*
3. To be adapted to; to ſuit any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To* FIT *out.* To furniſh; to equip. *Dryden.*
5. *To* FIT *up.* To furniſh; to make proper for uſe. *Pope.*

To FIT. *v. a.* To be proper; to be fit. *Pope.*

FITCH. *ſ.* A ſmall kind of wild pea. *Tuſſer.*

FI'TCHAT. } *ſ.* [*fiſſau*, Fr.] A ſtinking
FI'TCHEW. } little beaſt, that robs the henrooſt and warren.

FI'TFUL. *a.* [*fit* and *full.*] Varied by paroxyſms. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'TLY. *ad.* [from *fit.*]

1. Properly; juſtly; reaſonably. *Tillotſon.*
2. Commodiouſly; meetly. *Donne.*

FI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs; reaſonableneſs, *Hooker.*
2. Convenience; commodity; the ſtate of being fit. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing. *Mortimer.*
2. A ſmall piece.

FITZ. *ſ.* [Norman.] A ſon: as, *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *a.* [ꝼif, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten. *Dryden.*

FIVELE'AVED *Graſs.* *ſ.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

FIVES. *ſ.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.
2. A diſeaſe of horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French.]

1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable. *Milton.*
2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably. *Temple.*

3. To

3. To direct without variation. *Dryden.*
4. To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*
5. To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.*
6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*
1. To determine the resolution. *Locke.*
2. To rest; to cease to wander. *Waller.*
3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable. *Bacon.*

FIXA'TION. s. [French.]
1. Stability; firmness; steadiness. *King Charles.*
2. Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*
3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion. *Watts.*
4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility. *Bacon.*
5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness. *Glanville.*

FI'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *fixed.*] Certainly; firmly. *Locke.*

FI'XEDNESS. *s.* [from *fixed.*]
1. Stability; firmness.
2. Want or loss of volatility. *Locke.*
3. Solidity; coherence of parts. *Bentley.*
4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution. *King Charles.*

FIXI'DITY. *s.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*

FI'XITY. *s.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts. *Newton.*

FI'XURE. *s.* [from *fix.*]
1. Position. *Shakespeare.*
2. Stable pressure. *Shakespeare.*
3. Firmness; stable state. *Shakespeare.*

FIZGIG. *s.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

FLA'BBY. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm. *Arbuthnot.*

FLA'BILE. *a.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Subject to be blown.

FLA'CCID. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense. *Holder.*

FLACCI'DITY. *s.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wiseman.*

To FLAG. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch.]
1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension. *Boyle.*
2. To grow spiritless or dejected. *Swift.*
3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour. *Ben. Johnson.*

To FLAG. *v. a.*
1. To let fall; to suffer to droop. *Prior.*
2. To lay with broad stone. *Sandys.*

FLAG. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Sandys.*
2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land forces. *Temple.*
3. A species of stone used to smooth pavements. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM. *s.* [from *flag* and *broom.*] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER. *s.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a squadron. *Addison.*

FLAG-SHIP. *s.* [*flag* and *ship.*] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *s.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watry places among flags or sedges. *Walton.*

FLA'GELET. *s.* [*flageolet*, French.] A small flute. *More.*

FLAGELLA'TION. *s.* The use of the scourge. *Garth.*

FLA'GGINESS. *s.* [from *flaggy.*] Laxity; limberness.

FLA'GGY. *a.* [from *flag.*]
1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense. *Dryden.*
2. Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *flagitium*, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious. *Roscommon.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedness; villany.

FLA'GON. *s.* [*flacon*, French.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roscommon.*

FLA'GRANCY. *s.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning heat; fire. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT. *a.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]
1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*
2. Glowing; flushed. *Pope.*
3. Red; imprinted red. *Prior.*
4. Notorious; flaming. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION. *s.* [*flagro*, Lat.] Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *s.* [*flag* and *staff.*] The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. *s.* [*flagellum*, Latin.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dryden.*

FLAKE. *s.* [*floccus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing that appears loosely put together. *Grew.*
2. A stratum; layer; lamina. *Sandys.*

FLA'KY. *a.* [from *flake.*]
1. Loosely hanging together. *Blackmore.*
2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *s.* A falsehood; a lye; an illusory pretext. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. *South.*

FLA'MBEAU. s. [French.] A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

FLAME. *s.* [*flamma*, Latin.]
1. Light emitted from fire. *Cowley.*
2. Fire. *Cowley.*
3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy. *Waller.*
4. Ardour of inclination. *Pope.*
5. Passion of love. *Cowley.*

To FLAME. *v. n.*
1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. *Milton.*
2. To

2. To ſhine like flame. *Prior.*
3. To break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAMECO'LOURED. *a.* [*flame* and *colour.*] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN. ſ. [Latin.] A prieſt; one that officiates in ſolemn offices. *Pope.*

FLAMMA'TION. *ſ.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of ſetting on flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*flamma*, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *a.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame.

FLA'MY. *a.* [from *flame.*]
1. Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.*
2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*

FLANK. *ſ.* [*flanc*, French.]
1. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacham.*
2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly. *Pope.*
3. The ſide of any army or fleet. *Hayward.*
4. [In fortification.] That part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. n.*
1. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet.
2. To be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide; to be on the ſide. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER. *ſ.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault. *Knolles.*

To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*gwlanen*, Welſh.] A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLAP. *ſ.* [læppe, Saxon.]
1. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe. *Sharp.*
2. The motion of any thing broad and looſe.
3. A diſeaſe in horſes. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a* [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To move with a flap or noiſe. *Dryden. Tickell.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*
1. To ply the wings with noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *ſ.*
1. A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy.
2. The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow; to devour. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLAPE'ARED. *a.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having looſe and broad ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *fladeren*, to flutter, Dutch.]
1. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhew. *Shak.*
2. To glitter with tranſient luſtre. *Herbert.*
3. To glitter offenſively. *Milton.*
4. To be in too much light. *Prior.*

FLASH. [φλὸξ, *Minſhew.*]
1. Sudden, quick, tranſitory blaze. *Roſcommon.*
2. Sudden burſt of wit or merriment. *Raleigh.*
3. A ſhort tranſient ſtate. *Bacon.*
4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*
1. To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame. *Boyle.*
2. To burſt out into any kind of violence. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton.*

To FLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike up large bodies of water. *Carew.*

FLA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *flaſh.*] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHLY. *ad.* [from *flaſhy.*] With empty ſhow.

FLA'SHY. *a.* [from *flaſh.*]
1. Empty; not ſolid; ſhowy; without ſubſtance. *Digby.*
2. Inſipid; without force or ſpirit. *Bacon.*

FLASK. *ſ.* [*flaſque*, Fr.]
1. A bottle; a veſſel. *King.*
2. A powder-horn. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'SKET. *ſ.* [from *flaſk.*] A veſſel in which viands are ſerved. *Pope.*

FLAT. *a.* [*plat*, Fr.]
1. Horizontally level, without inclination. *Addiſon.*
2. Smooth; without protuberances. *Bacon.*
3. Without elevation. *Milton.*
4. Level with the ground. *South.*
5. Lying horizontally proſtrate; lying alone. *Daniel.*
6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.
7. Taſteleſs; inſipid; dead. *Phillips.*
8. Dull; unanimated; frigid. *Bacon.*
9. Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs; dejected. *Milton.*
10. Unpleaſing; taſteleſs. *Atterbury.*
11. Peremptory; abſolute; downright. *Spenſer. Herbert.*
12. Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in ſound. *Bacon.*

FLAT. *ſ.*
1. A level; an extended plane. *Watton.*
2. Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton.*
3. A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Shallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea where the water is not deep. *Raleigh.*
5. The broad ſide of a blade. *Dryden.*
6. Depreſſion of thought or language. *Dryden.*
7. A ſurface without relief, or prominences. *Bentley.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To level; to depreſs; to make broad and ſmooth. *Creech.*
2. To make vapid. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. *v. n.*
1. To grow flat; oppoſed to ſwell. *Temple.*
2. To render unanimated or vapid. *King Charles.*

FLA'TLONG. *ad.* [*flat* and *long.*] With the flat downward; not edgewiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'TLY. *ad.* [from *flat.*]
1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence of elevation.
3. Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel.*

FLA'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *flat.*]
1. Evenneſs; level extenſion.
2. Want of relief or prominence. *Addiſon.*
3. Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs. *Mortimer.*
4. Dejection of ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Dejection of mind; want of life.
6. Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidity. *Collier.*
7. The contrary to ſhrilneſs or acuteneſs of ſound. *Bacon.*

To FLA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *flat.*]
1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and inſipid. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *flat.*] The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER. *v. a.* [*flater*, Fr.]
1. To ſooth with praiſes; to pleaſe with blandiſhments. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To praiſe falſely. *Young.*
3. To pleaſe; to ſooth. *Dryden.*
4. To raiſe falſe hopes. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift.*

FLA'TTERY. *ſ.* [*flaterie*, French.] Falſe praiſe; artful obſequiouſneſs. *Young.*

FLA'TTISH, *a.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; aproaching to flatneſs. *Woodward.*

FLA'TULENCY. *ſ.* [from *flatulent.*]
1. Windineſs; fulneſs of wind. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs. *Glanville.*

FLA'TULENT. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Latin.]
1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*

FLATUO'SITY. *ſ.* [*flatuoſité*, Fr.] Windineſs; fullneſs of air. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS. *a.* [from *flatus*, Lat.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS. ſ. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

FLA'TWISE. *ad.* With the flat downward; not the edge. *Woodward.*

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*
1. To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel. *Boyle.*
2. To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying. *Pope.*

FLAUNT. *ſ.* Any thing looſe and airy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'VOUR. *ſ.*
1. Power of pleaſing the taſte. *Addiſon.*
2. Sweetneſs to the ſmell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOUROUS. *a.* [from *flavour.*]
1. Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *ſ.*
1. A crack or breach in any thing. *Boyle.*
2. A fault; defect. *Dryden.*
3. A ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt. *Chapman.*
4. A tumult; a tempeſtuous uproar. *Dryden.*
5. A ſudden commotion of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break; to crack; to damage with fiſſure. *Boyle.*
2. To break; to violate. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'WLESS. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN. *ſ.* [flena, Saxon.] A ſort of cuſtard; a pie baked in a diſh.

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To ſcrape or pare a ſkin. *Ainſworth.*

FLA'WY. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *ſ.* [flæx, flex, Saxon.]
1. The ſiorous plant of which the fineſt thread is made. *Miller.*
2. The fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner. *Dryden.*

FLA'XCOMB. *ſ.* [*flax* and *comb.*] The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *ſ.* [*flax* and *dreſs.*] He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA'XEN. *a.* [from *flax.*]
1. Made of flax. *Sharp.*

2. Fair, long and flowing. *Addiſon.*

FLA'XWEED. *ſ.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrip of the ſkin. *Raleigh.*

2. To take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *flay.*] He that ſtrips off the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA. *ſ.* [flea, Saxon.] A ſmall red inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping. *Bacon.*

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *ſ.* [*flea* and *bane.*] A plant.

FLE'ABITE. } *ſ.* [*flea* and *bite.*]
FLE'ABITING. }

1. Red marks cauſed by fleas. *Wiſeman.*

2. A ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *a.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthleſs. *Cleaveland.*

FLEAK. *ſ.* [from *floccus*, Latin.] A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt. *More.*

FLEAM. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *ſ.* [*flea* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a ſpot.] To ſpot; to ſtreak; to ſtripe; to dapple. *Sandys.*

To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck.*] To ſpot; to mark with ſtrokes or touches. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLED. The preterite and participle of *flee.* *Prior.*

FLEDGE. *a.* [*ſtederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furniſh with wings; to ſupply with feathers. *Pope.*

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled.* To run from danger; to have recourſe to ſhelter. *Geneſis. Tillotſon.*

FLEECE *ſ.* [fl'ȳr. fleor, Saxon.] As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep. *Shakeſp.*

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a ſheep.

2. To ſtrip; to pull; to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of his wool. *Addiſon.*

FLE'ECED. *a.* [from *fleece.*] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenſer.*

FLE'ECY. *a.* [from *fleece.*] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior.*

To FLEER. *v. n.* [fleanian, to triſle, Saxon.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jeſt with inſolence and contempt. *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Burnet.*

FLEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *fleer.*] A mocker; a fawner.

FLEET. Fleot. Flot. Are all derived from the Saxon fleot, which ſignifies a bay or gulph. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FLEET. *ſ.* [flota, Saxon.] A company of ſhips; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET. *ſ.* [fleot, Saxon.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET. *a.*

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. *Shakeſpeare. Clarendon.*

2. [In the huſbandry of ſome provinces.] Light; ſuperficially fruitful. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the ſurface. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET. *v. n.* [flotan, Saxon.]

1. To fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be in a tranſient ſtate. *Digby. Waller.*

To FLEET. *v. a.*

1. To ſkim the water. *Spenſer.*

2. To live merrily, or paſs time away lightly. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [In the country.] To ſkim milk.

FLE'ETINGDISH. *ſ.* [from *fleet* and *diſh.*] A ſkimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with ſwift pace.

FLE'ETNESS. *ſ.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity.

FLESH. *ſ.* [fleſc, Saxon.]

1. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul. *Davies.*

2. The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons. *New Teſtament.*

3. Animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable. *Locke.*

4. The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature. *Geneſis.*

6. Carnality; corporal appetites. *Smalridge.*

7. A carnal ſtate; worldly diſpoſition. *Romans.*

8. Near relation. *Geneſis.*

9. The outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type *the fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the ſpirit.* This is frequent in St. *Paul.* *John.*

To FLESH. *v. a.*

1. To imitate. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To harden; to eſtabliſh in any practice. *Sidney.*

3. To glut; to ſatiate. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLE'SHBROATH. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *broath.*] Broath made by decocting fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

FLE'SH-

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *colour.*] The colour of fleſh. *Locke.*

FLE'SHFLY. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *fly.*] A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſites her eggs in it. *Ray.*

FLE'SHHOOK. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *hook.*] A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron. *Samuel.*

FLE'SHLESS. *a.* [from *fleſh.*] Without fleſh.

FLES'HLINESS. *ſ.* [from *fleſhly.*] Carnal paſſions or appetites. *Aſcham.*

FLE'SHLY. *a.* [from *fleſh.*]
1. Corporeal. *Denham.*
2. Carnal; laſcivious. *Milton.*
3. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*
4. Human; not celeſtial; not ſpiritual. *Milton.*

FLE'SHMEAT. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *meat.*] Animal food; the fleſh of animals prepared for food. *Floyer.*

FLE'SHMENT. *ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation. *Shakeſp.*

FLE'SHMONGER. *ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] One who deals in fleſh; a pimp. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLE'SHPOT. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked; thence plenty of fleſh. *Taylor.*

FLE'SHQUAKE. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *quake.*] A tremor of the body. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FLE'SHY. *a.* [from *fleſh.*]
1. Plump; full of fleſh; fat; muſculous. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *flechc*, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*

FLET. *participle paſſive* of *To fleet.* Skimmed. *Mortimer.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly.* *Pope.*

FLEW. *ſ.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLE'WED. *a.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLEXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind.

FLEXIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*flexibilité*, French.]
1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.*
2. Eaſineſs to be perſuaded; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*

FLE'XIBLE. *a.* [*flexibilis*, Latin.]
1. Poſſible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not ſtiff. *Bacon.*
2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obſequious. *Bacon.*
3. Ductile; manageable. *Locke.*
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *flexible.*]
1. Poſſibility to be bent; not brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be bent. *King Charles.*
2. Facility; obſequiouſneſs; compliance.
3. Ductility; manageableneſs. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE. *a.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; eaſily bent; obſequious to any power or impulſe. *Thomſon.*

FLE'XION. *ſ.* [*flexio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.*
3. A turn toward any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

FLE'XOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS. *a.* [*flexuoſus*, Latin.]
1. Winding tortuous. *Digby.*
2. Variable: not ſteady. *Bacon.*

FLE'XURE. *ſ.* [*flexura*, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*
2. The act of bending. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The part; the joint. *Sandys.*
4. Obſequious or ſervile cringe. *Shakeſp.*

To FLI'CKER. *v. a.* [*flighteren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That part of a machine, which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *ſ.* [from *To fly.*]
1. The act of flying or running from danger. *Denham.*
2. Removal to another place. *Dryden.*
3. The act of uſing wings; volation. *Spenſer.*
4. Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Eſdras.*
5. A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.*
6. The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon: as, the harveſt *flight* of pigeons.
7. A volley; a ſhower. *Chevy Chaſe.*
8. The ſpace paſt by flying.
9. Heat of imagination; ſally of the ſoul. *Denham.*
10. Excurſion. *Tillotſon.*
11. The power of flying. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLI'GHTY. *a.* [from *flight.*]
1. Fleeting; ſwift. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY. *a.*
1. Weak: feeble.
2. Mean; ſpiritleſs; without force. *Poſe.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling. Skinner.*]
1. To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking. *South.*
2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſignifies to fail.

FLI'NCHER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To

To FLING. preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Latin. *Skinner.*]

1. To caſt from the hand; to throw. *Dryden.*
2. To dart; to caſt with violence. *Denham.*
3. To ſcatter. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To move forcibly. *Addiſon.*
6. To eject; to diſmiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To caſt reproach. *Addiſon.*
8. To force into another condition. *Spenſer.*
9. *To* FLING *down.* To demoliſh; to ruin. *Woodward.*
10. *To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chace. *Addiſon.*

To FLING. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *Tillotſon.*
2. *To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a caſt.
2. A gibe; a ſneer; a contemptuous remark. *Addiſon.*

FLI'NGER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *ſ.* [flint, Saxon.]

1. A ſemi-pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a blackiſh grey, of one ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins, and naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. *Hill, Cleaveland.*
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenſer.*

FLI'NTY. *a.* [from *flint.*]

1. Made of flint; ſtrong. *Dryden.*
2. Full of ſtones. *Bacon.*
3. Hard of heart; cruel; ſavage; inexorable. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLIP. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar. *Dennis.*

FLI'PPANT. *a.*

1. Nimble; moveable. It is uſed only of the act of ſpeech. *Addiſon.*
2. Pert; talkative. *Thomſon.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v. a.*

1. To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickneſs. *Dorſet.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elaſtick motion. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſudden trick. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. A pert huſſey. *Addiſon.*

FLIRTA'TION. *ſ.* A quick ſprightly motion. *Pope.*

To FLIT. *v. n.* [*flitter*, Daniſh.]

1. To fly away. *Spenſer.*
2. To remove; to migrate. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*
4. To be flux or unſtable. *Dryden.*

FLIT. *a.* [from *fleet.*] Swift; nimble; quick. *Spenſer.*

FLITCH. *ſ.* [flicce, Saxon.] The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured. *Swift.*

FLI'TTERMOUSE. *ſ.* The bat.

FLI'TTING. *ſ.* [flit, Saxon.] An offence; a fault. *Pſalms.*

FLIX. *ſ.* [corrupted from *flax.*] Down; fur; ſoft hair. *Dryden.*

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]

1. To ſwim on the ſurface of the water. *Phillips.*
2. To move without labour in a fluid. *Pope.*
3. To paſs with a light irregular courſe. *Locke.*

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water. *Addiſon.*

FLOAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker.*
2. Any body ſo contrived or formed as to ſwim upon the water. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The cork or quill by which the angler diſcovers the bite. *Walton.*
4. A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ATY. *a.* Buoyant and ſwimming atop. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK. *ſ.* [flocc, Saxon.]

1. A company; uſually a company of birds or beaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed from *herds*, which are oxen. *Addiſon.*
3. A body of men. *Maccabees.*
4. A lock of wool. *Dryden.*

To FLOCK. *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knolles. Suckling.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To laſh; to whip. *Swift.*

FLONG. *participle paſſive*, from *To fling*, uſed by *Spenſer.*

FLOOD. *ſ.* [flod, Saxon.]

1. A body of water; the ſea; a river. *Milton.*
2. A deluge; an inundation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Flow; flux; not ebb. *Davies.*
4. Catamenia. *Harvey.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ODGATE. *ſ.* [*flood* and *gate.*] Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure. *Sidney.*

FLOOK. *ſ.* [*pflug*, a plough, Germ.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR. *ſ.* [flop, flope, Saxon.]
1. The pavement. *Sidney.*
2. A ſtory; a flight of rooms. *B. Johnſon.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor. *Chronicles.*

FLO'ORING. *ſ.* [from *floor.*] Bottom; floor. *Addiſon.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap.*] To clap the wings with noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLO'RAL. *a.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

FLO'RENCE. *ſ.* [from the city *Florence*] A kind of cloth.

FLO'REN. *ſ.* A gold coin of Edward III. in value ſix ſhillings.

FLO'RET. *ſ.* [*fleurette*, Fr.] A ſmall imperfect flower.

FLO'RID. *a.* [*floridus*, Latin.]
1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
2. Bright in colour; flushed with red. *Taylor.*
3. Embelliſhed; ſplendid. *Dryden.*

FLORI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *florid.*] Freſhneſs of colour. *Floyer.*

FLORIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *florid.*]
1. Freſhneſs of colour.
2. Embelliſhment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*

FLORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN. ſ. [French.] A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 *s.* 4 *d.* that of Spain 4 *s.* 4 *d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 *s.* 6 *d.* that of Holland 2 *s.* *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST. *ſ.* [*fleuriſte*, Fr.] A cultivater of flowers. *Pope.*

FLO'RULENT. *a.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; bloſſoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. *a.* [*floſculus*, Latin.] Compoſed of flowers. *Brown.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To ſkim. *Tuſſer.*

FLO'TSON. *ſ.* [from *flote.*] Goods that ſwim without an owner on the ſea. *Skinner.*

FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote.*] Skimmed.

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonſen*, Dutch.]
1. To move with violence in the water or mire. *Addiſon.*
2. To move with weight and tumult. *Prior.*
3. To move with paſſionate agitation. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces. *Addiſon.*

FLOUNCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER. *ſ.* [*flynder*, Daniſh.] The name of a ſmall flat fiſh. *Camden.*

To FLO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dryden.*

To FLO'URISH. *v. n.* [*floreo*, Latin.]
1. To be in vigour; not to fade. *Pope.*
2. To be in a proſperous ſtate. *Dryden.*
3. To uſe florid language. *Baker.*
4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines. *Pope.*
5. To boaſt; to brag.
6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton.*
2. To adorn with figures of needle work.
3. To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon.*
4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Craſhaw.*
5. To adorn with embelliſhments of language. *Bacon.*
6. To adorn; to embelliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLOU'RISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bravery; beauty. *Craſhaw.*
2. An oſtentatious embelliſhment; ambitious copiouſneſs. *Bacon. More.*
3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*

FLO'URISHER. *ſ.* [from *flouriſh.*] One that is in prime or in proſperity. *Chapman.*

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch.] To mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Walton.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult. *Calamy.*

FLO'UTER. *ſ.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [plopan, Saxon.]
1. To run or ſpread as water. *Swift.*
2. To run: oppoſed to ſtanding waters. *Dryden.*
3. To riſe; not to ebb. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To melt. *Iſaiah.*
5. To proceed; to iſſue. *South.*
6. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity: as, a *flowing* period. *Hakewell.*
7. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly. *Prior.*
8. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.*
9. To be copious; to be full. *Pope.*
10. To hang looſe and waving. *Spectator.*

To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mortimer.*

FLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The riſe of water; not the ebb. *Brown.*
2. A ſudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.*
3. A ſtream of diction. *South.*

FLO'WER. *ſ.* [*fleur*, French.]
1. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds. *Cowley.*

2. An

2. An ornament; an embelliſhment. *Hakewill.*
3. The prime; the flouriſhing part. *Pope.*
3. The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenſer.*
5. The moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing. *Addiſon.*
6. That which is moſt diſtinguiſhed for any thing valuable. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLO'WER *de luce. ſ.* A bulbous iris. *Peacham.*

To FLO'WER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French.]
1. To be in flower; to be in bloſſom. *Pope.*
2. To be in the prime; to flouriſh. *Spenſer.*
3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon.*
4. To come as cream from the ſurface. *Milton.*

To FLO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE. *ſ.* [from *flower.*] Store of flowers.

FLO'WERET. *ſ.* [*fleuret*, Fr.] A flowet; a ſmall flower. *Dryden.*

FLO'WERGARDEN. *ſ.* [*flower* and *garden.*] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer.*

FLO'WERINESS. *ſ.* [from *flowery.*]
1. The ſtate of abounding in flowers.
2. Floridneſs of ſpeech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FLO'WERY. *a.* [from *flower.*] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. *Milton.*

FLO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *flow.*] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK. *ſ.* A flounder. *Carew.*

FLO'WKWORT. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. participle of *fly* or *flee.*
1. Gone away.
2. Puffed; inflated: elate. *Milton.*

FLU'CTUANT. *a.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]
1. To roll to and again as water in agitation. *Blackmore.*
2. To float backward and forward.
3. To move with uncertain and haſty motion. *Milton.*
4. To be in an uncertain ſtate. *Addiſon.*
5. To be irreſolute.

FLUCTUA'TION. *ſ.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin.]
1. The alternate motion of the water. *Brown.*
2. Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air.
2. Soft down or fur.

FLUE'LLIN. *ſ.* The herb ſpeedwell.

FLU'ENCY. *ſ.* [from *fluent.*]
1. The quality of flowing; ſmoothneſs; freedom from harſhneſs or aſperity. *Garth.*
2. Readineſs; copiouſneſs; volubility. *King Charles.*
3. Affluence; abundance. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT. *a.* [*fluens*, Latin]
1. Liquid. *Bacon.*
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray.*
3. Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon.*

FLU'ENT. *ſ.* Stream; running water. *Phillips.*

FLU'ID. *a.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts eaſily ſeparable; not ſolid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID. *ſ.* [In phyſick.] Any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUI'DITY. *ſ.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid.*] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity. *Newton.*

FLU'IDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fluid.*] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability. *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *ſ.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal. *Locke.*

FLUNG. *participle* and *preterite* of *fling.* *Addiſon.*

FLU'OR. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A fluid ſtate. *Newton.*
2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *ſ.*
1. A guſt or ſtorm of wind; a haſty blaſt. *Swift.*
2. Hurry.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyſen*, Dutch.]
1. To flow with violence. *Mortimer.*
2. To come in haſte. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. To glow in the ſkin. *Collier.*
4. To ſhine. *Spenſer.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*
1. To colour; to redden. *Addiſon.*
2. To elate; to elevate. *Atterbury.*

FLUSH. *a.*
1. Freſh; full of vigour. *Cleaveland.*
2. Affluent; abounding. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUSH. *ſ.*
1. Afflux; ſudden impulſe; violent flow. *Rogers.*
2. Cards all of a ſort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To fluſh.*] To make hot and roſy with drinking. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLUTE. *ſ.* [*flute*, French.]
1. A muſical pipe; a pipe with ſtops for the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER. *v. n.* [flotrepan, Saxon.]
1. To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To move about with great ſhow and buſtle. *Grew.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope.*

4. To move irregularly. *Howel.*

To FLU'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLU'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation. *Addiſon.*
2. Hurry; tumult; diſorder of mind.
3. Confuſion; irregular poſition.

FLUVIA'TICK. *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing; paſſage. *Digby.*
2. The ſtate of paſſing away and giving place to others. *Brown.*
3. Any flow or iſſue of matter. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux. *Hallifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Concourſe; confluence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. The ſtate of being melted.
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX. *a.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconſtant; not durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt.
2. To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting. *South.*

FLUXI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts. *Boyle.*

FLU'XION. *ſ.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows.
3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick of analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities. *Harris.*

To FLY. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*.

1. To move through the air with wings. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To paſs through the air. *Job.*
3. To paſs away. *Prior.*
4. To paſs ſwiftly. *Dryden.*
5. To ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To move with rapidity. *Waller.*
7. To burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion. *Swift.*
8. To break; to ſhiver.
9. To run away; to attempt eſcape. *Dryden.*
10. *To* FLY *in the face.* To inſult. *Swift.*
11. To act in defiance. *Dryden.*
12. *To* FLY *off.* To revolt. *Addiſon.*
13. *To* FLY *out.* To burſt into paſſion. *Ben. Johnſon.*
14. *To* FLY *out.* To break out into licence. *Dryden.*
15. *To* FLY *out.* To ſtart violently from any direction. *Bentley.*
16. *To let* FLY. To diſcharge. *Granville.*

To FLY. *v. a.*

1. To ſhun; to avoid; to decline. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To refuſe aſſociation with. *Dryden.*
3. To quit by flight. *Dryden.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*

FLY. *ſ.* [ꝑleoȝe, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall winged inſect. *Locke.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the reſt. *Wilkins.*
3. FLY, in a compaſs. That part which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow.*] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stilling fleet.*

FLY'BOAT. *ſ.* [*fly* and *boat.*] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *ſ.* [*fly* and *catch.*] One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*

FLY'ER. *ſ.* [from *fly.*]

1. One that flies or runs away. *Sandys.*
2. One that uſes wings.
3. The fly of a jack.

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fiſh.*] To angle with a hook baited with a fly. *Walton.*

FOAL. *ſ.* [ꝑola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen. The cuſtom now is to uſe *colt* for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare. *Spenſer.*

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal. *May.*

FO'ALBIT. *ſ.* A plant.

FOAM. *ſ.* [ꝑam, Saxon.] The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; ſpume. *Hoſea.*

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mark.*

FO'AMY. *a.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*

FOB. *ſ.* [*ſuppe*, German.] A ſmall pocket. *Hudibras.*

To FOB. *v. a.* [*ſuppen*, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *To* FOB *off.* To ſhift off; to put aſide with an artifice. *Addiſon.*

FO'CAL. *a.* [from *focus*, Latin.] Belonging to the focus. *Denham.*

FO'CIL. *ſ.* [*focile*, French.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt. *Wiſeman.*

FOCILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; ſupport. *Dict.*

FO'CUS. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is the

the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs. *Harris. Newton.*

2. Focus *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum.* *Harris.*

3. Focus *of an Ellipſis.* A point toward each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

FO'DDER. *ſ.* [ꝼ ꝺne, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter. *Knolles.*

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*

FO'DDERER. *ſ.* [from *fodder.*] He who ſodders cattle.

FOE. *ſ.* [ꝼah, Saxon.]

1. An enemy in war. *Spenſer.*

2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an ill-wiſher. *Watts.*

FO'EMAN. *ſ.* [from *foe* and *man.*] Enemy in war. *Spenſer.*

FO'ETUS. ſ. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. *Quincy. Locke.*

FOG. *ſ.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water. *Raleigh.*

FOG. *ſ.* [*fogagium*, low Latin.] Aftergraſs.

FO'GGILY. *ad.* [from *foggy.*] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *foggy.*] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

FO'GGY. *a.* [from *fog.*]

1. Miſty; cloudy; dark. *Evelyn.*

2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* An interjection of abhorrence. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOIBLE. ſ. [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide. *Friend.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, old French.] To put to the worſt; to defeat. *Milton.*

FOIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miſcarriage. *Southern.*

2. Leaf gilding. *Milton.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre. *Sidney.*

4. A blunt ſword uſed in fencing. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'ILER. *ſ.* [from *foil.*] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing. *Dryden.*

FOIN. *ſ.* A thruſt; a puſh.

FO'ISON. *ſ.* [ꝼoiſon, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, French.] To inſert by forgery. *Carew.*

FO'ISTINESS. *ſ.* [from *foiſty.*] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs. *Tuſſer.*

FO'ISTY. *a.* Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD. *ſ.* [ꝼalꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which ſheep are confined. *Milton.*

2. The place where ſheep are houſed. *Raleigh.*

3. The flock of ſheep. *Dryden.*

4. A limit; a boundary. *Creech.*

5. A double; a complication; one part added to another. *Arbuthnot.*

6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated. *Matthew.*

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold. *Milton.*

2. To double; to complicate. *Collier.*

3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOLD. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind. *Kings.*

FOLIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*foliaceus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of laminæ or leaves. *Woodward.*

FO'LIAGE. *ſ.* [*folium*, Latin.] Leaves; tuft of leaves. *Addiſon.*

To FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, Latin.] To beat into laminas or leaves. *Newton.*

FOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [*foliatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. *Foliation* is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, the collection of thoſe fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE. *ſ.* The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.

FO'LIO. ſ. [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*

FO'LIOMORT. *a.* A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomot.* *Woodward.*

FOLK. *ſ.* [ꝼolc, Saxon.]

1. People in familiar language. *Sidney.*

2. Nations; mankind. *Pſalms.*

3. Any kind of people as diſcriminated from others. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'LKMOTE. *ſ.* A meeting of folk. *Spenſer.*

FO'LLICLE. *ſ.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats. *Brown.*

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany ſignifying the ſeed-veſſels, capſula ſeminalis, or caſe, which ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them. *Quincy.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝼolgian, Saxon.]

1. To go after; not before or ſide by ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To purſue as an enemy. *Ireland.*

3. To

3. To attend as a dependant. *Samuel.*
4. To purſue. *Dryden.*
5. To ſucceed in order of time.
6. To be conſequential, as effects.
7. To imitate; to copy. *Hooker.*
8. To obey; to obſerve. *Tillotſon.*
9. To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenſer.*
10. To attend to; to be buſied with. *Eccleſ.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. n.*
1. To come after another. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To be poſteriour in time.
3. To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe. *Locke.*
3. To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes. *Temple.*
5. To continue endeavours. *Hoſea.*

FO'LLOWER. *ſ.* [from *follow.*]
1. One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A dependant.
3. An attendant. *Pope.*
4. An aſſociate; a companion. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. One under the command of another. *Spenſer.*
6. A ſcholar; an imitator; a copyer. *Sprat.*

FO'LLY. *ſ.* [*folie*, French.]
1. Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect.
2. Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming wiſdom. *Pope.*

To FOME'NT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin.]
1. To cheriſh with heat. *Milton.*
2. To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To encourage; to ſupport; to cheriſh. *Wotton.*

FOMENTA'TION *ſ.* [*fomentation*, French.]
1. A *fomentation* is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions. *Bacon.*
2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

FOME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *foment.*] An encourager; a ſupporter. *Howel.*

FON. *ſ.* A fool; an ideot. *Spenſer.*

FOND. *ſ.*
1. Fooliſh; filly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Aſcham.*
2. Trifling; valued by folly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Fooliſhly tender; injudiciouſly indulgent. *Addiſon.*
4. Pleaſed in too great a degree; fooliſhly delighted. *Prior.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* To treat with great
To FO'NDLE. } indulgence; to careſs; to cocker. *Dryden.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to dote on. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'NDLER. *ſ.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *ſ.* [from *fond'e.*] A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed; ſomething regarded with great affection. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *ad.* [from *fond.*]
1. Fooliſhly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.*
2. With great or extreme tenderneſs. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fond.*]
1. Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs; want of ſenſe. *Spenſer.*
2. Fooliſh tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Tender paſſion. *Swift.*
4. Unreaſonable liking. *Hammond.*

FONT. *ſ.* [*fons*, Latin.] A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church. *Hooker.*

FO'NTANEL. *ſ.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An iſſue; a diſcharge opened in the body. *Wiſeman.*

FONTA'NGE. ſ. A knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dreſs. *Addiſon.*

FOOD. *ſ.* [fœ̃ban, Saxon.]
1. Victuals; proviſion for the mouth. *Waller.*
2. Any thing that nouriſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'DFUL. *a.* [*food* and *full.*] Fruitful; full of food. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY. *a.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *ſ.* [*ffol*, Welſh.]
1. One to whom nature has denied reaſon; a natural; an ideot. *Pope.*
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man. *Pſalms.*
3. A term of indignity and reproach. *Dryden.*
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jeſter. *Denham.*
5. *To play the* FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jeſter. *Sidney.*
6. *To play the* FOOL. To act like one void of common underſtanding. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. *To make a* FOOL. To diſappoint; to defeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play. *Herbert.*

To FOOL. *v. a.*
1. To treat with contempt; to diſappoint; to fruſtrate. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To infatuate. *Calamy.*
3. To cheat; as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOO'LBORN. *a.* [*fool* and *born.*] Fooliſh from the birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'LERY. *ſ.* [from *fool.*]
1. Habitual folly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An act of folly; trifling practice. *Watts.*
3. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*

FOOLHA'PPY. *a.* [*fool* and *happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenſer.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad raſhneſs. *South.*

FOOLHA'RDISE. *ſ.* Adventurouſneſs without judgment. *Spenſer.*

FOOLHA'RDY. *a.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *Howel.*

FOO'LTRAP. *ſ.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A ſnare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*

FOO'LISH. *a.* [from *fool.*]

1. Void of underſtanding; weak of intellect. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Imprudent; indiſcreet. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *Maccabees.*
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; ſinful.

FOO'LISHLY. *ad.* [from *fooliſh.*] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *fooliſh.*]

1. Folly; want of underſtanding.
2. Fooliſh practice; actual deviation from the right. *Prior.*

FOO'LSTONES. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FOOT. *ſ.* plural *feet.* [ꝼoꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The part upon which we ſtand. *Clarendon.*
2. That by which any thing is ſupported.
3. The lower part; the baſe. *Hakewill.*
4. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*
5. The act of walking. *Maccabees.*
6. *On* FOOT. Walking; without carriage. *Exodus.*
7. *On* FOOT. In a poſture of action. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. *Clarendon.*
9. State; character; condition. *Addiſon.*
10. Scheme; plan; ſettlement. *Swift.*
11. A ſtate of incipient exiſtence. *Tillotſon.*
12. A certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe. *Aſcham.*
13. A meaſure containing twelve inches. *Bacon.*
14. Step. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip. *Dryden.*
2. To walk; not ride. *South.*

To FOOT. *v. a.*

1. To ſpurn; to kick. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſettle; to begin to fix. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To tread. *Tickell.*

FOO'TBALL. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ball.*] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder caſed with leather, driven by the foot. *Waller.*

FOOT'BOY. *ſ.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery. *Boyle.*

FOO'TBRIDGE. *ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which paſſengers walk. *Sidney.*

FOO'TCLOTH. *ſ.* [*foot* and *cloth.*] A ſumpter cloth.

FOO'TED. *a.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*

FOO'TFIGHT. *ſ.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback. *Sidney.*

FOOT'HOLD. *ſ.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot. *L'Eſtrange.*

FOO'TING. *ſ.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Foundation; baſis; ſupport; root. *Locke.*
3. Place. *Dryden.*
4. Tread; walk. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Dance. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Steps; road; track. *Bacon.*
7. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment. *Clarendon.*
8. State; condition; ſettlement. *Arbuthn.*

FOO'TLICKER. *ſ.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A ſlave; an humble fawner. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'TMAN. *ſ.* [*foot* and *man.*]

1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.*
2. A low menial ſervant in livery. *Bacon.*
3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

FOO'TMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOO'TPACE. *ſ.* [*foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place. *Moxon.*
2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOO'TPAD. *ſ.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOO'TPATH. *ſ.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'TPOST. *ſ.* [*foot* and *poſt.*] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOO'TSTALL. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtall.*] A woman's ſtirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtep.*]

1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot. *Denham.*
2. Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.*
3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtool.*] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet. *Roſcommon.*

FOP. *ſ.* A ſimpleton; coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation. *Roſcommon.*

FO'PDOODLE. *ſ.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an inſignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

FO'PPERY. *ſ.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Affectation of ſhow or importance; ſhowy folly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stillingfleet.*

FO'PPISH. *a.* [from *fop.*]

1. Fooliſh; idle; vain. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Vain in ſhow; vain of dreſs. *Garth.*

FO'PPISHLY. *ad.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

FO'PPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vanity; ſhowy vanity.

FO'PPLING. *ſ.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop. *Tickell.*

FOR. *prep.* [ꝼoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Becauſe of. *Hooker. Suckling.*
2. With reſpect to; with regard to. *Stilling fleet.*
3. In the character of. *Locke.*
4. With reſemblance of. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
5. Conſidered as; in the place of. *Clarendon.*
6. For the ſake of. *Cowley.*
7. Conducive to; beneficial to. *Tillotſon.*
8. With intention of going to a certain place. *Hayward.*
9. In comparative reſpect. *Dryden.*
10. In proportion to. *Tillotſon.*
11. With appropriation to. *Shakeſp.*
12. After O an expreſſion of deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. In account of; in ſolution of. *Burnet.*
14. Inducing to as a motive. *Tillotſon.*
15. In expectation of. *Locke.*
16. Noting power of poſſibility. *Taylor.*
17. Noting dependence. *Boyle.*
18. In prevention of. *Bacon.*
19. In remedy of. *Garretſon.*
20. In exchange for. *Dryden.*
21. In place of; inſtead of. *Cowley.*
22. In ſupply of; to ſerve in the place of. *Dryden.*
23. Through a certain duration. *Roſcommon. Locke.*
24. In ſearch of; in queſt of. *Tillotſon.*
25. According to. *Boyle.*
26. Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs. *Dryden.*
27. In hope of; for the ſake of. *Shakeſp.*
28. Of tendency to; toward. *Knolles.*
29. In favour of; on the part of; on the ſide of. *Cowley.*
30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.
31. With intention of. *Tillotſon.*
32. Becoming; belonging to. *Cowley.*
33. Notwithſtanding. *Bentley.*
34. For *all.* Notwithſtanding. *South.*
35. To the uſe of; to be uſed in. *Spenſer.*
36. In conſequence of. *Dryden.*
37. In recompenſe of. *Dryden.*
38. In proportion to. *Shakeſpeare.*
39. By means of; by interpoſition of. *Hale.*
40. In regard of. *Addiſon.*

FOR. *conj.*

1. The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before. *Cowley.*
2. Becauſe; on this account that. *Spenſer.*
3. For *as much,* In regard that; in conſideration of. *Hooker.*
4. For *why.* Becauſe; for this reaſon that. *Knolles.*

To FO'RAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris,* abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wander in ſearch of proviſions. *Denham.*
3. To ravage; to feed on ſpoil. *Shakeſp.*

To FO'RAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to ſtrip. *Spenſer.*

FO'RAGE. *ſ.* [*fourage,* German and Fr. from *foris,* Latin.]

1. Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*
2. Proviſions ſought abroad. *Dryden.*
3. Proviſions in general. *Dryden.*

FORA'MINOUS. *a.* [from *foramen,* Lat.] Full of holes. *Bacon.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore,* anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn.* [ꝼoꝛbæꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To ceaſe from any thing; to intermit. *Denham.*
2. To pauſe; to delay. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To omit voluntarily; to abſtain. *Cheyne.*
4. To reſtrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Proverbs.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to omit voluntarily. *Waller. Clarendon.*
3. To ſpare; to treat with clemency. *Epheſians.*
4. To withhold. *Chroniclet.*

FORBE'ARANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*]

1. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing. *South.*
2. Intermiſſion of ſomething.
3. Command of temper. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Lenity; delay of puniſhment; mildneſs. *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. *Tuſſer.*

To FO'RBID. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid.* [ꝼoꝛbeoꝺan, Sax.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing. *Daviet.*
2. To command to forbear any thing. *Sidney.*
3. To oppoſe; to hinder. *Bacon. Dryden.*
4. To accurſe; to blaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FO'RBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORBI'DDANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition. *Milton.*

FORBI'DDENLY. *ad* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORBI'DDER. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits. *Brown.*

FORBI'DDING. *particip. a.* [from *forbid.*] Raiſing abhorrence. *Aaron Hill.*

FORCE. *ſ.* [*force,* French.]

1. Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.*
2. Violence,

2. Violence. *Dryden.*
3. Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.*
4. Validneſs; power of law. *Denham.*
5. Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.*
6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compel; to conſtrain. *Swift.*
2. To overpower by ſtrength. *Milton.*
3. To impel; to preſs. *Deuteronomy.*
4. To draw or puſh by main ſtrength. *Dryden.*
5. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.*
6. To drive by violence or power. *Decay of Piety.*
7. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*
8. To ſtorm; to take or enter by violence. *Waller.*
9. To raviſh; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
10. To conſtrain; to diſtort. *Addiſon.*
11. To man; to ſtrengthen by ſoldiers; to garriſon. *Raleigh.*
12. *To* FORCE *out.* To extort. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay ſtreſs upon. *Camden.*

FO'RCEDLY. *v. a.* [from *force.*] Violently; conſtrainedly. *Burnet.*

FO'RCEFUL. *a.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; ſtrong; impetuous. *Pope.*

FO'RCEFULLY. *ad.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuouſly.

FO'RCELESS. *a.* [from *force.*] Without force; weak; feeble.

FO'RCEPS. ſ. [Latin.] *Forceps* properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy.*

FO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *force.*]
1. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulſion. *Wilkins.*

FO'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *force.*]
1. Strong; mighty; oppoſed to weak. *Hooker.*
2. Violent; impetuous.
3. Efficacious; active; powerful. *Bacon.*
4. Prevalent; of great influence. *Raleigh.*
5. Done by force. *Swift.*
6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *forcible.*] Force; violence.

FO'RCIBLY. *ad.* [from *forcible.*]
1. Strongly; powerfully. *Tillotſon.*
2. Impetuouſly.
3. By violence; by force. *Spenſer. Hammond.*

FO'RCIPATED. *a.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and incloſe. *Derham.*

FORD. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A ſhallow part of a river. *Fairfax.*
2. The ſtream, the current. *Milton.*

To FORD. *v. a.* To paſs without ſwimming. *Raleigh.*

FO'RDABLE. *a.* [from *ford.*] Paſſable without ſwimming. *Raleigh.*

FORE. *a.* [ꝼoꝛe, Sax.] Anteriour; that which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *ad.*
1. Anteriourly. *Raleigh.*
2. *Fore* is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time.

To FOREA'RM *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need. *South.*

To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]
1. To prognoſticate; to foretel. *Dryden.*
2. To foreknow; to be preſcient of. *Pope.*

FOREBO'DER. *ſ.* [from *forebode.*]
1. A prognoſticator; a ſoothſayer. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A foreknower.

FOREBY'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; faſt by. *Spenſer.*

To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *caſt.*]
1. To ſcheme; to plan before execution. *Daniel.*
2. To adjuſt; to contrive. *Dryden.*
3. To foreſee; to provide againſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form ſchemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenſer.*

FORECA'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Contrivance before hand; antecedent policy. *Pope.*

FORECA'STER. *ſ.* [from *forecaſt.*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *caſtle.*] In a ſhip, that part where the foremaſt ſtands. *Harris. Raleigh.*

FORECHO'SEN. *part.* [*fore* and *choſen.*] Pre-elected.

FORECI'TED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before. *Arbuthnot.*

To FORECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cloſe.*]
1. To ſhut up; to preclude; to prevent. *Carew.*
2. *To* FORECLOSE *a Mortgage,* is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip. *Chapman.*

To FOREDESI'GN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *deſign.*] To plan beforehand. *Cheyne.*

To FOREDO'. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *do.*]
1. To ruin; to deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To overdo; to weary; to harraſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predeſtinate; to determine beforehand. *Pope.*

FOREE'ND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part. *Bacon.*

FOREFA'THER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *father.*] Anceſtor; one who in any degree of aſcending

cending genealogy precedes another. *Raleigh.*

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* [*fore* and *fend.*]
1. To prohibit; to avert. *Dryden.*
2. To provide for; to ſecure. *Shakeſp.*

FOREFI'NGER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index. *Brown.*

FO'REFOOT. *ſ.* plural, *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anteriour foot of a quadruped. *Peacham.*

To FOREGO'. *v. a.* [*for* and *go.*]
1. To quit; to give up; to reſign. *Locke.*
2. To go before; to be paſt. *Raleigh. Boyle.*
3. To loſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REGOER. *ſ.* [from *forego.*] Anceſtor; progenitor. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REGROUND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ground.*] The part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND. *a.* [*fore* and *hand.*]
1. The part of a horſe which is before the rider.
2. The chief part. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REHAND. *a.* A thing done too ſoon. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REHANDED. *a.* [from *fore* and *hand.*]
1. Early; timely. *Taylor.*
2. Formed in the foreparts. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD. *ſ.* [*fore* and *head.*]
1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Dryden.*
2. Impudence; confidence; aſſurance. *Collier.*

FOREHO'LDING. *ſ.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'REIGN. *a.* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Span.]
1. Not of this country; not domeſtick. *Atterbury.*
2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging. *Swift.*
3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *plantum forinſecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of juſtice.
5. Extraneous; adventitious in general. *Phillips.*

FO'REIGNER. *ſ.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a ſtranger. *Addiſon.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *ſ.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteneſs; want of relation to ſomething. *Locke.*

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof. *Camden.*

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepoſſeſſed.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have preſcience of; to foreſee. *Raleigh.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *foreknow.*] Poſſible to be known before they happen. *More.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Preſcience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Milton.*

FO'RELAND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the ſea; a cape. *Milton.*

To FORELA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*] To lay wait for; to intrap by ambuſh. *Dryden.*

To FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft any interiour part. *Spenſer.*

FO'RELOCK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head. *Milton.*

FO'REMAN. *ſ.* [*fore* and *man.*] The firſt or chief perſon. *Addiſon.*

FOREME'NTIONED. *a.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. *Addiſon.*

FO'REMOST. *a.* [from *fore.*]
1. Firſt in place. *Dryden.*
2. Firſt in dignity. *Sidney.*

FORENA'MED. *a.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FO'RENOON. *ſ.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Arbuthnot.*

FORENO'TICE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

FORE'NSICK. *a.* [*forenſis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*

To FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predeſtinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART. *ſ.* [*fore* and *part.*] The anteriour part. *Raleigh.*

FOREPA'ST. *a.* [*fore* and *paſt.*] Paſt before a certain time. *Hammond.*

FORE'POSSESSED. *v. a.* [*fore* and *poſſeſs.*] Preoccupied; prepoſſeſſed; pre-engaged. *Sanderſon.*

FO'RERANK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *rank.*] Firſt rank; front. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORERECI'TED. *a.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]
1. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following. *Dryden.*
2. To precede; to have the ſtart of. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER. *ſ.* [from *forerun.*]
1. An harbinger; a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow. *Stilling fleet. Dryden.*
2. A prognoſtick; a ſign foreſhowing any thing. *South.*

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to propheſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To

To FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*] To ſee beforehand; to ſee what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*

To FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*for* and *ſhame.*] To ſhame; to bring reproach upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RESHIP. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip. *Acts.*

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhewing thoſe behind. *Dryden.*

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*]

1. To diſcover before it happens; to predict; to prognoſticate. *Denham.*

2. To repreſent before it comes. *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight.*]

1. Preſcience; prognoſtication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenſer.*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient; provident. *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreſhow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FO'RESKIN. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce. *Cowley.*

FO'RESKIRT. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlack.*] *Spenſer.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlow.*]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit. *P. Fletch.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *ſpeak.*]

1. To predict; to foreſay. *Camden.*

2. To forbid. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORESPE'NT. *a.*

1. Waſted; tired; ſpent. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Forepaſſed; paſt. *Spenſer.*

3. Beſtowed before. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſpur.*] One that rides before. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REST. *ſ.* [*foreſt*, Fr.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody ground and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, and fowls of foreſt, chaſe, and warren, to reſt and abide in, in the ſafe protection of the king, for his pleaſure. *Cowel.*

To FORESTA'L. *v. a.* [ꝑ ꝑeꝛꝛallan, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand. *Herbert.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. *Milton.*

3. To ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another. *Spenſer.*

FORESTA'LLER. *ſ.* [from *foreſtal.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price. *Locke.*

FORESTBO'RN. *a.* [*foreſt* and *born.*] Born in a wild. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RESTER. *ſ.* [*foreſtier*, Fr.]

1. An officer of the foreſt. *Shakeſp.*

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT, FO'RESWART. *a.* [from *fore* and *ſweat*, from *ſweat.*] Spent with heat. *Sidney.*

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taſte.*]

1. To have antepaſt of; to have preſcience of.

2. To taſte before another. *Milton.*

FO'RETASTE. *ſ.* Anticipation of. *South.*

To FORETE'L. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell.*]

1. To predict; to prophely. *Dryden.*

2. To foretoken; to foreſhow.

To FORETE'L. *v. n.* To utter prophecy. *Acts.*

FORETE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *foretel.*] Predicter; foreſhower. *Boyle.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think.*] To anticipate in the mind; to have preſcience of. *Raleigh.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT. *ſ.* [from *forethink.*]

1. Preſcience; anticipation. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Provident care.

To FORETO'KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreſhow; to prognoſticate as a ſign. *Daniel.*

FORETO'KEN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Prevenient ſign; prognoſtick. *Sidney.*

FORETOO'TH. *ſ.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; the inciſor. *Ray.*

FO'RETOP. *ſ.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's headdreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig. *Dryden.*

FOREVOU'CHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOREWA'RD. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front. 1 *Mac.*

To FOREWA'RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]

1. To admoniſh beforehand. *Luke.*

2. To inform previouſly of any future event. *Milton.*

3. To caution againſt any thing beforehand. *Milton.*

To FOREWA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waſte.*] To deſolate; to deſtroy. Out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

To FOREWI'SH. *part.* [*fore* and *wiſh.*] To deſire beforehand. *Knolles.*

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; waſted by time or uſe. *Sidney.*

FO'RFEIT. *ſ.* [*forfeit*, Fr.]

1. Some-

2. Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.*
3. A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FO'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loſe by ſome breach of condition; to loſe by ſome offence. *Davies. Boyle.*

FO'RFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal ſeizure; alienated by a crime. *Pope.*

FO'RFEITABLE. *a.* [from *forfeit.*] Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt.

FO'RFEITURE. *ſ.* [*forfaiture*, French.]
1. The act of forfeiting.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine. *Taylor.*

To FORE'FEND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hanmer.*

FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgive.*

FORGE. *ſ.* [*forge*, French.]
1. The place where iron is beaten into form. *Pope.*
2. Any place where any thing is made or ſhaped. *Hooker.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]
1. To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*
2. To make by any means. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To counterfeit; to falſify. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RGER. *ſ.* [from *forge.*]
1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing. *Weſt.*

FO'RGERY. *ſ.* [from *forge.*]
1. The crime of falſification. *Stephens.*
2. Smith's work; the act of the forge. *Milton.*

To FORGE'T. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot.* [ꝑoꝛgyꝛtan, Saxon.]
1. To loſe memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.*
2. Not to attend; to neglect. *Iſaiah.*

FORGE'TFUL. *a.* [from *forget.*]
1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Cauſing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*
3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careleſs. *Hebrews. Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *forgetful.*]
1. Oblivion; ceſſation to remember; loſs of memory. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hook.*

FORGE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *forget.*]
1. One that forgets.
2. A careleſs perſon.

To FORGI'VE. *v. a. pret.* forgave; *p. p.* forgiven. [ꝑoꝛgyꝛꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To pardon a perſon; not to puniſh. *Prior.*
2. To pardon a crime. *Iſaiah.*
3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty. *Matthew.*

FORGI'VENESS. *ſ.* [ꝑoꝛgyꝛꝑeniſſe, Sax.]
1. The act of forgiving. *Daniel.*
2. Pardon of an offender. *Pr. of Manaſſeh.*
3. Pardon of an offence. *South.*
4. Tenderneſs; willingneſs to pardon. *Spratt.*
5. Remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGI'VER. *ſ.* [from *forgive.*] One who pardons.

FORGO'T. } [*part. paſſ.* of *forget.*]
FORGO'TTEN. } Not remembered. *Prior.*

To FORHA'IL. *v. a.* To harraſs; tear; torment. *Spenſer.*

FORK. *ſ.* [*fourche*, French.]
1. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed for the point of an arrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A point of a fork. *Addiſon.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

FO'RKED. *a.* [from *fork.*] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RKEDLY. *ad.* [from *forked.*] In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *forked.*] The quality of opening into two parts.

FO'RKHEAD. *ſ.* [*fork* and *head.*] Point of an arrow. *Spenſer.*

FO'RKY. *a.* [from *fork.*] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*

FORLO'RE. Deſerted; forſook; forſaken. *Fairfax.*

FORLO'RN. *a.*
1. Deſerted; deſtitute; forſaken; wretched; helpleſs. *Knolles. Fenton.*
2. Loſt; deſperate. *Spenſer.*
3. Small; deſpicable. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORLO'RN. *ſ.* A loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man.

FORLORN *Hope.* The ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to the attack, and are therefore doomed to periſh. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *ſ.* Miſery; ſolitude. *Spenſer.*

To FORLY'E. *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye.*] To lye acroſs. *Boyle.*

FORM. *ſ.* [*forma*, Latin.]
1. The external appearance of any thing; repreſentation; ſhape. *Grew.*
2. Being, as modified by a particular ſhape. *Dryden.*
3. Particular model or modification.
4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Add. Iſaiah.*
5. Regularity; method; order. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. External appearance without the eſſential qualities; empty ſhow. *Swift.*
7. Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*
8. Stated method; eſtabliſhed practice. *Hooker.*
9. A long ſeat. *Watts.*
10. A claſs; a rank of ſtudents. *Prior.*
11. The ſeat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the eſſential, ſpecifical, modification of the matter, ſo as to give it ſuch a peculiar manner of exiſtence. *Hooker.*

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]
1. To make out of materials. *Pope.*
2. To model to a particular ſhape.
3. To modify; to ſcheme; to plan. *Dryden.*
4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner.
5. To adjuſt; to ſettle. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To contrive; to join. *Rowe.*
7. To model by education or inſtitution. *Dryden.*

FORMAL. *a.* [*formel*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]
1. Ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation. *Bacon.*
2. Not ſudden; not extemporaneous. *Hooker.*
3. Regular; methodical. *Waller.*
4. External; having the appearance but not the eſſence. *Dryden.*
5. Depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom. *Pope.*
6. Having the power of making any thing what it is. *Holder. Stilling fleet.*
7. Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RMALIST. *ſ.* [*formaliſte*, French.] One who preſers appearances to reality. *South.*

FORMA'LITY. *ſ.* [*formalité*, French.]
1. Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour. *Atterbury.*
2. Solemn order, habit, or dreſs. *Swift.*
3. The quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stilling fleet.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formalizer*, Fr.]
1. To model; to modify. *Hooker.*
2. To affect formality.

FO'RMALLY. *ad.* [from *formal.*]
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ceremoniouſly; ſtifly; preciſely. *Collier.*
3. In open appearance. *Hooker.*
4. Eſſentially; characteriſtically. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*formation*, French.]
1. The act of forming or generating. *Watts.*
2. The manner in which a thing is formed. *Brown.*

FO'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plaſtick. *Bentley.*

FO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

FO'RMER. *a.* [from ꝑoꝛma, Saxon.]
1. Before another in time. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Mentioned before another. *Pope.*
3. Paſt: as, *this was the cuſtom in former times.*

FO'RMERLY. *ad.* [from *former.*] In times paſt. *Addiſon.*

FO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Latin.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick. *Dryden.*

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *formidable.*]
1. The quality of exciting terrour or dread.
2. The thing cauſing dread. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *ad.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS. *a.* [from *form.*] Shapeleſs; without regularity of form. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RMULARY. *ſ.* [*formulaire*, French.] A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models.

FO'RMULE. *ſ.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A ſet or preſcribed model.

To FO'RNICATE. *v. n.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdneſs. *Brown.*

FORNICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fornication*, French.]
1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Graunt.*
2. In ſcripture, ſometimes idolatry. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICA'TOR. *ſ.* [*fornicateur*, French.] One that has commerce with unmarried women. *Taylor.*

FORNICA'TRESS. *ſ.* A women who without marriage cohabits with a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORSA'KE. *v. a.* preter. *forſook*; part. paſſ. *forſook*, or *forſaken.* [*verſaecken*, Dut.]
1. To leave in reſentment, or diſlike. *Cowley.*
2. To leave; to go away from. *Dryden.*
3. To deſert; to fail. *Rowe.*

FORSA'KER. *ſ.* [from *forſake.*] Deſerter; one that forſakes. *Apocrypha.*

FORSOO'TH. *ad.* [ꝑoꝛꝛoðe, Saxon.]
1. In truth; certainly; very well. *Hayward.*
2. A word of honour in addreſs to women. *Guardian.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forſwore*; part. *forſworn.* [ꝑ ꝑꝛꝑæꝛꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To renounce upon oath. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deny upon oath. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forſwear himſelf*; to be perjured; to ſwear falſely. *Smith.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To ſwear falſely; to commit perjury. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORSW'EARER. *ſ.* [from *forſwear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT. *ſ.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified houſe; a caſtle. *Denham.*

FO'RTED. *a.* [from *fort.*] Furniſhed or guarded by forts. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORTH. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon; whence *further* and *furthest*.]
1. Forward; onward in time. *Spenser.*
2. Forward in place or order. *Whitgift.*
3. Abroad; out of doors, *Shakespeare.*
4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. *Spenser.*
5. Out into publick view. *Waller.*
6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. *Shakespeare.*
7. To a certain degree. *Hammond.*
8. On to the end. *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of. *Donne.*

FORTHCO'MING. *a.* [*forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not absconding. *Shakespeare.*

FORTHI'SSUING. *a.* [*forth* and *issue*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert. *Pope.*

FORHTRI'GHT. *ad.* [*forth* and *right*.] Straight forward; without flexions. *Dryden.*

FORTHWI'TH. *ad.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight. *Davies.*

FO'RTIETH. *a.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth. *Donne,*

FO'RTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fortification*, Fr.]
1. The ſcience of military architecture. *Broome.*
2. A place built for ſtrength. *Sidney.*

FO'RTIFIER. *ſ.* [from *fortify*.]
1. One who erects works for defence. *Carew.*
2. One who ſupports or ſecures. *Sidney.*

To FO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]
1. To ſtrengthen againſt atttacks by walls or works. *Shakespeare.*
2. To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney.*
3. To fix; to eſtabliſh in reſolution. *Locke.*

FORTILA'GE. *ſ.* [from *fort*.] A little fort. *Spenser.*

FO'RTIN. *ſ.* [French.] A little fort. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]
1. Courage; bravery. *Milton.*
2. Strength; force. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RTLET. *ſ.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT. *ſ.* [contracted from *fourteen night*, ꝼeoꝓꝓertyne niȝt, Saxon.] The ſpace of two weeks. *Bacon.*

FO'RTRESS. *ſ.* [*fortereſſe*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold; a fortified place. *Locke.*

FORTU'ITOUS. *a.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Latin.] Accidental; caſual. *Ray.*

FORTU'ITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accidentally; caſually; by chance. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance.

FO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; ſucceſsful. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *fortunate*.] Happily; ſucceſsfully. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *fortunate*.] Happineſs; good luck; ſucceſs. *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE. *ſ.* [*fortuna*, Latin.]
1. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shakespeare.*
2. The good or ill that befals man. *Bentley.*
3. The chance of life; means of living. *Swift.*
4. Event; ſucceſs good or bad. *Temple.*
5. Eſtate; poſſeſſions. *Shakespeare.*
6. The portion of a man or women. *Otway.*
7. Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*

To FO'RTUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come caſually to paſs. *Knolles.*

FO'RTUNED. *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK. *ſ.* [*fortune* and *book*.] A book conſulted to know fortune. *Crashaw.*

FO'RTUNEHUNTER. *ſ.* [*fortune* and *hunt*.] A man whoſe employment is to inquire after women with great portions to enrich himſelf by marrying them. *Spectator.*

To FOR'TUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell*.]
1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Walton.*
2. To reveal futurity. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. *ſ.* [*fortune* and *teller*.] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Duppa.*

FO'RTY. *a.* [ꝼeoꝓertiȝ, Six.] Four times ten.

FO'RUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Any publick place. *Watts.*

To FORWA'NDER. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander*.] To wander wildly. *Spenser.*

FORWARD. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛꝓeaꝛꝺ, Sax.] Toward; to a part or place before; onward; progreſſively. *Hooker.*

FO'RWARD. *a.* [from the adverb.]
1. Warm; earneſt. *Gal.* ii. 10.
2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.*
3. Ready; confident; preſumptuous. *Dryden.*
4. Not reſerved; not over modeſt. *Shakespeare.*
5. Premature; early ripe. *Shakespeare.*
6. Quick; ready; haſty. *Locke.*
7. Antecedent; anteriour: oppoſed to poſteriour. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferiour. *Shakeſ.*

To FO'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
1. To haſten; to quicken; to accelerate. *Swift.*
2. To patronize; to advance.

FO'RWARDER. *ſ.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; haſtily. *Atterbury.*

FO'RWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *forward.*]
1. Eagerneſs; ardour; readineſs to act. *Hooker.*
2. Quickneſs; readineſs. *Wotton.*
3. Earlineſs; early ripeneſs.
4. Confidence; aſſurance; want of modeſty. *Addiſon.*

FO'RWARDS. *ad.* Straight before; progreſſively. *Arbuthnot.*

FOSSE. *ſ.* [*foſſa*, Latin.] A ditch; a moat.

FO'SSEWAY. *ſ.* [*foſſe* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FO'SSIL. *a.* [*foſſilis*, Latin.] That which is dug out of the earth. *Woodward.*

FOSSIL. *ſ.* Many bodies, becauſe we diſcover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *foſſils.* *Locke.*

To FO'STER. *v. a.* [ꝼoꝼtꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To nurſe; to feed; to ſupport. *Cleaveland.*
2. To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney.*
3. To cheriſh; to forward. *Thomſon.*

FO'STERAGE. *ſ.* [from *foſter.*] The charge of nurſing. *Raleigh.*

FO'STERBROTER. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝼtꝛen bꝛoðeꝛ, Saxon.] One bred at the ſame pap.

FOSTERCHI'LD. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝼtꝛen cilð, Sax.] A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*

FOSTERDA'M. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *dam.*] A nurſe; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dryden.*

FOSTEREA'RTH. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow firſt in it. *Phillips.*

FOSTERER. *ſ.* [from *foſter.*] A nurſe; one who gives food in the place of a parent. *Davies.*

FO'STERFATHER. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝼtꝛenꝼaðeꝛ, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

FOSTERMO'THER. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *mother.*] A nurſe.

FO'STERSON. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *ſon.*] One fed and educated, though not the ſon by nature.

FOUGA'DE. ſ. [French.] In the art of war, a ſort of little mine in the manner of a well dug under ſome work or fortification. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight.*

FO'UGHTEN. The paſſive participle of *fight.* *Milton.*

FOUL. *a.* [ꝼul, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Till.*
2. Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Tillotſon.*
3. Wicked; deteſtable; abominable. *Hale.*
4. Not lawful. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Hateful; ugly; loathſome. *Bacon.*
6. Diſgraceful; ſhameful. *Milton.*
7. Coarſe; groſs. *Felton.*
8. Full of groſs humours; wanting purgation. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Not bright; not ſerene. *Dryden.*
10. With rough force; with unſeaſonable violence. *Clarendon.*
11. [Among ſeamen.] Entangled; as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To FOUL. *v. a.* [ꝼulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy. *Evelyn.*

FO'ULFACED. *a.* [*foul* and *faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful viſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'ULLY. *ad.* [from *foul.*] Filthily; naſtily; odiouſly. *Hayward.*

FOULMOU'THED. *a.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous; habituated to the uſe of opprobrious terms. *Addiſon.*

FO'ULNESS. *ſ.* [from *foul.*]
1. The quality of being foul; filthineſs; naſtineſs. *Wilkins.*
2. Pollution; impurity. *Bacon.*
3. Hateſulneſs; atrociouſneſs. *Sidney. Ben. Johnſon.*
4. Uglineſs; deformity. *Dryden.*
5. Diſhoneſty; want of candour. *Hammond.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle paſſive of *find.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin.]
1. To lay the baſis of any building. *Matthew.*
2. To build; to raiſe. *Davies.*
3. To eſtabliſh; to erect. *Milton.*
4. To give birth or original to; as, he *founded* an art.
5. To raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To fix firm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to caſt.

FOUNDATION. *ſ.* [*fondation*, French.]
1. The baſis or lower parts of an edifice. *Hooker.*
2. The act of fixing the baſis. *Tickell.*
3. The principles or grounds on which any notion is raiſed. *Tillotſon.*
4. Original; riſe. *Hooker.*
5. A revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe; particularly charity. *Swift.*
6. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

FO'UNDER.

FO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *found.*]
1. A builder; one who raiſes an edifice. *Waller.*
2. One who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe. *Bentley.*
3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Roſcommon.*
4. A caſter; one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds. *Grew.*

To FOUNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground. *Shakeſpeare. Dorſet.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. n.*
1. To ſink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*
2. To fail; to miſcarry. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'UNDRY. *ſ.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a caſting houſe.

FO'UNDLING. *ſ.* [from *found* of *find.*] A child expoſed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*

FO'UNDRESS. *ſ.* [from *founder.*]
1. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing.
2. A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenues.

FOUNT, FOU'NTAIN. *ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]
1. A well; a ſpring. *Milton.*
2. A ſmall baſin of ſpringing water. *Tayler.*
3. A jet; a ſpout of water. *Bacon.*
4. The head or firſt ſpring of a river. *Dryden.*
5. Original; firſt principle; firſt cauſe. *Common Prayer.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. *a.* [from *fountain.*] Without a fountain.

FO'UNTFUL. *a.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of ſprings. *Chapman.*

To FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with ſudden impetuoſity. *Camden.*

FOUR. [ꝓeopeꝛ, Saxon.] Twice two.

FOU'RBE. ſ. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *a.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told. *2 Sam.*

FOURFO'OTED. *a.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped. *Dryden.*

FOURSCO'RE. *a.* [*four* and *ſcore.*]
1. Four times twenty; eighty. *Sandys.*
2. It is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years. *Temple.*

FOURSQUA'RE. *a.* [*four* and *ſquare.*] Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*

FOURTE'EN. *a.* [ꝓeopeꝛtyn, Saxon.] Four and ten.

FOURTE'ENTH. *a.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH. *a.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the firſt after the third.

FO'URTHLY. *ad.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place. *Bacon.*

FOURWHE'ELED. *a.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*

FO'UTRA. *ſ.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a ſcoff. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOWL. *ſ.* [ꝼuȝel, Sax.] A winged animal; a bird. *Bacon.*

To FOWL. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *ſ.* [from *fowl.*] A ſportſman who purſues birds. *Phillips. Pope.*

FO'WLINGPIECE. *ſ.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds. *Mortimer.*

FOX. *ſ.* [ꝼox, Saxon.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with ſharp ears and a buſhy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or ſmall animals. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE. *ſ.* [*fox* and *caſe.*] A fox's ſkin. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'XCHASE. *ſ.* [*fox* and *chaſe.*] The purſuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*

FO'XEVIL. *ſ.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of diſeaſe in which the hair ſheds

FO'XGLOVE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FO'XHUNTER. *ſ.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spectator.*

FO'XSHIP. *ſ.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

FO'XTRAP. *ſ.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or ſnare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*

FOY, *ſ.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenſ.*

To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakeſp.*

FRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*fraction*, French.]
1. The act of breaking; the ſtate of being broken. *Burnet.*
2. A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*

FRA'CTIONAL. *a.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*

FRA'CTURE. *ſ.* [*fractura*, Latin.]
1. Breach; ſeparation of continuous parts. *Hale.*
2. The ſeparation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*

To FRA'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone. *Wiſeman.*

FRA'GILE. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]
1. Brittle; eaſily ſnapped or broken. *Denham.*
2. Weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed. *Milton.*

FRAGI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fragile.*]
1. Brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be broken. *Bacon.*
2. Weakneſs; uncertainty. *Knolles.*
3. Frailty; liableneſs to fault. *Wotton.*

FRAGMENT. *ſ.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton.*

FRA'G-

FRA'GMENTARY. *a.* [from *fragment.*] Compoſed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR. ſ. [Latin.] A noiſe; a crack; a craſh. *Sandys.*

FRA'GRANCE. } *ſ.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.]
FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetneſs of ſmell; pleaſing ſcent. *Garth.*

FRA'GRANT. *a.* [*fragrans*, Lat.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY. *ad.* [from *fragrant.*] With ſweet ſcent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL. *ſ.*
1. A baſket made of ruſhes.
2. A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]
1. Weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to caſualties. *Rogers.*
2. Weak of reſolution; liable to errour or ſeduction. *Taylor.*

FRAI'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *frail.*] Weakneſs; inſtability. *Norris.*

FRAI'LTY. *ſ.* [from *frail.*]
1. Weakneſs of reſolution; inſtability of mind. *Milton.*
2. Fault proceeding from weakneſs; ſins of infirmity. *Dryden.*

FRA'ICHEUR. ſ. [French.] Freſhneſs; coolneſs. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. ſ. [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME. *v. a.*
1. To form or fabricate by orderly conſtruction and union of various parts. *Spenſer.*
2. To fit one to another. *Abbot.*
3. To make; to compoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Tillotſon.*
5. To form to any rule or method. *Glanville.*
6. To contrive; to plan.
7. To ſettle; to ſcheme out. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members. *Dryden. Tillotſon.*
2. Any thing made ſo as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
3. Order; regularity; adjuſted ſeries or diſpoſition. *Swift.*
4. Scheme; order. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance: projection. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Mechanical conſtruction.
7. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *ſ.* [from *frame*; ꝼꝛemman, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; ſchemer.

FRA'MPOLD. *ſ.* Peeviſh; boiſterous; rugged. *Hacket.*

FRA'NCHISE. *ſ.* [*franchiſe*, French.]
1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Davies.*
3. Diſtrict; extent of juriſdiction. *Spenſer.*

To FRANCHI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchiſe; to make free. *Shakeſp.*

FRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; eaſily broken. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *ſ.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenſer.*

FRANK. *a.* [*franc*, French.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Sprat.*
2. Open; ingenious; ſincere; not reſerved.
3. Without conditions; without payment. *Hubberd's Tale.*
4. Not reſtrained; licentious. *Spenſer.*

FRANK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a ſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A letter which pays no poſtage. *Pope.*
3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Ainſworth.*
3. [from the adjective.] To exempt letters from poſtage. *Swift.*

FRA'NKINCENSE. *ſ.* [*frank* and *incenſe.*] *Frankincenſe* is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yelloviſh white colour; a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte. It is very inflammable. *Brerewood.*

FRA'NKLIN. *ſ.* [from *frank.*] A ſteward; a bailiff of land. *Spenſer.*

FRA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *frank.*]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *Bacon.*
2. Without conſtraint; without reſerve. *Clarendon.*

FRA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *frank.*]
1. Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs. *Clarendon.*
2. Liberality; bounteouſneſs.
3. Freedom from reſerve. *Sidney.*

FRANKPLE'DGE. *ſ.* [*franciplegium*, Lat.] A pledge or ſurety for freemen. *Cowel.*

FRA'NTICK. *a.* [ϕρενῖτικὸς, Greek.]
1. Mad; deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs; outrageouſly and turbulently mad. *Spenſer.*
2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion. *Hooker.*

FRA'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *frantick.*] Madly; outrageouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *frantick.*] Madneſs; fury of paſſion.

FRA-

FRATE'RNAL. *a.* [*fraternal*, Fr.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond.*

FRATE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *fraternal.*] In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*fraternité*, French.]
1. The ſtate or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Men of the ſame claſs or character. *South.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *ſ.* [*fratricide*, Fr.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *ſ.* [*fraus*, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice. *Dryden.*

FRA'UDFUL. *a.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treacherous; artful; trickiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'UDFULLY. *ad.* [from *fraudful.*] Deceitfully; artfully.

FRA'UDULENCE. } *ſ.* [*fraudulentia*,
FRA'UDULENCY. } Lat.] Deceitfulneſs; trickiſhneſs; proneneſs to artifice. *Hooker.*

FRA'UDULENT. *a.* [*frauduleux*, French; *fraudulentus*, Latin.]
1. Full of artifice; trickiſh; ſubtle; deceitful. *Milton.*
2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton.*

FRA'UDULENTLY. *ad.* [from *fraudulent.*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight.*]
1. Laden; charged. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Filled; ſtored; thronged. *Spenſer. Guardian.*

FRAUGHT. *ſ.* A freight; a cargo. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* To load; to crowd. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'UGHTAGE. *ſ.* [from *fraught.*] Lading; cargo. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRAY. *ſ.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]
1. A broil; a battle; a fight. *Fairfax.*
2. A duel; a combat. *Denham.*

To FRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]
1. To fright; to terrify. *Bacon.*
2. To rub.

FREAK. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛæc, Saxon.]
1. A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place.
2. A ſudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Spectator. Swift.*

To FREAK. *v. a.* To variegate. *Thomſon.*

FRE'AKISH. *a.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humourſome. *L'Eſtrange.*

FRE'AKISHLY. *ad.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſly; humourſomely.

FREAKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſneſs; humourſomeneſs; whimſicalneſs.

To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremare*, Latin.] To growl. *Bailey.*

FRE'CKLE. *ſ.*
1. A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun. *Dryden.*
2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration. *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED. *a.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated. *Drayton.*

FRE'CKLY. *a.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.

FRED. The ſame with peace. So *Frederick* is powerful, or wealthy in peace. *Gibſon.*

FREE. *a.* [ꝼꝛeah, Saxon.]
1. At liberty; not a vaſſal; not enſlaved. *Prior.*
2. Uncompelled; unreſtrained. *South.*
3. Not bound by fate; not neceſſitated. *Milton.*
4. Permitted; allowed. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Licentious; unreſtrained. *Temple.*
6. Open; ingenuous. *Otway.*
7. Acquainted; converſing without reſerve. *Hakewill.*
8. Liberal; not parſimonious. *Pope.*
9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed. *Bacon.*
10. Clear from diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Guiltleſs; innocent. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. Exempt. *Denham.*
13. Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage, *Dryden.*
14. Without expence; as a *freeſchool.*

To FREE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet at liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery; to manumit; to looſe. *Pope.*
2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon.*
3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions. *Dryden.*
4. To baniſh; to ſend away; to rid. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To exempt. *Romans.*
6. To unlock; to open. *Dryden.*

FREEBO'OTER. *ſ.* [*free* and *booty.*] A robber; a plunderer, *Clarendon.*

FREEBOO'TING. *ſ.* Robbery; plunder. *Spenſer.*

FRE'EBORN. *ſ.* Inheriting liberty. *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PEL. *ſ.* [*free* and *chapel.*] Such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to found ſuch a chapel. *Cowel.*

FRE'ECOST. *ſ.* [*free* and *coſt.*] Without expence. *South.*

FREEDMAN. *ſ.* A ſlave manumitted. *Dryden.*

FREEDOM. *ſ.* [from *free.*]
1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence. *Dryden.*
2. Privilege; franchiſes; immunities. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination. *South.*
4. Unreſtraint. *Maccabees.*
5. The ſtate of being without any particular inconvenience.
6. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *a.* [*free* and *foot.*] Not reſtrained in the march. *Shakeſpeare.*

FREEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*free* and *heart.*] Liberal; unreſtrained. *Davies.*

FREEHOLD. *ſ.* [*free* and *hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life: *Freehold* in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. *Cowel. Swift.*

FREEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *freehold.*] One who has a freehold. *Davies.*

FREE'LY. *ad.* [from *free.*]
1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery.
2. Without reſtraint; laviſhly. *Shakeſp.*
3. Without ſcruple; without reſerve. *Pope.*
4. Without impediment. *Aſcham.*
5. Without neceſſity; without predetermination. *Rogers.*
6. Frankly; liberally. *South.*
7. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *ſ.* [*free* and *man.*]
1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal. *Locke.*
2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden.*

FREEMI'NDED. *a.* [*free* and *mind.*] Unconſtrained; without load of care. *Bacon.*

FRE'ENESS. *ſ.* [from *free.*]
1. The ſtate or quality of being free.
2. Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour. *Dryden.*
3. Generoſity; liberality. *Spratt.*

FREESCHO'OL. *ſ.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay. *Davies.*

FREESPOKEN. *a.* [*free* and *ſpoken.*] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve. *Bacon.*

FRE'ESTONE. *ſ.* [*free* and *ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building. *Addiſon.*

FREETHI'NKER. *ſ.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addiſon.*

FREEWI'LL. *ſ.* [*free* and *will.*]
1. The power of directing our own actions without conſtraint by neceſſity or fate. *Locke.*
2. Voluntarineſs; ſpontaneity. *Ezra.*

FREEWO'MAN. *ſ.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enſlaved. *Maccabees.*

To FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vriezen*, Dutch.]
1. To be congealed with cold. *Locke.*
2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Dryden.*

To FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze.*
1. To congeal with cold.
2. To kill by cold. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To chill by the loſs of power or motion. *Dryden.*

To FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. *freighted*; part. *fraught, freighted.* [*fretter*, French.]
1. To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage with goods for tranſportation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a veſſel is freighted. *Shakeſpeare.*

FREIGHT. *ſ.*
1. Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded. *Dryden.*
2. The money due for tranſportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER. *ſ.* [*fretteur*, Fr.] He who freights a veſſel.

FREN. *ſ.* A worthleſs woman. *Spenſer.*

FRENCH *Chalk.* *ſ.* An indurated clay, extremely denſe, of a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface, and ſoft to the touch. *Hill.*

To FRE'NCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*

FRE'NETICK. *a.* [φρενητικὸς, Gr.] Mad; diſtracted. *Daniel.*

FRE'NZY. *ſ.* [φρενῖτις, Gr.] Madneſs; diſtraction of mind; alienation of underſtanding. *Bentley.*

FREQUENCE. *ſ.* [*frequence*, Fr.] Crowd; concourſe; aſſembly. *Milton.*

FRE'QUENCY. *ſ.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]
1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often ſeen or done. *Atterbury.*
2. Concourſe; full aſſembly. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FRE'QUENT. *a.* [*frequent*, French.]
1. Often done; often ſeen; often occurring.
2. Uſed often to practiſe any thing. *Swift.*
3. Full of concourſe. *Milton.*

To FREQUE'NT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Latin.] To viſit often; to be much in any place. *Hooker.*

FREQUE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *frequent.*] Converſible; acceſſible. *Sidney.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *frequent.*] One who often reſorts to any place. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY. *ad.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift.*

FRE'SCO. ſ. [Italian.]
1. Coolneſs; ſhade; duſkineſs. *Prior.*
2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk. *Pope.*

FRESH. *a.* [ꝼɼeꝛc, Saxon.]
1. Cool; not vapid with heat. *Prior.*
2. Not ſalt. *Abbot.*
3. New;

3. New; not impaired by time. *Milton.*
4. In a ſtate like that of recentneſs. *Denham.*
5. Recent; newly come. *Dryden.*
6. Repaired from any loſs or diminution. *Dryden.*
7. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon.*
8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey.*
9. Briſk; ſtrong; vigorous. *Holder.*
10. Faſting: oppoſed to eating or drinking.
11. Sweet: oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

FRESH *ſ.* Water not ſalt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *freſh.*] To make freſh. *Thomſon.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. n.* To grow freſh. *Pope.*

FRE'SHET. *ſ.* [from *freſh.*] A pool of freſh water. *Milton.*

FRE'SHLY. *ad.* [from *freſh.*]
1. Coolly.
2. Newly; in the former ſtate renewed.
3. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRE'SHNESS. *ſ.* [from *freſh.*]
1. Newneſs; vigour; ſpirit: the contrary to vapidneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Freedom from diminution by time; not ſtaleneſs. *South.*
3. Freedom from fatigue; newneſs of ſtrength. *Hayward.*
4. Coolneſs. *Addiſon.*
5. Ruddineſs; colour of health. *Granville.*
6. Freedom from ſaltneſs.

FRET. *ſ.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
1. A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea. *Brown.*
2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other cauſe. *Derham.*
3. That ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring. *Milton.*
4. Work riſing in protuberance. *Spectator.*
5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; paſſion. *Herbert.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub againſt any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*
3. To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*
4. To corrode; to eat away. *Hakewill.*
5. To form into raiſed work. *Milton.*
6. To variegate; to diverſify. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To make angry; to vex. *Ezekiel.*

To FRET. *v. n.*
1. To be in commotion; to be agitated. *South.*
2. To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peacham.*
3. To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*
4. To be angry; to be peeviſh. *Hooker.*

FRE'TFUL. *a.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peeviſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRE'TFULLY. *ad.* [from *fretful.*] Peeviſhly.

FRE'TFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fretful.*] Paſſion; peeviſhneſs.

FRE'TTY. *a.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raiſed work.

FRIABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE. *a.* [*friable*, French.] Eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

FRI'AR. *ſ.* [*frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of ſome regular order. *Swift.*

FRI'ARLIKE. *a.* [from *friar.*] Monaſtick; unſkilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY *ad.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, a man untaught in life. *Bacon.*

FRI'ARSCOWL. *ſ.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant.

FRI'ARY. *ſ.* [from *friar.*] A monaſtery or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*

To FRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*

FRI'BBLER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A trifler. *Spectator.*

FRICASE'E. ſ. [French.] A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce. *King.*

FRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing againſt another. *Bacon.*

FRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*frictio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.*
2. The reſiſtances in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another.
3. Medical rubbing with the fleſhbruſh or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛıꝺæg dæg, Saxon.] The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRIEND. *ſ.* [*vriend*, Dut. ꝼꝛeonꝺ, Sax.]
1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: oppoſed to foe or enemy. *Dryden.*
2. One without hoſtile intentions. *Shakeſ.*
3. One reconciled to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.*
5. Favourer; one propitious. *Peacham.*
6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*

To FRIEND. *v. a.* To favour; to befriend. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRI'ENDLESS. *a.* [from *friend.*]
1. Wanting friends; wanting ſupport; deſtitute; forlorn. *South.*
2. FRIENDLESS *Man.* An outlaw.

FRI'ENDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *friendly.*]
1. A diſpoſition to friendſhip. *Sidney.*
2. Exertion of benevolence. *Taylor.*

FRI'ENDLY. *a.* [from *friend.*]
1. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.*
2. Diſ-

2. Disposed to union. *Pope.*
3. Salutary; homogeneal, *Milton.*

FRI'ENDLY. *ad.* In the manner of friends. *Shakespeare.*

FRI'ENDSHIP. *s.* [*vriendschap*, Dutch.]
1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence. *Clarendon.*
2. Highest degree of intimacy. *Swift.*
3. Favour; personal kindness. *Spenser.*
4. Assistance; help. *Shakespeare.*
5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence. *Dryden.*

FRIEZE. *s.* [*drap de frieze*, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland.* *Milton.*

FRIEZE. } *s.* [In architecture.] A large
FRIZE. } flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

FRI'EZED. *a.* [from *frieze.*] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRIE'ZELIKE. *a.* [*frieze* and *like.*] Resembling a frieze. *Addison.*

FRI'GAT. *s.* [*frigate*, Fr.]
1. A small ship. *Raleigh.*
2. Any small vessel on the water. *Spenser.*

FRIGEFA'CTION. *s.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [ꝼꝛıghtan, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear. *Dryden.*

FRIGHT. *s.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour. *Dryden.*

To FRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread. *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL. *a.* [from *fright.*] Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour. *Shakespeare.*

FRI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *frightful.*] Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.*

FRI'GHTFULLNESS. *s.* [from *frightful.*] The power of impressing terrour.

FRI'GID. *a.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]
1. Cold; without warmth. *Cheyne.*
2. Without warmth of affection.
3. Impotent; without warmth of body.
4. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*

FRI'GIDITY. *s.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]
1. Coldness; want of warmth.
2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire. *Brown.*
3. Want of corporeal warmth. *Glanville.*
4. Coldness of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *ad.* [from *frigid.*] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS. *s.* [from *frigid.*] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FICK. *a.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus*, and *facio*, Lat.] Causing cold. *Quincy.*

To FRILL. *v. n.* [*frilleux*, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills.* *Diet.*

FRINGE. *s.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. *Wotton. Dryden. Newton.*

To FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Fairfax.*

FRI'PPERER. *s.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY. *s.* [*friperie*, French.]
1. The place where old clothes are sold. *Howel.*
2. Old clothes; cast off dresses; tattered rags. *Ben. Johnson.*

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to skip. *Locke.*
2. To dance in frolick or gaiety. *L'Estrange.*

FRISK. *s.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER. *s.* [from *frisk.*] A wanton; one not constant or settled. *Camden.*

FRI'SKINESS. *s.* [from *frisk.*] Gaiety; livelineſs.

FRI'SKY. *a.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk.*] Gay; airy.

FRIT. *s.* [Among chymists.] Ashes or salt.

FRITH. *s.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
1. A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of net *Carew.*

FRITI'LLARY. *s.* [*fritillarie*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

FRI'TINANCY. *s.* [from *fritinio.* Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*

FRI'TTER. *s.* [*friture*, French.]
1. A small piece cut to be fried. *Tusser.*
2. A fragment; a small piece.
3. A cheesecake; a wigg.

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.
2. To break into small particles or fragments. *Dunciad.*

FRI'VOLOUS. *a.* [*frivolus*, Latin.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Roscommon.*

FRI'VOLOUSNESS. *s.* [from *frivolous.*] want of importance; triflingness.

FRI'VOLOUSLY. *ad.* [from *frivolous.*] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRI'ZLE. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze. *Hakewill.*

FRI'ZLER. *s.* [from *frizle.*] One that makes short curls.

FRO. *ad.* [of ꝼꝛa Saxon.]
1. Backward; regressively. *Pope.*
2. It is a contraction of *from.* *Ben. Johnson.*

FROCK. *s.* [*froc*, French.]
1. A dress; a coat. *Milton.*
2. A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden.*

FROG. *s.* [ꝼꝛocga, Saxon.]
1. A small animal with four feet, living both

both by land and water, and placed by naturaliſts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaſt and fiſh. There is likewiſe a ſmall green frog that perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous. *Peacham.*

2. The hollow part of the horſe's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *ſ.* [*frog* and *bit.*] An herb.

FRO'GFISH. *ſ.* [*frog* and *fiſh.*] A kind of fiſh.

FRO'GGRASS. *ſ.* [*frog* and *graſs.*] A kind of herb.

FROGLE'TTUCE. *ſ.* [*frog* and *lettuce.*] A plant.

FROISE. *ſ.* [from the French *freiſſer.*] A kind of food made by frying bacon incloſed in a pancake.

FRO'LICK. *a.* [*vrolijck*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity. *Waller.*

FRO'LICK. *ſ.* A wild prank; a flight of whim. *Roſcommon.*

To FRO'LICK. *v. n.* To play wild pranks. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY. *ad.* [from *frolick.*] Gaily; wildly.

FRO'LICKSOME. *a.* [from *frolick.*] Full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *frolickſome.*] Wildneſs of gaiety; pranks.

FRO'LICKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *frolickſome.*] With wild gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [ꝼꝛam, Saxon.]

1. Away; noting privation. *Dryden.*
2. Noting reception. *Pope.*
3. Noting proceſſion, deſcent, or birth. *Blackmore.*
4. Noting tranſmiſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Noting abſtraction; vacation from. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Noting ſucceſſion. *Burnet.*
7. Out of; noting emiſſion. *Milton.*
8. Noting progreſs from premiſſes to inferences. *South.*
9. Noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Out of; noting extraction. *Addiſon.*
11. Becauſe of. *Tillotſon.*
12. Out of. Noting the ground or cauſe of any thing. *Dryden.*
13. Not near to. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. Noting ſeparation. *Dryden.*
15. Noting exemption or deliverance. *Prior.*
16. At a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. Noting derivation. *Dryden.*
18. Since. *Raleigh. Tillotſon.*
19. Contrary to. *Donne.*
20. Noting removal. *Dryden.*
21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs: as, *from above*, *from* the parts above. *Hooker.*
22. FROM *afar.*
23. FROM *behind.*
24. FROM *high.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep.* [ꝼꝛam and ꝛeapꝺ, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *toward.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frondifer*, Latin.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *ſ.* [*frons*, Latin.]

1. The face. *Creech.*
2. The face as oppoſed to an enemy. *Daniel.*
3. The part or place oppoſed to the face. *Bacon.*
4. The van of an army. *Milton.*
5. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. *Brown.*
6. The moſt conſpicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppoſe directly, or face to face. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand oppoſed or overagainſt any place or thing. *Addiſon.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To ſtand foremoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRO'NTAL. *ſ.* [*frontale*, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy. Brown.*

FRO'NTATED. *a.* [from *frons*, Latin.] The *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line: uſed in oppoſition to *cuſpated.* *Quincy.*

FRO'NTBOX. *ſ.* [*front* and *box.*] The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage. *Pope.*

FRO'NTED. *a.* [from *front.*] Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *ſ.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmoſt verge of any territory. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *a.* Bordering. *Addiſon.*

FRO'NTISPIECE. *ſ.* [*frontiſpicium*, Lat.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton.*

FRO'NTLESS. *a.* [from *front.*] Without bluſhes; without ſhame. *Dryden.*

FRO'NTLET. *ſ.* [from *frons*, Lat.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Wiſeman.*

FRONTRO'OM. *ſ.* [*front* and *room.*] An apartment in the forepart of the houſe. *Moxon.*

FRORE. *a.* Frozen. *Milton.*

FRORNE. *a.* Frozen; congealed with cold. *Spenſer.*

FROST. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛoꝛꝛe, Saxon.]

1. The laſt effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South.*
2. The appearance of plants and trees ſparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope.*

FRO'STBITTEN. *a.* Naped or withered by the froſt. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *a.* [from *froſt.*] Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar froſt upon plants. *Gay.*

FRO'STILY. *ad.* [from *frosty.*]
1. With frost; with excessive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection. *Ben. Johnson.*

FROS'TINESS. *s.* [from *frosty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *s.* [*frost* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice. *Grew.*

FRO'STWORK. *s.* [*frost* and *work.*] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. *Blackmore.*

FRO'STY. *a.* [from *frost.*]
1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. *L'Estrange.*
2. Chill in affection. *Shakespeare.*
3. Hoary; grey-haired; resembling frost. *Shakespeare.*

FROTH. *s.* [*frae*, Danish and Scottish.]
1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. *Bacon.*
2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial. *Tusser. Husbandry.*

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume. *Dryden.*

FRO'THILY. *ad.* [from *frothy.*]
1. With foam; with spume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *ad.* [from *froth.*]
1. Full of foam, froth, or spume. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; not solid; wasting. *Bacon.*
3. Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Estrange.*

FROUNCE. *s.* A distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

To FROUNCE. *v. n.* To frizle or curl the hair. *Ascham.*

FRO'UZY. *a.* [A cant word.] Dim; fœtid; musty. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *a.* [ꝼꝛampeapꝺ, Saxon.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *ad.* [from *froward.*] Peevishly; perversely. *Isaiah.*

FRO'WARDNESS. *s.* [from *froward.*] Peevishness; perverseness. *South.*

FRO'WER. *s.* A cleaving tool. *Tusser. Husb.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles. *Pope.*

FROWN. *s.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. *Shakespeare.*

FRO'WY. *a* Musty; mossy. *Spenser.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. pass.* of *freeze.* *Sidney.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society.*

FRUCTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit.

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilise. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit. *Hooker.*

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *fructify.*] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility. *Brown.*

FRU'CTUOUS. *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Phillips.*

FRU'GAL. *a.* [*frugalis*, Latin.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. *Dryden.*

FRU'GALLY. *ad.* [from *frugal.*] Parsimoniously; sparingly. *Dryden.*

FRU'GALITY. *s.* [*frugalité*, French.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry. *Bacon.*

FRUGI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUIT. *s.* [*fruit*, French]
1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. *Shakespeare.*
2. That part of a plant which is taken for food. *Davies.*
3. Production. *Ezekiel.*
4. The offspring of the womb. *Sandys.*
5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. *Swift.*
6. The effect or consequence of any action. *Proverbs.*

FRU'ITAGE. *s.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *More.*

FRUITBE'ARER. *s.* [*fruit* and *bearer.*] That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRUITBE'ARING. *s.* [*fruit* and *bear.*] Having the quality of producing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRU'ITERER. *s.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakespeare.*

FRU'ITERY. *s.* [*fruiterie*, French.]
1. Fruit collectively taken. *Phillips.*
2. A fruit loft; a repository for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full.*]
1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product. *Sidney.*
2. Actually bearing fruit. *Shakespeare.*
3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren. *Shakespeare.*
4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing. *Addison.*

FRU'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *fruitful.*]
1. In such a manner as to be prolifick. *Roscommon.*
2. Plenteously; abundantly. *Shakespeare.*

FRU'ITFULNESS. *s.* [from *fruitful.*]
1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.*
2. The quality of being prolifick. *Dryden.*
3. Exuberant abundance. *Ben. Johnson.*

FRUITGRO'VES. *s.* [*fruit* and *groves.*] Shades or close plantations of fruit trees. *Pope.*

FRUI'TION. *s.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment;

ment; poſſeſſion; pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe. *Rogers.*

FRU'ITIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; poſſeſſing; having the power of enjoyment. *Boyle.*

FRUI'TLESS. *a.* [from *fruit.*]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton.*

3. Without offſpring. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRU'ITLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fruitleſs.*] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The autumn.

FRU'ITTREE. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree of that kind whoſe principal value ariſes from the fruit produced by it. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.

FRUME'NTY. *ſ.* [*frumentum*, corn, Lat.] Food made of wheat boilid in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner.*

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*froiſſer*, French.] To break, bruiſe, or cruſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the ſole. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*fruſtra*, Latin.] Vain; uſeleſs; unprofitable; without advantage. *More.*

To FRU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*fruſtror*, Latin.

1. To defeat; to diſappoint; to balk. *Hooker.*

2. To make null; to nullify. *Spenſer.*

FRU'STRATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; uſeleſs; unprofitable. *Raleigh.*

2. Null; void. *Hooker.*

FRUSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*fruſtratio*, Latin.] Diſappointment: defeat. *South.*

FRU'STRATIVE. *a.* [from *fruſtrate.*] Fallacious. *Ainſworth.*

FRU'STRATORY. *a.* [from *fruſtrate.*] That which makes any procedure void. *Ayliffe.*

FRU'STUM. ſ. [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY. *ſ.* [from *froe*, foam, Daniſh. *Skinner.*]

1. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn. *Donne.*

2. Any ſwarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Oldham.*

FRY. *ſ.* A kind of ſieve. *Mortimer.*

To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Latin.] To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY. *v. n.*

1. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire.

2. To ſuffer the action of fire. *Dryden.*

3. To melt with heat. *Waller.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*

FRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſh of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *ſ.* [*fry* and *pan.*] The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire. *Hoxel.*

To FUB. *v. a.* To put off. *Shakeſpeare.*

FUB. *ſ.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainſworth.*

FU'CATED. *a.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; diſguiſed with paint.

2. Diſguiſed with falſe ſhow.

FU'CUS. ſ. [Latin.] Paint for the face. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. a.* To make drunk. *Thomſon.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to exceſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

FU'EL. *ſ.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combuſtible matter. *Donne.*

2. To ſtore with firing. *Walton.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot.* Brown, like a dry leaf. *Locke.*

FU'GACIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

2. Uncertainty; inſtability.

FUGH. *interj.* An expreſſion of abhorence. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVE. *a.* [*fugitivus*, Lat.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained. *Prior.*

2. Unſteady; unſtable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward.*

4. Flying; running from danger. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off. *Clariſ.*

6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his ſtation or duty. *Denham.*

2. One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *fugitive.*]

1. Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.*

2. Inſtability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. ſ. [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*

FU'L-

FU'LCIMENT. *ſ.* [*fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body reſts. *Wilkins.*

To FULFI'L. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill.*]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To anſwer any promiſe or prophecy by performance. *Acts.*
3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign. *Milton.*
4. To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden.*
5. To anſwer any law by obedience. *Milton.*

FULFRA'UGHT. *a.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Fully ſtored. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'LGENCY. *ſ.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT. *a.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton.*

FU'LGID. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering.

FULGI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fulgid.*] Splendour.

FU'LGOUR. *ſ.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightneſs. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightening.

FU'LHAM. *ſ.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Hanmer. Shakeſpeare.*

FULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*fuliginoſus*, Latin.] Sooty; ſmoky. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART. *ſ.* A kind of ſtinking ferret. *Walton.*

FULL. *a.* [ꝼulle, Saxon.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; without any ſpace void. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*
3. Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing. *Tickell.*
4. Plump; ſaginated; fat. *Wiſeman.*
5. Saturated; ſated. *Bacon.*
6. Crouded in the imagination or memory. *Locke.*
7. That which fills or makes full. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is wanted. *Hammond.*
9. Complete without abatement. *Swift.*
10. Containing the whole matter, expreſſing much. *Denham.*
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Bacon.*
12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wiſeman.*
14. Noting the concluſion of any matter. *Sidney.*
15. Spread to view in all dimenſions. *Addiſon.*

FULL *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon.*
2. The higheſt ſtate or degree. *Shakeſp.*
3. The whole; the total. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The ſtate of being full. *Jeremiah.*
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*

FULL. *ad.*

1. Without abatement. *Dryden.*
2. With the whole effect. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly. *Addiſon.*
4. Directly. *Sidney.*

FULL-BLOWN. *a.* [*full* and *blown.*]

1. Spread to the utmoſt extent. *Denham.*
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-BO'TTOMED. *a.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*

FULL-EA'RED. *a.* [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL-EY'ED. *a.* [*full* and *eye.*] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D. *a.* [*full* and *fed.*] Sated; fat; ſaginated. *Pope.*

FULL-LA'DEN. *a.* [*full* and *laden.*] Laden till there can be no more. *Tillotſon.*

FULL-SPREA'D. *a.* [*full* and *ſpread.*] Spread to the utmoſt extent. *Tillotſon.*

FULL-SU'MMED. *a.* [*full* and *ſummed.*] Complete in all its parts. *Howel.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Lat.] To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

FU'LLAGE. *ſ.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloth.

FU'LLER. *ſ.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'LLERS *Earth. ſ. Fullers earth* is a marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyiſh brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almoſt black, and generally has ſomething of a greeniſh caſt in it. The fineſt *fullers earth* is dug in our own iſland. *Hill.*

FU'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

FU'LLINGMIL. *ſ.* [*full* and *mill.*] A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleanſed. *Mortimer.*

FU'LLY. *ad.* [from *full.*]

1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*

FU'LMINANT. *a.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noiſe like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Latin.]

1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noiſe or crack. *Boyle.*
3. To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour. *Ayliffe.*

FULMINA'TION. *a.* [*fulminatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

FU'LMINATORY. *a.* [*fulmineus*, Latin.] Thundering; striking horrour.

FU'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *full.*]
1. The ſtate of being filled ſo as to have no part vacant. *King Charles.*
2. The ſtate of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completeneſs; ſuch as leaves nothing to be deſired. *South.*
4. Completeneſs from the coalition of many parts. *Bacon.*
5. Repletion; ſatiety. *Taylor.*
6. Plenty; wealth. *Shakeſpeare*
7. Struggling perturbation; ſwelling in the mind. *Bacon.*
8. Largeneſs; extent.
9. Force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear; vigour. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME. *a.* [from *full*, Saxon, fool.]
1. Nauſeous; offenſive. *Shakeſp. Otway.*
2. Of a rank odious ſmell. *Bacon.*
3. Tending to obſcenity. *Dryden.*

FU'LSOMELY. *ad.* [from *fulſome.*] Nauſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely.

FU'LSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *fulſome.*]
1. Nauſeouſneſs.
2. Rank ſmell.
3. Obſcenity. *Dryden.*

FU'MADO. *ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A ſmoked fiſh. *Carew.*

FU'MAGE. *ſ.* [from *fumus*, Lat.] Hearth-money.

FU'MATORY. *ſ.* [*fumaria*, Latin; *fumeterre*, Fr.] An herb. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To attempt any thing aukwardly or ungainly. *Cudworth.*
2. To puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity. *Dryden.*
3. To play childiſhly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. a.* To manage aukwardly. *Dryden.*

FU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *fumble.*] One who acts aukwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *fumble.*] In an aukward manner.

FUME. *ſ.* [*fumée*, French.]
1. Smoke. *Dryden.*
2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away. *Bacon.*
3. Exhalation from the ſtomach. *Dryden.*
4. Rage; heat of mind; paſſion. *South.*
5. Any thing unſubſtantial. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*

To FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French.]
1. To ſmoke. *Milton.*
2. To vapour; to yield exhalations. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To paſs away in vapours. *Ben. Johnſon.*
4. To be in a rage. *Dryden.*

To FUME. *v. a.*
1. To ſmoke; to dry in the ſmoke. *Carew.*
2. To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dr.*
3. To diſperſe in vapours. *Mortimer.*

FUME'TTE. ſ. [French.] The ſtink of meat. *Swift.*

FU'MID. *a.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

FUMI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fumid.*] Smokineſs; tendency to ſmoke.

To FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Lat. *fumiger*, Fr.]
1. To ſmoke; to perform by ſmoke or vapour. *Dryden.*
2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*fumigation*, Fr.]
1. Scents raiſed by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *fume.*] Angrily. in a rage. *Hooker.*

FU'MITER. *ſ.* See FUMATORY. *Shak.*

FU'MOUS. } *a.* [*fumeux*, French.] Pro-
FU'MY. } ducing fumes. *Dryden.*

FUN. *ſ.* Sport; high merriment. *Moore.*

FU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*functio*, Latin.]
1. Diſcharge; performance. *Swift.*
2. Employment; office. *Whitgifte.*
3. Single act of any office. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Trade; occupation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.*
6. Power; faculty. *Pope.*

FUND. *ſ.* [*fond*, Fr.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported. *Dryden.*
2. Stock or bank of money. *Addiſon.*

FU'NDAMENT. *ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; not merely accidental. *Raleigh.*

FUNDAME'NTAL. *ſ.* Leading propoſition. *South.*

FUNDAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *fundamental.*] Eſſentially; originally. *Grew.*

FU'NERAL. *ſ.* [*funerailles*, French.]
1. The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies. *Sandys.*
2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried. *Swift.*
3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FU'NERAL. *a.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham.*

FUNE'REAL. *a.* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *fungus*, Latin.] Unſolid excreſcence.

FU'NGOUS. *a.* [from *fungus*, Lat.] Excreſcent; ſpongy. *Sharp.*

FU'NGUS. ſ. [Latin.] Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grew out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them, *Quincy.*

FU'NICLE,

FU'NICLE. *ſ.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A ſmall cord.

FUNI'CULAR. *a.* [*funiculaire*, Fr.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK. *ſ.* A ſtink.

FU'NNEL. *ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Latin.]

1. An inverted hollow come with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. A pipe or paſſage of communication. *Addiſon.*

FUR. *ſ.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift.*
2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.*
3. Any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks on the part. *Dryden.*

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair. *Sidney.*
2. To cover with ſoft matter. *Philips.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *a.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURA'CIOUS. *a.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish.

FURA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to theft.

FU'RBELOW. *ſ.* [*fur* and *below*.] Fur ſewed on the lower part of the garment. *Pope.*

To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages. *Prior.*

To FU'RBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burniſh; to poliſh. *South.*

FU'RBISHER. *ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, French; from *furbiſh*.] One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*

FU'RFUR. ſ. [Latin.] Huſk or chaff, ſcurff or dandriff. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS *a.* [*furfuraceus*, Lat.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.

FU'RIOUS. *a.* [*furieux*, Fr.]

1. Mad; phrenetick. *Hooker.*
2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *furious*.] Madly; violently; vehemently. *Spenſer.*

FU'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *furious*.] Frenzy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*freſler*, French.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG. *ſ.* [ꝑanlang, Saxon.] A meaſure of length, the eighth part of a mile. *Addiſon.*

FU'RLOUGH. *ſ.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice. *Dryden.*

FU'RMENTY. *ſ.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tuſſer.*

FU'RNACE. *ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An incloſed fire-place. *Abbot.*

To FU'RNACE. *v. a.* To throw out as ſparks from a furnace. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.]

1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary. *Knolles.*
2. To give things for uſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon.*
4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts.*
1. To decorate; to adorn. *Halifax.*

FU'RNISHER. *ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, Fr.] One who ſupplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE. *ſ.* [*fourniture*, Fr.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament. *South.*
2. Appendages. *Tillotſon.*
3. Equipage; embelliſhments; decorations. *Spenſer.*

FU'RRIER. *ſ.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FU'RROW. *ſ.* [ꝑuꝛh, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed. *Dryden.*
2. Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*

FU'RROW-WEED. *ſ.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; ꝑyꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.
2. To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.*
3. To make by cutting. *Wotton.*

FU'RRY. *a.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur. *Felton.*
2. Conſiſting of fur. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHER. *a.* [from *forth*; *forth*, *further*, *furtheſt*.]

1. At a great diſtance.
2. Beyond this. *Matthew.*

FU'RTHER. *ad.* [from *forth*.] To a greater diſtance. *Numbers.*

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [ꝑoꝛ̊ꝛian, Sax.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to aſſiſt. *Hooker.*

FU'RTHERER. *ſ.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer. *Aſcham.*

FU'RTHERMORE. *ad.* [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; beſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'RTIVE. *a.* [*furtive*, French.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*

FU'RUNCLE *ſ.* [*furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; any angry puſtule. *Wiſeman.*

FU'RY. *ſ.* [*furor*, Latin.]

1. Madneſs.
2. Rage; paſſion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madneſs.
3. Enthuſiaſm; exaltation of fancy.
4. A ſtormy, turbulent, raging woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

FURZE. *ſ.* [furr, Saxon.] Gorſe; goſs. *Miller. Dryden.*

FU'RZY. *a.* [from *furze.*] Overgrown with furze; full of gorſe. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*fuſcus*, Latin.] The act of darkening.

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fuſum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fuſion.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted.

FU'SEE. *ſ.* [*fuſeau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.*
2. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.
3. FUSEE of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution. 'Tis uſually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire.

FU'SEE. *ſ.* Track of a buck. *Ainſworth.*

FU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *fuſe.*] Capable of being melted. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fuſible.*] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat. *Wotton.*

FU'SIL. *a.* [*fuſile*, French.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat. *Milton.*
2. Running by the force of heat. *Phillips.*

FU'SIL. *ſ.* [*fuſil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.
2. [In heraldry.] Something like a ſpindle. *Peacham.*

FUSILI'ER. *ſ.* [from *fuſil.*] A ſoldier armed with a fuſil.

FU'SION. *ſ.* [*fuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.
2. The ſtate of being melted. *Newton.*

FUSS. *ſ.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a buſtle. *Swift.*

FUST. *ſ.* [*fuſte*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. A ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to ſmell ill.

FU'STIAN. *ſ.* [*futaine*, French.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A high ſwelling kind of writing made up heterogeneous parts; bombaſt. *Hudibras. Smith.*

FU'STIAN. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fuſtian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid. *Dryden.*

FU'STIC. *ſ.* A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt-Indies.

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fuſtigo*, Latin.] To beat with a ſtick.

FUSTILA'RIAN. *ſ.* A low fellow; a ſtinkard. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

FU'STY. *a.* [from *fuſt.*] Ill ſmelling; mouldy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'TILE. *a.* [*futile*, French.]

1. Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.*
2. Trifling; worthleſs.

FUTILITY. *ſ.* [*futilité*, French.]

1. Talkativeneſs; loquacity. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Triflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity. *Bentley.*

FU'TTOCKS. *ſ.* [from *foot hooks*, *Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU'TURE. *a.* [*futurus*, Latin.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* ſtate. *Milton.*

FU'TURE. *ſ.* Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke.*

FU'TURELY. *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION. *ſ.* The ſtate of being to be. *South.*

FUTU'RITY. *ſ.* [from *future.*]

1. Time to come; events to come. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being to be; futurition. *Glanville.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* To fly out in ſmall particles.

FU'ZZBALL. *ſ.* A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French; φὶν, Greek.] *Spenſer.*

G.

G GAB

G Has two ſounds, one called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*. The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *j*, and is commonly found before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*.

GA'BARDINE. *ſ.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarſe frock. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian.]
1. To make an inarticulate noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudibras.*

GA'BBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *gabble.*] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *ſ.* [*gabelle*, French.] An exciſe; a tax. *Addiſon.*

GA'BION. *ſ.* [French.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE. *ſ.* [*gaval*, Welſh.] The ſloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*

GAD. *ſ.* [ȝad, Saxon.]
1. A wedge or ingot of ſteel. *Moxon.*
2. A ſtile or graver. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GAD. *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welſh, to forſake.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe. *Eccluſ. Herbert.*

GA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *gad.*] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs. *Eccluſ.*

GA'DDINGLY. *ad.* [from *gad.*] In a rambling manner.

GA'DFLY. *ſ.* [*gad* and *fly.*] A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeſe. *Bacon.*

GAFF. *ſ.* A harpoon or large hook.

GA'FFER. *ſ.* [ȝeꝑene, companion, Saxon.] A word of reſpect, now obſolete. *Gay.*

GA'FFLES. *ſ.* [ȝaꝑelucaſ, ſpears, Saxon.]
1. Artificial ſpurs upon cocks.
2. A ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows.

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gaghel*, Dutch.] To ſtop the mouth. *Pope.*

GAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *ſ.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southern.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]
1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn. *Knolles.*
2. To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, Dutch.] To make a noiſe like a goole. *King.*

GAI'ETY. See GAYETY.

GAI'LY. *ad.* [from *gay.*]
1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly; pompouſly. *Pope.*

GAIN. *ſ.* [*gain*, French.]
1. Profit; advantage. *Raleigh.*
2. Intereſt; lucrative views. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unlawful advantage. *2 Cor.*
2. Overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]
1. To obtain as profit or advantage. *Ezekiel.*
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation. *Burnet.*
3. To obtain; to procure. *Tillotſon.*
4. To obtain increaſe of any thing allotted. *Daniel.*
5. To obtain whatever good or bad. *Acts.*
6. To win.
7. To draw into any intereſt or party. *A. Phillips.*
8. To reach; to attain. *Waller.*
9. *To* GAIN *over.* To draw to another party or intereſt. *Swift.*

To GAIN. *v. n.*
1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dryden.*
2. To get ground; to prevail againſt. *Addiſon.*
3. To obtain influence with. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage.

GAIN. *a.* [An old word.] Handy; ready.

GA'INER. *ſ.* [from *gain.*] One who receives profit or advantage. *Denham.*

GA'INFUL. *a.* [*gain* and *full.*]
1. Advantageous; profitable. *South.*
2. Lucrative; productive of money. *Dryden.*

GA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *gainful.*] Profitably; advantageouſly.

GA'INFULNESS. *ſ.* Lucrativeneſs.

GA'INGIVING. *ſ.* ['*gainſt* and *give.*] The ſame as miſgiving; a giving againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'INLESS. *a.* [from *gain.*] Unprofitable.

GA'INLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gainleſs.*] Unprofitableneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY. *ad.* [from *gain.*] Handily; readily.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* ['*gainſt* and *ſay.*] To contradict; to oppoſe; to controvert with. *Hooker.*

GA'INSAYER. *ſ.* [from *gainſay.*] Opponent; adverſary. *Hooker.*

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *againſt.*]

To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* ['*gainſt* and *ſtand.*] To withſtand. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH. *a.* [ȝeapꝑian, to dreſs fine, Saxon.]
1. Gaudy; ſhowy; ſplendid; fine. *Milton.*
2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *gairiſh.*]
1. Finery; flaunting gaudineſs.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor.*

GAIT. *ſ.* [*gat*, Dutch.]
1. A way: as, *gang your gait.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. March; walk. *Hubberd's Tale.*
3. The manner and air of walking. *Clarendon.*

GALA'GE.

GALA'GE. *ſ.* A ſhepherd's clog. *Spenſer.*

GALA'NGAL. *ſ.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two ſpecies; the leſſer galangal, and the larger galangal. They are both brought from the Eaſt-Indies; the ſmall kind from China, and the larger from the iſland of Java. *Hill.*

GALA'XY. *ſ.* [γαλαξία] The milky way. *Cowley.*

GA'LBANUM. *ſ.* Galbanum is ſoft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowiſh or reddiſh colour; its ſmell is ſtrong and diſagreeable; its taſte acrid, nauſeous and bitteriſh. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin. *Hill.*

GALE. *ſ.* [*gabling*, haſty, German.] A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze. *Milton.*

GA'LEAS. *ſ.* [*galeaſſe*, French.] A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars. *Addiſon.*

GA'LEATED. *a.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]
1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*
2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower reſembling an helmet, as the monkſhood.

GALERI'CULATE. *a.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT. *ſ.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe. *Knolles.*

GALL. *ſ.* [ȝealla, Saxon.]
1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The part which contains the bile. *Brown.*
3. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Rancour; malignity. *Spenſer.*
5. A ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin. *Government of the Tongue.*
6. Anger; bitterneſs of mind. *Prior.*
7. [From *galla*, Lat.] Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but thoſe of the oak only are uſed in medicine. The general hiſtory of galls is this: an inſect of the fly kind, for the ſafety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole depoſites her egg: the lacerated veſſels of the tree diſcharging their contents, form a tumour or woody caſe about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour alſo ſerves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as ſoon as it is perfect, and in its winged ſtate, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is ſeen on its ſurface, the maggot, or its remains, are ſure to be found within, on breaking it. *Hill. Ray.*

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French]
1. To hurt by fretting the ſkin. *Denham.*
2. To impair; to wear away. *Ray.*
3. To teaze; to fret; to vex. *Tillotſon.*
4. To harraſs; to miſchief. *Sidney.*

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLANT. *a.* [*galant*, French.]
1. Gay; well-dreſſed; ſhowy. *Iſaiah.*
2. Brave; high-ſpirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby.*
3. Fine; noble; ſpecious. *Clarendon.*
4. Inclined to courtſhip. *Thomſon.*

GA'LLANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A gay, ſprightly, airy, ſplendid man. *Knolles.*
2. A whoremaſter, who careſſes women to debauch them. *Addiſon.*
3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

GA'LLANTLY. *ad.* [from *gallant*.]
1. Gayly; ſplendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generouſly. *Swift.*

GA'LLANTRY. *ſ.* [*galanterie*, French.]
1. Splendour of appearance; ſhow; magnificence. *Waller.*
2. Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity. *Glanville.*
3. A number of gallants. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Courtſhip; refined addreſs to women. *Glanville.*
5. Vicious love; lewdneſs; debauchery. *Swift.*

GA'LLERY. *ſ.* [*galerie*, French.]
1. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sidney.*
2. The ſeats in the playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit. *Pope.*

GA'LLEY. *ſ.* [*galea*, Italian.]
1. A veſſel driven with oars, much in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax.*
2. It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*

GA'LLEY SLAVE. *ſ.* [*galley* and *ſlave*.] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies. *Bramhall.*

GA'LLIARD. *ſ.* [*gaillard*, French.]
1. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleaveland.*
2. An active, nimble, ſpritely dance. *Bacon.*

GA'LLIARDISE. *ſ.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. *Brown.*

GA'LLICISM. *ſ.* [*galliciſme*, French; from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language: ſuch as, he *figured* in controverſy. *Felton.*

GA'LLIGASKINS. *ſ.* [*Caligæ Gallo Vaſconum. Skinner.*] Large open hoſe. *Phillips.*

GA'LLIMA'TIA. *ſ.* [*galimathias*, French.] Nonſenſe; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY. *ſ.* [*galimafrée*, French.]
1. A hoch-poch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenſer.*
2. Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden.*
3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* ludicrouſly of a woman.

GA'LLIPOT. *ſ.* [*gleye*, Dutch, ſhining earth.] A pot painted and glazed. *Bacon. Fenton.*

GA'LLON. *ſ.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts. *Wiſeman.*

GALLO'ON. *ſ.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GA'LLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.]
1. To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne.*
2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney.*
3. To move very faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOP. *ſ.* The motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed.

GA'LLOPER. *ſ.* [from *gallop.*]
1. A horſe that gallops. *Mortimer.*
2. A man that rides faſt.

GA'LLOWAY. *ſ.* A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north.

To GA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝛaꝛæ'pan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWGLASSES. *ſ.* It is worn then likewiſe of footmen under their ſhirts of mail, the which footmen they call *gallowglaſſes*: the which name doth diſcover them alſo to be ancient Engliſh; for *gallogla* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor or yeoman. *Spenſ.*

GA'LLOW. } *ſ.* [ꝛealꝛa, Saxon.]
GA'LLOWS. }
1. Beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward.*
2. A wretch that deſerves the gallows. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *a.* [*gallows* and *free.*] Exempt by deſtiny from being hanged. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *ſ.* [*gallows* and *tree.*] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution. *Cleaveland.*

GAMBA'DE. } *ſ.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.]
GAMBA'DO. } Spatterdaſhes. *Dennis.*

GA'MBLER. *ſ.* A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE. *ſ.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]
1. To dance; to ſkip; to friſk. *Milton.*
2. To leap; to ſtart. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'MBOL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſkip; a hop; a leap for joy. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A frolick; a wild prank. *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL. *ſ.* [from *gamba*, Ital.] The leg of a horſe. *Grew.*

GAME. *ſ.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick.]
1. Sport of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt. *Spenſer.*
3. Inſolent merriment; ſportive inſult. *Milton.*
4. A ſingle match at play.
5. Advantage in play. *Dryden.*
6. Scheme purſued; meaſures planned. *Temple.*
7. Field ſports: as, the chaſe. *Waller.*
8. Animals purſued in the field. *Prior.*
9. Solemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people. *Denham.*

To GAME. *v. n.* [ꝛaman, Saxon.]
1. To play at any ſport.
2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK. *ſ.* [*game* and *cock.*] A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*

GAMEE'GG. *ſ.* [*game* and *egg.*] An egg from which fighting cocks are bred. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER. *ſ.* [*game* and *keeper.*] A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME. *a.* [from *game.*] Frolickſome; gay; ſportive. *Sidney.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *gameſome.*] Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *ad.* [from *gameſome.*] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *ſ.* [from *game.*]
1. One who is vitiouſly addicted to play. *Bacon.*
2. One who is engaged at play. *Bacon.*
3. A merry frolickſome perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A proſtitute. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'MMER. *ſ.* The compellation of a woman correſponding to *gaffer.*

GA'MMON. *ſ.* [*gambone*, Italian.]
1. The buttock of an hog ſalted and dried. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of play with dice. *Thomſon.*

GA'MUT. *ſ.* [*gama*, Italian.] The ſcale of muſical notes. *Donne.*

'GAN, for *began*, from *'gin*, for *begin.* *Spenſer.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Italian.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of puniſhment: a practice in Turkey.

GA'NDER. *ſ.* [ꝛanꝺꝛa, Saxon.] The male of the gooſe. *Mortimer.*

To GANG. *v. n.* [*gangen*, Dutch.] To

go; to walk: an old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly. *Spenſer. Arbuthnot.*

GANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior.*

GA'NGHON. *ſ.* [Fr.] A kind of flower. *Ainſworth.*

GA'NGLION. *ſ.* [γαγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Harris.*

GA'NGRENE. *ſ.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, Lat.] A mortification; a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wiſeman.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, Fr.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden.*

GA'NGRENOUS. *a.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'NGWAY. *ſ.* In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GA'NGWEEK. *ſ.* [*gang* and *week.*] Rogation week.

GA'NTELOPE. } *ſ.* [*gantelope*, Dutch.]
GA'NTLET. } A military puniſhment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man. *Dryden.*

GA'NZA. *ſ.* [*ganſa*, Spaniſh, a gooſe.] A kind of wild gooſe. *Hudibras.*

GAOL. *ſ.* [*geol*, Welſh.] A priſon; a place of confinement. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *ſ.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial proceſs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſon. *Davies.*

GA'OLER. *ſ.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a priſon; he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed. *Dryden.*

GAP. *ſ.* [from *gape.*]
1. An opening in a broken fence. *Tuſſer.*
2. A breach. *Knolles.*
3. Any paſſage. *Dryden.*
4. An avenue; an open way. *Spenſer.*
5. A hole; a deficiency. *More.*
6. Any interſtice; a vacuity. *Swift.*
7. An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels. *Pope.*
8. *To ſtop a* GAP, is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhift: alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes. *Swift.*

GA'P-TOOTHED. *a.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] Having interſtices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [ȝeapan, Saxon.]
1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden.*
3. To deſire earneſtly; to crave. *Denham.*
4. To open in fiſſures or holes. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To open with a breach, *Dryden.*
6. To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden.*
7. To make a noiſe with open throat. *Roſcommon.*
8. To ſtare with hope or expectation. *Hudibras.*
9. To ſtare with wonder. *Dryden.*
10. To ſtare irreverently. *Job.*

GA'PER. *ſ.* [from *gape.*]
1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who ſtares fooliſhly. *Carew.*
3. One who longs or craves. *Carew.*

GAR, in Saxon, ſignifies a weapon: ſo *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibſon.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Iſlandick.] To cauſe; to make. *Spenſer.*

GARB. *ſ.* [*garbe*, French.]
1. Dreſs; clothes; habit. *Milton.*
2. Faſhion of dreſs. *Denham.*
3. Exteriour appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'RBAGE. *ſ.* [*garbear*, Spaniſh.] The bowels; the offal. *Roſcommon.*

GA'RBEL. *ſ.* A plank next the keel of a ſhip. *Bailey.*

GA'RBIDGE. *ſ.* Corrupted from *garbage.* *Mortimer.*

GA'RBISH. *ſ.* Corrupted from *garbage.* *Mortimer.*

To GA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To ſift; to part; to ſeparate the good from the bad. *Locke.*

GA'RBLER. *ſ.* [from *garble.*] He who ſeparates one part from another. *Swift.*

GA'RBOIL. *ſ.* [*garbouille*, French.] Diſorder; tumult; uproar. *Shakeſpeare.*

GARD. *ſ.* [*garde*, French.] Wardſhip; care; cuſtody.

GA'RDEN. *ſ.* [*gardd*, Welſh; *jardin*, Fr.]
1. A piece of ground incloſed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits. *Bacon.*
2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. GARDEN is often uſed in compoſition, belonging to a garden.

GARDEN-WARE. *ſ.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden. *Ben. Johnſon.*

GA'RDENER. *ſ.* [from *garden.*] He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Howel. Evelyn.*

GA'RDENING. *ſ.* [from *garden.*] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARE. *ſ.* Coarſe wool on the legs of ſheep.

GA'RGARISM. *ſ.* [γαργαρισμὸς.] A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with. *Bacon.*

To GA'RGARIZE. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; *gargariſer*, French.] To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors. *Holder.*

GA'RGET. *ſ.* A diſtemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French.]
1. To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not

not ſuffered immediately to deſcend. *Harvey.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. *Waller.*

GA'RGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is waſhed. *Wiſeman.*

GA'RGLION. *ſ.* An exſudation of nervous juice from a bruiſe. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL. *ſ.* A diſtemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*

GA'RLAND. *ſ.* [*garlande*, French.] A wreath of branches or flowers. *Sidney.*

GA'RLICK. *ſ.* [ȝaɼ, Saxon, a lance, and *leek.*] A plant.

GA'RLICKEA'TER. *ſ.* [*garlick* and *eat.*] A mean fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'RMENT. *ſ.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered *Raleigh.*

GA'RNER. *ſ.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up. *Dryden.*

To GA'RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore as in garners. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'RNET. *ſ.* [*garnato*, Italian.] The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs, between the ſapphire and the common cryſtal. It is found of various ſizes. Its colour is ever of a ſtrong red. *Hill.*

To GA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney.*

2. To embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it. *Dryden.*

3. To fit with fetters. *Dryden.*

GA'RNISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment. *Prior.*

2. Things ſtrewed round a diſh.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

GA'RNISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *garniſh.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Wotton.*

GA'RNITURE. *ſ.* [from *garniſh.*] Furniture; ornament. *Granville.*

GA'ROUS. *a.* [from *garum*, Lat.] Reſembling pickle made of fiſh. *Brown.*

GA'RRAN. *ſ.* [Erſe.] A ſmall horſe; a hobby. *Temple.*

GA'RRET. *ſ.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. *Bacon.*

GARRETE'ER. *ſ.* [from *garret.*] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON. *ſ.* [*garniſon*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it. *Sidney.*

2. Fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers. *Waller.*

3. The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence, *Spenſer.*

To GA'RRISO'N. *v. a.* To ſecure by forteſſes. *Dryden.*

GARRU'LITY. *ſ.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue. *Milton.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeneſs. *Ray.*

GA'RRULOUS. *a.* [*garrulus*, Lat.] Prattling; talkative. *Thomſon.*

GA'RTER. *ſ.* [*gardus*, Welſh.]

1. A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg. *Ray.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To GA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter. *Wiſeman.*

GARTH. *ſ.* The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

GAS. *ſ.* A ſpirit not capable of being coagulated. *Harris.*

GASCONA'DE. *ſ.* [French,] A boaſt; a bravado. *Swift.*

To GASCONA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boaſt; to brag.

To GASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To cut deep ſo as to make a gaping wound. *Tillotſon.*

GASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound. *Spenſer.*

2. The mark of a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SKINS. *ſ.* Wide hoſe; wide breeches. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner.*]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath. *Dryden.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively. *Dryden.*

3. To long for. *Spectator.*

GASP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The ſhort catch of breath in the laſt agonies. *Addiſon.*

To GAST. *v. a.* [from ȝaɼt, Saxon.] To make aghaſt; to fright; to ſhock. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'STRICK. *a.* [from γαſτὴρ.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTRO'RAPHY. *ſ.* [γαſτὴρ and ῥάπτω.] Sewing up any wound of the belly.

GASTRO'TOMY. *ſ.* [γαſτὴρ and τέτομα.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterite of *get.* *Exodus.*

GATE. *ſ.* [ȝeat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, a caſtle, palace, or large building. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. An avenue; an opening. *Knolles.*

GA'TEVEIN. *ſ.* The *vena portæ.* *Bacon.*

GA'TEWAY.

GA'TEWAY. *ſ.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of incloſed grounds. *Mortimer.*

To GA'THER. *v. a.* [gaderian, Saxon.]
1. To collect; to bring into one place. *Leviticus.*
2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck. *Wotton.*
3. To crop. *Dryden.*
4. To aſſemble. *Bacon.*
5. To heap up; to accumulate. *Proverbs.*
6. To ſelect and take. *Pſalms.*
7. To ſweep together. *Matthew.*
8. To collect charitable contributions.
9. To bring into one body or intereſt. *Iſaiah.*
10. To draw together from a ſtate of diffuſion; to compreſs; to contract. *Pope.*
11. To gain. *Dryden.*
12. To pucker needlework.
13. To collect logically. *Hooker.*
14. *To* GATHER *Breath.* To have reſpite from any calamity. *Spenſer.*

To GA'THER. *v. n.*
1. To be condenſed; to thicken. *Dryden.*
2. To grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter. *Bacon.*
3. To aſſemble. *Eccluſ.*
4. To generate pus or matter. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERER. *ſ.* [from *gather*.]
1. One that gathers; a collector. *Wotton.*
2. One that gets in a crop of any kind. *Amos.*

GA'THERING. *ſ.* [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable contributions. 1 *Cor.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

GAUDE. *ſ.* [*gaude*, French, a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GAUDE. *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing. *Shakeſp.*

GAU'DERY. *ſ.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; oſtentatious luxury of dreſs. *South.*

GA'UDILY. *ad.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *ſ.* Showineſs; tinſel appearance.

GA'UDY. *a.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; ſplendid; pompous; oſtentatiouſly fine. *Milton.*

GA'UDY. *ſ.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feaſt; a feſtival. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give*. *Donne.*

GA'VEL. *ſ.* A provincial word for ground.

GA'VELKIND. *ſ.* [In law.] A cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongſt all his ſons. *Cowel. Davies.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, meaſuring rod, French.]
1. To meaſure with reſpect to the contents of a veſſel.
2. To meaſure with regard to any proportion. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A meaſure; a ſtandard. *Moxon.*

GAU'GER. *ſ.* [from *gauge*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to meaſure veſſels or quantities. *Carew.*

GAUNT. *a.* [As if *gewant*.] Thin; ſlender; lean; meagre. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'UNTLY. *ad.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; ſlenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *ſ.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Cleaveland.*

GA'VOT. *ſ.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance. *Arbuthnot.*

GAUZE. *ſ.* A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk. *Arbuthnot.*

GAWK. *ſ.* [geac, Saxon.]
1. A cuckow.
2. A fooliſh fellow.

GAWN. *ſ.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A ſmall tub.

GA'WNTREE. *ſ.* [Scottiſh] A wooden frame on which beer caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY. *a.* [*gay*, French.]
1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick. *Pope.*
2. Fine; ſhowy. *Bar.* vi. 9.

GAY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An ornament, or embelliſhment. *L'Eſtrange.*

GA'YETY. *ſ.* [*gayeté*, French.]
1. Cheerfulneſs; airineſs; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure. *Denham.*
3. Finery; ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'YLY. *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully; ſhowily.

GA'YNESS. *ſ.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [ἀγάζεσθαι.] To look intently and earneſtly; to look with eagerneſs. *Fairfax.*

GAZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Intent regard; look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look. *Spenſer.*
2. The object gazed on. *Milton.*

GA'ZER. *ſ.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration. *Spenſer.*

GA'ZEFUL. *a.* [*gaze* and *full*] Looking intently. *Spenſer.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *ſ.* [*gaze* and *hound*.] A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*

GA'ZETTE. *ſ.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. *Locke.*

GAZETTE'ER.

GAZETTE'ER. *ſ.* [from *gazette.*] A writer of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *ſ.* [*gaze* and *ſtock.*] A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence. *Ray.*

GAZO'N. *ſ.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge. *Harris.*

GEAR. *ſ.* [ȝyrian, Sax. to clothe.]
1. Furniture; accoutrements; dreſs; habit; ornaments. *Fairfax.*
2. The traces by which horſes or oxen draw. *Chapman.*
3. Stuff. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'SON. *a.* Wonderful.

GEAT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *jett.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon.*

GECK. *ſ.* [ȝeac, Sax. a cuckow.] A bubble eaſily impoſed upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GECK. *v. a.* To cheat.

GEE. A term uſed by waggoners to their horſes when they would have them go faſter.

GEESE. The plural of *gooſe.*

GE'LABLE. *a.* [from *gela*, Latin.] What may be congealed.

GE'LATINE. } *a.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]
GELA'TINOUS. } Formed into a gelly. *Woodward.*

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt.* [*gelten*, German.]
1. To caſtrate; to deprive of the power of generation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deprive of any eſſential part. *Shakeſp.*
3. To deprive of any thing immodeſt, or liable to objection. *Dryden.*

GE'LDER. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] One that performs the act of caſtration. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER-ROSE. *ſ.* [brought from *Guelderland.*] A plant.

GE'LDING. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] Any animal caſtrated, particularly a horſe. *Graunt.*

GE'LID. *a.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold. *Thomſon.*

GELI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold.

GE'LIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold.

GE'LLY. *ſ.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viſcous body; viſcidity; glue; gluey ſubſtance. *Dryden.*

GELT. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] A caſtrated animal; gelding. *Mortimer.*

GELT. *ſ.* Tinſel; gilt ſurface. *Spenſer.*

GELT. part. paſſ. of *geld.* *Mortimer.*

GEM. *ſ.* [*gemma*, Latin.]
1. A jewel; a precious ſtone of whatever kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The firſt bud. *Denham.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the firſt buds. *Milton.*

GEME'LLIPAROUS. *a.* Bearing twins.

To GE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double.

GEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *geminate.*] Repetition; reduplication. *Boyle.*

GE'MINY. *ſ.* Twins; a pair; a brace. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'MINOUS. *a.* [*geminus*, Lat.] Double. *Brown.*

GE'MMAR. *a.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown.*

GE'MMEOUS. *a.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]
1. Tending to gems. *Woodward.*
2. Reſembling gems.

GE'MOTE. *ſ.* The court of the hundred.

GE'NDER. *ſ.* [*genus*, Latin.]
1. A kind; a ſort. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſex.
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clarke.*

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]
1. To beget.
2. To produce; to cauſe. 2 *Tim.*

To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed. *Shakeſpeare.*

GENEALO'GICAL. *a.* [from *genealogy.*] Pertaining to deſcents or families.

GENEA'LOGIST. *ſ.* [γενεαλογίω; *genealogiſte*, French.] He who traces deſcents.

GENEA'LOGY. *ſ.* [γενεὰ and λόγος.] Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families. *Burnet.*

GE'NERABLE. *a.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL. *a.* [*general*, French.]
1. Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals; not ſpecial. *Broome.*
2. Lax in ſignification; not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import. *Watts.*
3. Not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations. *Locke.*
4. Relating to a whole claſs or body of men. *Whitgifte.*
5. Publick; comprifing the whole. *Milton.*
6. Not directed to any ſingle object. *Spratt.*
7. Extenſive, though not univerſal.
8. Common; uſual. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NERAL. *ſ.*
1. The whole; the totality. *Norris.*
2. The publick; the intereſt of the whole. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The vulgar. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [*General*, French.] One that has the command over an army. *Addiſon.*

GENERALI'SSIMO. *ſ.* [*generaliſſime*, Fr.] The ſupreme commander. *Clarendon.*

GENERA'LITY. *ſ.* [*generalité*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being general. *Hooker.*
2. The main body; the bulk. *Tillotſon.*

GE'NERALLY. *ad.* [from *general.*]
1. In general; without ſpecification or exception. *Bacon.*
2. Ex-

2. Extenſively, though not univerſally.
3. Commonly; frequently.
4. In the main; without minute detail. *Swift.*

GE'NERALNESS. *ſ.* [from *general.*] Wide extent, though ſhort of univerſality; frequency; commonneſs. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALTY. *ſ.* [from *general.*] The whole; the totality. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT. *ſ.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*

To GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]
1. To beget; to propagate. *Bacon.*
2. To cauſe; to produce. *Milton.*

GENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*generation*, French.]
1. The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon.*
2. A family; a race. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Progeny; offſpring. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſingle ſucceſſion. *Raleigh.*
5. An age. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *a.* [*generatif*, French.]
1. Having the power of propagation. *Brown.*
2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley.*

GENERA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, cauſes, or produces. *Brown.*

GENE'RICAL. } *a.* [*generique*, French.]
GENE'RICK. } That which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus. *Watts.*

GENE'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *generick.*] With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies. *Woodward.*

GENERO'SITY. *ſ.* [*generoſité*, French.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *a.* [*generoſus*, Latin.]
1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Pope.*
3. Liberal; munificent.
4. Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *generous.*]
1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimouſly; nobly. *Dryden.*
3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous. *Collier.*

GE'NESIS. *ſ.* [γενεσις; *geneſe*, French.] Generation; the firſt book of *Moſes*, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET. ſ. [French.] A ſmall well proportioned Spaniſh horſe. *Ray.*

GENETHLI'ACAL. *a.* [γενεθλιακος.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers. *Howel.*

GENETHLI'ACKS. *ſ.* [from γενεθλη.] The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *ſ.* [γενεθλη.] He who calculates nativities. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *ſ.* [*genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.] A diſtilled ſpirituous water, made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the ſtill, with a little common ſalt, and the coarſeſt ſpirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof ſtrength. *Hill.*

GE'NIAL. *a.* [*genialis*, Latin.]
1. That which contributes to propagation. *Dryden.*
2. That gives cheerfulneſs or ſupports life. *Milton.*
3. Natural; native. *Brown.*

GE'NIALLY. *ad.* [from *genial.*]
1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED. *a.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*

GENICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottineſs.

GE'NIO. *ſ.* A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS. *ſ.* [*genitalis*, Latin.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown.*

GE'NITING. *ſ.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French.] An early apple gathered in June. *Bacon.*

GE'NITIVE. *a.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a caſe, which, among other relations, ſignifies one begotten, as, the father *of a ſon*; or one begetting, as ſon *of a father.*

GE'NIUS. *ſ.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]
1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things. *Milton.*
2. A man endowed with ſuperiour faculties. *Addiſon.*
3. Mental power or faculties. *Waller.*
4. Diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment. *Burnet.*
5. Nature; diſpoſition. *Burnet.*

GENT. *a.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; ſoft; gentle; polite. A word now diſuſed. *Fairfax.*

GENTE'EL. *a.* [*gentil*, French.]
1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Addiſon.*
2. Graceful in mien.

GENTE'ELY. *ad.* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegantly; politely. *South.*
2. Gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *ſ.* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs. *Dryden.*
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN. *ſ.* [*gentiane*, French.] Felwort or baldmony. *Wiſeman.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *ſ.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *ſ.* [*gentilis*, Latin.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon.*

GE'NTILESSE. *ſ.* [French.] Complaiſance; civility. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM. *ſ.* [*gentiliſme*, Fr.] Heatheniſm; paganiſm. *Stillingfleet.*

GENTILI'TIOUS. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]
1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.*
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*gentilité*, French.]
1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulneſs of mien; nicety of taſte.
3. Gentry; the claſs of perſons well born. *Davies.*
4. Paganiſm; heatheniſm. *Hooker.*

GE'NTLE. *a.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
1. Well born; well deſcended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Fairfax.*
3. Soothing; pacifick.

GE'NTLE. *ſ.*
1. A gentleman; a man of birth.
2. A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *ſ.* [*gentle* and *folk.*] Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar.

GE'NTLEMAN. *ſ.* [*gentilhomme*, French.]
1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. A man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A term of complaiſance. *Addiſon.*
4. The ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank. *Camden.*
5. It is uſed of any man however high. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NTLEMANLI'KE. } *a.* [*gentleman* and
GE'NTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a man of birth. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS. *ſ.* [from *gentle.*]
1. Dignity of birth; goodneſs of extraction.
2. Softneſs of manners; ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; meekneſs. *Milton.*
3. Kindneſs; benevolence. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *ſ.* Carriage of a gentleman. *Aſcham.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *ſ.*
1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well deſcended. *Bacon.*
2. A woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *gentle.*]
1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffenſively; kindly. *Locke.*
2. Softly; without violence. *Grew.*

GE'NTRY. *ſ.* [*gentleſſe*, *gentry*, from *gentle.*]
1. Birth; condition. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Claſs of people above the vulgar. *Sidney.*
3. A term of civility real or ironical. *Prior.*
4. Civility; complaiſance. *Shakeſpeare.*

GENUFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [*genuflexion*, Fr.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expreſſed by bending the knee. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NUINE. *a.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not ſpurious. *Tillotſon.*

GE'NUINELY. *ad.* [from *genuine.*] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS. *ſ.* [from *genuine.*] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] In ſcience, a claſs of being, comprehending under it many ſpecies: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts. *Watts.*

GEOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [γῆ and κέντρον.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth.

GEODÆ'SIA. *ſ.* [γεωδαισια.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GEODÆ'TICAL. *a.* [from *geodæſia.*] Relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω.] One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts. *Brown.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [*geographique*, Fr.] Relating to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a geographical manner. *Broome.*

GEO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω.] Knowledge of the earth.

GEO'LOGY. *ſ.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *ſ.* [γῆ and μάντις.] A fortuneteller; a caſter of figures. *Brown.*

GE'OMANCY. *ſ.* [γῆ and μαντία.] The act of foretelling by figures. *Ayliffe.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *geomancy.*] Pertaining to the art of caſting figures. *Dryden.*

GE'OMETER. *ſ.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre*, French.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometrician. *Watts.*

GE'OMETRAL. *a.* [*geometral*, French.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEOME'TRICAL. } *a.* [γεωμετρικὸς.]
GEOME'TRICK. }
1. Pertaining to geometry. *More.*
2. Preſcribed or laid down by geometry. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Diſpoſed according to geometry. *Grew.*

GEOME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *geometrical.*] According to the laws of geometry. *Wilkins.*

GEOME-

GEOMETRI'CIAN. *ſ.* [γεωμέτρης.] One ſkilled in geometry. *Brown.*

To GEO'METRIZE. *v. n.* [γεωμετρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*

GE'OMETRY. *ſ.* [γεωμετρία.] The ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered. *Ray.*

GEOPO'NICAL. *a.* [γῆ and πόνος.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

GEOPO'NICKS. *ſ.* [γῆ and πόνος.] The ſcience of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *ſ.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]
1. A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakeſp.*
2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

GE'ORGICK. *ſ.* [γεωργικὸν; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry. *Addiſon.*

GE'ORGICK. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

GE'OTICK. *a.* Belonging to the earth.

GE'RENT. *a.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing.

GE'RFALCON. *ſ.* A bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk. *Bailey.*

GE'RMAN. *ſ.* [*germain*, French.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney.*

GE'RMAN. *a.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'RMANDER. *ſ.* [*germandrée*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

GE'RME. *ſ.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſprout or ſhoot. *Bretton.*

GE'RMIN. *ſ.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To ſprout; to ſhoot; to bud; to put forth. *Woodward.*

GERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*germination*, Fr.] The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth. *Wotton. Bentley.*

GE'RUND. *ſ.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST. *ſ.* [*geſtum*, Latin.]
1. A deed; an action; an atchievement. *Spenſer.*
2. Show; repreſentation.
3. The roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of kings. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION. *ſ.* [*geſtatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Brown. Ray.*

To GESTI'CULATE. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Lat. *geſticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to ſhew poſtures.

GESTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*geſticulatio*, Lat.] Antick tricks; various poſtures.

GE'STURE. *ſ.* [*geſtum*, Latin.]
1. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment. *Sidney.*
2. Movement of the body. *Addiſon.*

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture. *Hooker.*

To GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. paſſ. *got*, or *gotten*, [ȝetan, ȝetten, Saxon.]
1. To procure; to obtain. *Boyle.*
2. To force; to ſeize. *Daniel.*
3. To win. *Knolles.*
4. To have poſſeſſion of; to hold. *Herbert.*
5. To beget upon a female. *Waller.*
6. To gain a profit. *Locke.*
7. To gain a ſuperiority or advantage. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To earn; to gain by labour. *Abbot.*
9. To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.*
10. To learn. *Watts.*
11. To procure to be. *Southe*
12. To put into any ſtate. *Guardian.*
13. To prevail on; to induce. *Spectator.*
14. To draw; to hook. *Addiſon.*
15. To betake; to remove. *Knolles.*
16. To remove by force or art. *Boyle.*
17. To put. *Shakeſpeare.*
18. *To* GET *off.* To ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient. *Swift.*

To GET. *v. n.*
1. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney.*
2. To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.*
3. To find the way. *Boyle.*
4. To move; to remove. *Knolles.*
5. To have recourſe to. *Knolles.*
6. To go; to repair. *Knolles.*
7. To put one's ſelf in any ſtate. *Clarendon.*
8. To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.*
9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage. *Waller.*
10. *To* GET *off.* To eſcape. *Bacon.*
11. *To* GET *over.* To conquer; to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped. *Swift.*
12. *To* GET *up.* To riſe from repoſe. *Bacon.*
13. *To* GET *up.* To riſe from a ſeat. *Numbers.*

GE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *get.*]
1. One who procures or obtains.
2. One who begets on a female. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'TTING. *ſ.* [from *get.*]
1. Act of getting; acquiſition. *Proverbs.*
2. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GE'WGAW. *ſ.* [ȝeȝaꝑ, Saxon.] A ſhowy triſle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbot.*

GE'WGAW. *a.* Splendidly trifling; ſhowy without value. *Law.*

GHA'STFUL. *a.* [ȝaſt and full, Saxon.] Dreary; diſmal; melancholy; fit for walking ſpirits. *Spenſer.*

GHA'STLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ghaſtly.*] Horrour of countenance; reſemblance of a ghoſt; paleneſs.

GHA'STLY. *a.* [ȝaſt, or *ghoſt*, and *like.*]
1. Like a ghoſt, having horrour in the countenance. *Knolles.*
2. Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from ȝaſt, Saxon.] Ghaſtlineſs; horrour of look. *Shakeſp.*

GHE'RKIN. *ſ.* A pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* To conjecture.

GHOST. *ſ.* [ȝaſt, Saxon.]
1. The ſoul of man. *Sandys.*
2. A ſpirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*
3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghoſt. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shakeſpeare.*

GHO'STLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ghoſtly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHO'STLY. *a.* [from *ghoſt.*]
1. Spiritual; relating to the ſoul; not carnal; not ſecular.
2. Having a character from religion; ſpiritual. *Shakeſpeare.*

GIÆLALINA. ſ. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEUX. *ſ.* [*jambes*, French, legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. *Spenſer.*

GI'ANT. *ſ.* [*geant*, French.] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*

GI'ANTESS. *ſ.* [from *giant.*] A ſhe-giant. *Hewel.*

GI'ANTLIKE. } *a.* [from *giant* and *like.*]
GI'ANTLY. } Gigantick; vaſt. *South.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *giant.*] Quality, or character of a giant. *Milton.*

GI'BBE. *ſ.* Any old worn out animal. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber.*] To ſpeak inarticulately. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'BBERISH. *ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat. But as it was anciently written *gebriſh*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipſies; words without meaning. *Swift.*

GI'BBET. *ſ.* [*gibet*, French.]
1. A gallows; the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed. *Cleaveland.*
2. Any traverſe beams.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet. *Oldham.*
2. To hang on any thing going tranſverſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'BBIER. ſ. [French.] Game; wild fowl. *Addiſon.*

GIBBO'SITY. *ſ.* [*gibboſité*, Fr. from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Ray.*

GI'BBOUS. *a.* [*gibbus*, Latin.]
1. Convex; protuberant; ſwelling into inequalities. *Dryden.*
2. Crookbacked. *Brown.*

GI'BBOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence. *Bentley.*

GI'BCAT. *ſ.* [*gib* and *cat.*] An old worn-out cat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French.] To ſneer; to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to ridicule; to treat with ſcorn; to ſneer; to taunt. *Swift.*

GI'BE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; ſcoff. *Spect.*

GI'BER. *ſ.* [from *gibe.*] A ſneerer; a ſcoffer; a taunter. *Shakeſpeare. B. Johnſ.*

GI'BINGLY. *ad.* [from *gibe.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'BLETS. *ſ.* The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted. *Dryden.*

GI'DDILY. *ad.* [from *giddy.*]
1. With the head ſeeming to turn round.
2. Inconſtantly; unſteadily. *Donne.*
3. Careleſly; heedleſly; negligently. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'DDINESS. *ſ.* [from *giddy.*]
1. The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginous. *Bacon.*
2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutability. *Bacon.*
3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.
4. Frolick; wantonneſs of life. *Donne.*

GI'DDY. *a.* [ȝiddiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion. *Tate.*
2. Rotatory; whirling. *Pope.*
3. Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; changeful. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. That which cauſes giddineſs. *Prior.*
5. Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; uncautious; wild. *Rowe.*
6. Totter-

6. Tottering; unfixed. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtleſneſs; overcome by any overpowering inticement. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'DDYBRAINED. *a.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] Careleſs; thoughtleſs.

GI'DDYHEADED. *a.* [*giddy* and *head.*] Without ſteadineſs or conſtancy. *Burton.*

GI'DDYPACED. *a.* [*giddy* and *paced.*] Moving without regularity. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'ER-EAGLE. *ſ.* An eagle of a particular kind. *Leviticus.*

GIFT. *ſ.* [from *give.*]
1. A thing given or beſtowed. *Matthew.*
2. The act of giving. *South.*
3. Oblation; offering. *Tob.* xiii.
4. A bribe. *Deuteronomy.*
5. Power; faculty. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'FTED. *a.* [from *gift.*]
1. Given; beſtowed. *Milton.*
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryden.*

GIG. *ſ.*
1. Any thing that is whirled round in play. *Locke.*
2. [*Gigia*, Iſlandick.] A fiddle.

GI'GANTICK. *a.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous. *Milton.*

To GI'GGLE. *v. n.* [*giebgelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter.

GI'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *giggle.*] A laugher; a titterer. *Herbert.*

GI'GLET. *ſ.* [ȝeagl, Saxon.] A wanton; a laſcivious girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'GOT. ſ. [French.] The hip-joint.

To GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*, [ȝyldan, Saxon.]
1. To waſh over with gold. *Spenſer.*
2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To adorn with luſtre. *Pope.*
4. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'LDER. *ſ.* [from *gild.*]
1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body. *Bacon.*
2. A coin, from one ſhilling and ſixpence, to two ſhillings. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'LDING. *ſ.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*

GILL. *ſ.* [*agulla*, Spaniſh; *gula*, Latin.]
1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head. *Walton.*
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.*
3. The fleſh under the chin. *Bacon.*
4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint. *Swift.*
5. The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language. *Ben. Johnſon.*
6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy.

GI'LLHOUSE. *ſ.* [*gill* and *houſe.*] A houſe where gill is ſold. *Pope.*

GI'LLYFLOWER. *ſ.* corrupted from *July-flower.* *Mortimer.*

GILT. *ſ.* [from *gild.*] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſurface of any matter. *Shakeſpeare.*

GILT. The participle of GILD, which ſee. *Pope.*

GI'LTHEAD. *ſ.* [*gilt* and *head.*] A ſeafiſh.

GI'LTTAIL. *ſ.* [*gilt* and *tail.*] A worm ſo called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *a.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce.

GI'MCRACK. *ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin*, derived from *engine.*] A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm. *Prior.*

GI'MLET. *ſ.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a ſcrew at its point. *Moxon.*

GI'MMAL. *ſ.* [*gimellus*, Latin] Some little quaint devices of pieces of machinery. *More.*

GIMP. *ſ.* A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN. *ſ.* [from *engine*]
1. A trap; a ſnare. *Sidney. B. Johnſon.*
2. Any thing moved with ſcrews; as, engine *of torture.* *Spenſer.*
3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails. *Woodward.*
4. [Contracted from GENEVA, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GI'NGER. *ſ.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. *Hill.*

GI'NGERBREAD. *ſ.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of farinaceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and ſome other aromatick ſeeds. *King's Cookery.*

GI'NGERLY. *ad.* Cautiouſly; nicely. *Shak.*

GI'NGERNESS. *ſ.* Niceneſs; tenderneſs.

GI'NGIVAL. *a.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*

To GI'NGLE. *v. n.*
1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe. *Pope.*
2. To make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhoule be made. *Pope.*

GI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.
2. Affectation in the ſound of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID. *a.* [γιγγλυμος and εἶδος.] Reſembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GI'NGLYMUS. *ſ.* [*ginglime*, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an inſtance.

GI'NNET. *ſ.* [*ginnet*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GI'NSENG. *ſ.* [I ſuppoſe *Chineſe*.] A root brought lately into Europe. It is of a very agreeable aromatick ſmell, though not very ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the ſame latitudes in America.

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.

GI'PSY. *ſ.* [Corrupted from *Egyptians*.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretel futurity, commonly by palmeſtry or phyſiognomy.
2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A name of ſlight reproach to a woman. *L'Eſtrange.*

GI'RASOLE. *ſ.* [*giraſol*, French.]

1. The herb turnſol.
2. The opal ſtone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [ȝyrdan, Saxon.]

1. To bind round. *1 Mac.*
2. To put on ſo as to ſurround or bind. *Gulliver's Travels.*
3. To faſten by binding. *Milton.*
4. To inveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To dreſs; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel.*
6. To cover round as a garment. *Milton.*
7. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To furniſh; to equip. *Milton.*
9. To incloſe; to incircle. *Milton.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a ſcornful jeſt; to gibe; to ſneer. *Shakeſpeare.*

GIRD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotſon. Goodman.*

GI'RDER. *ſ.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*

GI'RDLE. *ſ.* [ȝyrdel, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled.
2. Encloſure; circumference. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The equator; the torrid zone. *Bacon.*

To GI'RDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To incloſe; to ſhut in; to environ. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'RDLEBELT. *ſ.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that encircles the waiſt. *Dryden.*

GI'RDLER. *ſ.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion.

GIRL. *ſ.* [Iſlandick *kerlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or child. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'RLISH. *a.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY. *ad.* [from *girliſh*.] In a girliſh manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grin*. Applied to a crabbed, captious, or peeviſh perſon.

GI'RROCK. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

GIRT. *p. paſſ.* [from *To gird*.] See GIRD.

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompaſs; to encircle. *Thomſon.*

GIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the ſaddle or burthen is fixed upon the horſe. *Milton.*
2. A circular bandage. *Wiſeman.*

GIRTH. *ſ.* [from *gird*.]

1. The band by which the ſaddle is fixed upon the horſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. The compaſs meaſured by the girdle. *Addiſon.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground*. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own ſtock, but take other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GI'SLE. Among the Engliſh Saxons, ſignifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgiſle* is a pledge of peace. *Gibſon.*

GITH. *ſ.* An herb called Guiney pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. paſſ. *given*. [ȝiꝑan, Saxon.]

1. To beſtow; to confer without any price or reward. *Hooker.*
2. To tranſmit from himſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate. *Burnet.*
3. To put into one's poſſeſſion; to conſign. *Temple.*
4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.*
6. To quit; to yield as due. *Eccleſ.*
7. To confer; to impart. *Bramhall.*
8. To expoſe. *Dryden.*
9. To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.*
10. To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.*
11. To yield without reſiſtance.
12. To permit; to commiſſion. *Pope.*
13. To enable; to allow. *Hooker.*
14. To pay. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To exhibit; to expreſs. *Hale.*
17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbuthnot.*
18. To do any act of which the conſequence reaches others. *Burnet.*
19. To exhibit; to ſend forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.*
20. To addict; to apply. *Sidney. Temple.*
21. To reſign; to yield up. *Herbert.*

22. To

22. To conclude; to ſuppoſe. *Garth.*
23. *To* GIVE *away.* To alienate from one's ſelf. *Sidney. Taylor.*
24. *To* GIVE *back.* To return; to reſtore. *Atterbury.*
25. *To* GIVE *forth.* To puniſh; to tell. *Hayward.*
26. *To* GIVE *the hand.* To yield preeminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior. *Hooker.*
27. *To* GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; to ceaſe. *Hooker.*
28. *To* GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach to. *Sidney. Grew.*
29. *To* GIVE *over.* To conclude loſt. *Arbuthnot.*
30. *To* GIVE *over.* To abandon. *Hudibras.*
31. *To* GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to publiſh; to utter. *Knolles.*
32. *To* GIVE *out.* To ſhow in falſe appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*
33. *To* GIVE *up.* To reſign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney.*
34. *To* GIVE *up.* To abandon. *Stilling fleet.*
35. *To* GIVE *up.* To deliver. *Swift.*

To GIVE. *v. n.*
1. To ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſſault. *Hooker.*
2. To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ſoften; to thaw. *Bacon.*
3. To move. A French phraſe. *Daniel.*
4. *To* GIVE *in.* To go back; to give way. *Hayward.*
5. *To* GIVE *into.* To adopt; to embrace. *Addiſon.*
6. *To* GIVE *off.* To ceaſe; to forbear. *Locke.*
7. *To* GIVE *over.* To ceaſe; to act no more. *Hooker.*
8. *To* GIVE *out.* To publiſh; to proclaim. *Acts.*
9. *To* GIVE *out.* To ceaſe; to yield. *Herbert.*
10. *To* GIVE *way.* To yield; not to reſiſt; to make room for. *Collier.*

GI'VER. *ſ.* [from *give.*] One that gives; donor; beſtower; diſtributer; granter. *Milton.*

GI'ZZARD. *ſ.* [*geſier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin. It is ſometimes called *gizzern.*]
1. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl. *More.*
2. He *frets his gizzard*, he harraſſes his imagination. *Hudibras.*

GLA'BRITY. *ſ.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothneſs; baldneſs.

GLA'CIAL. *a.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *glaciate.*] The act of turning into ice; ice formed. *Brown.*

GLA'CIS. *ſ.* [French.] In fortification, a ſloping bank. *Harris.*

GLAD. *a.* [glæ̀d, Saxon; *glad*, Daniſh.]
1. Cheerful; gay; in a ſtate of hilarity. 1 *Kings.*
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; ſhowy. *Iſaiah.*
3. Pleaſed; elevated with joy. *Proverbs.*
4. Pleaſing; exhilarating. *Sidney.*
5. Expreſſing gladneſs. *Pope.*

To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addiſon.*

GLA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *glad.*] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *ſ.* [from glæpan, Sax. hence the Daniſh *glad.*] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Pope.*

GLA'DEN. } *ſ.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a
GLA'DER. } ſword.] Swordgraſs: a general name of plants that riſe with a broad blade like ſedge.

GLA'DFULNESS. *ſ.* [*glad* and *fulneſs.*] Joy; gladneſs. *Spenſer.*

GLADIA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A ſwordplayer; a prizefighter. *Denham.*

GLA'DLY. *ad.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment. *Shakeſpeare. Blount to Pope.*

GLA'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulneſs; joy; exultation. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME. *a.* [from *glad.*]
1. Pleaſed; gay; delighted. *Spenſer.*
2. Cauſing joy; having an appearance of gayety. *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY. *ad.* [from *gladſome.*] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *gladſome.*] Gayety; ſhowineſs; delight.

GLAIRE. *ſ.* [glæ̀ɹ, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Daniſh, glaſs.]
1. The white of an egg. *Peacham.*
2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. *ſ.* [*glantz*, German.]
1. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour. *Milton.*
2. A ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight. *Dryden.*
3. A ſnatch of ſight; a quick view. *Watts.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour.

2. To

2. To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrike in an oblique direction. *Pope.*
4. To view with a quick caſt of the eye. *Suckling.*
5. To cenſure by oblique hints. *Shakeſp.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken manner; tranſiently. *Hakewill.*

GLAND. *ſ.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.] All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two ſorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate *gland* is compoſed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together. *Wiſeman.*

GLA'NDERS. *ſ.* [from *gland.*] In a horſe, is the running of corrupt matter from the noſe.

GLANDI'FEROUS. *a.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing maſt; bearing acorns. *Mortimer.*

GLA'NDULE. *ſ.* [*glandula*, Latin.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *glandulous.*] A collection of glands. *Brown.*

GLA'NDULOUS. *a.* [*glanduloſus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands. *Brown.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaeren*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes. *Fairfax.*
2. To look with fierce piercing eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly. *Felton.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear. *Milton.*

GLARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye. *Pope.*
2. A fierce piercing look. *Milton.*

GLA'REOUS. *a.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Latin; from *glaire.*] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING. *a.* Applied to any thing very ſhocking: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *ſ.* [glæꝛ, Saxon.]
1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing ſalt and flint of ſand together, with a vehement fire. *Peacham.*
2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A looking-glaſs; a mirrour. *Dryden.*
4. *An Hour* GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand. *Shakeſp.*
5. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in. *Phillips.*
6. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs. *Taylor.*
7. A perſpective glaſs. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *a.* Vitreous; made of glaſs. *Shakeſpeare. Mortimer.*

To GLASS. *v. a.*
1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent as in a glaſs or mirrour. *Sidney.*
2. To caſe in glaſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To cover with glaſs; to glaze. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSFURNACE. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction. *Locke.*

GLA'SSGAZING. *a.* [*glaſs* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himſelf in a mirrour.

A whorſon, *glaſſgazing*, ſuperſerviceable, finical rogue. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLA'SSGRINDER. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *grinder.*] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSHOUSE. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *houſe.*] A houſe where glaſs is manufactured. *Addiſon.*

GLA'SSMAN. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *man.*] One who ſells glaſs. *Swift.*

GLA'SSMETAL. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *metal.*] Glaſs in fuſion. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORK. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *work.*] Manufactory of glaſs. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLA'SSY. *a.* [from *glaſs.*]
1. Made of glaſs; vitreous. *Bacon.*
2. Reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs. *Sandys.*

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn. ſ.* A ſpecies of MEDLAR.

GLAUCO'MA. *ſ.* [γλαυκωμα; *glaucome*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a greyiſh colour. *Quincy.*

GLAVE. *ſ.* [*glaive*, French.] A broad ſword; a falchion. *Fairfax.*

To GLA'VER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welſh, flattery.] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Eſtrange.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glaſs*, only accidentally varied.]
1. To furniſh with windows of glaſs. *Bacon.*
2. To cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthern ware.
3. To overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid. *Grew.*

GLA'ZIER. *ſ.* [corrupted from *glaſier.*] One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. *Gay.*

GLEAD. *ſ.* A buzzard hawk; a kite.

GLEAM. *ſ.* [ȝelioma, Saxon.] Sudden ſhoot of light; luſtre; brightneſs. *Spenſer. Milton.*

To

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhine with ſudden coruſcation. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſhine. *Thomſon.*

GLE'AMY. *a.* [from *gleam.*] Flaſhing; darting ſudden coruſcations of light. *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French.]
1. To gather what the reapers of the harveſt leave behind. *Dryden.*
2. To gather any thing thinly ſcattered. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLEAN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriouſly by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*

GLE'ANER. *ſ.* [from *glean.*]
1. One who gathers after the reapers. *Thomſon.*
2. One who gathers any thing ſlowly and laboriouſly. *Locke.*

GLE'ANING. *ſ.* [from *glean.*] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE. *ſ.* [*gleba*, Lat n.]
1. Turf; ſoil; ground. *Dryden.*
2. The land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Spelman.*

GLE'BOUS. *a.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy.

GLE'BY. *a.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *ſ.* [ȝlıdaȝ ıde, Saxon.] A kite. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEE. *ſ.* [ȝlıȝȝe, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. *Gay.*

GLEED. *ſ.* [from ȝlopan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal.

GLE'EFUL. *a.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLEEK. *ſ.* [ȝlıȝȝe, Saxon.] Muſick; or muſician. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [ȝlıȝman, in Saxon.] To ſneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To ſhine with heat or poliſh. *Prior.*

GLEET. *ſ.* [ȝlıdan, Saxon.] A ſanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor. *Wiſeman.*
2. To run ſlowly. *Cheyne.*

GLE'ETY. *a.* [from *gleet.*] Ichory; thinly ſanious. *Wiſeman.*

GLEN. *ſ.* [*gleann*, Erſe.] A valley; a dale. *Spenſer.*

GLEW. *ſ.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB. *a.* [from ȝlıdan. *Skinner.*]
1. Smooth; ſlippery; ſo formed as to be eaſily moved. *Burnet.*
2. Smooth; voluble. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLIB. *ſ.* Thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenſer.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To caſtrate. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLI'BLY. *ad.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLI'BNESS. *ſ.* [from *glib.*] Smoothneſs; ſlipperineſs. *Chapman.*

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [ȝlıdan, Saxon.]
1. To flow gently and ſilently. *Fairfax.*
2. To paſs gently and without tumult. *Dryden.*
3. To move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along. *Milton.*

GLIDE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Lapſe; act or manner of paſſing ſmoothly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLI'DER. *ſ.* [from *glide.*] One that glides. *Spenſer.*

GLIKE. *ſ.* [ȝlıȝ, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A ſneer; a ſcoff. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLI'MMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Daniſh.]
1. To ſhine faintly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly. *Wotton.*

GLI'MMER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint ſplendour; weak light.
2. A kind of foſſil. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *ſ.* [*glimmen*, Dutch.]
1. A weak faint light. *Locke.*
2. A quick flaſhing light. *Milton.*
3. Tranſitory luſtre. *Dryden.*
4. Short fleeting enjoyment. *Prior.*
5. A ſhort tranſitory view. *Hakewill.*
6. The exhibition of a faint reſemblance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLI'STEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, Germ.] To ſhine; to ſparkle with light. *Thomſon.*

To GLI'STER. *v. n.* [*gliſteren*, Dutch.] To ſhine; to be bright. *Spenſer.*

GLI'STER. *ſ.* See CLYSTER.

To GLI'TTER. *v. n.* [ȝlıtınian, Saxon.]
1. To ſhine; to exhibit luſtre; to gleam. *Granville.*
2. To be ſpecious; to be ſtriking. *Decay of Piety.*

GLI'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Luſtre; bright ſhow. *Collier.*

GLI'TTERAND. *part.* Shining; ſparkling.

GLI'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *glitter.*] With ſhining luſtre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.] To ſquint; to look aſkew. *Skinner.*

To GLOAT. *v. n.* To caſt ſide-glances as a timorous lover. *Rowe.*

GLO'BARD. *ſ.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.

GLO'BATED. *a.* [from *globe.*] Formed in ſhape of a globe; ſpherical; ſpheroidical.

GLOBE. *ſ.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]
1. A ſphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.*
3. A ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky. *Creech.*
4. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlaſting flower*. *ſ.*
GLOBE *Daiſy*. *ſ.* A kind of flower.
GLOBE *Fiſh*. *ſ.* A kind of orbicular fiſh.
GLOBE *Thiſtle* *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
GLOBO'SE. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*
GLOBO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *globoſe*.] Sphericity; ſphericalneſs. *Ray.*
GLO'BOUS. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*
GLO'BULAR. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round; ſpherical. *Grew.*
GLO'BULARIA. *ſ.* [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] A floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets. *Miller.*
GLO'BULE. *ſ.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Lat.] Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood. *Newton.*
GLO'BULOUS. *a.* [from *globule*.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round. *Boyle.*
To GLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Lat.]
1. To gather into a ball or ſphere.
2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLO'MEROUS. *a.* [*glomeroſus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or ſphere.
GLOOM. *ſ.* [ȝlomanȝ, Saxon, twilight.]
1. Imperfect darkneſs; diſmalneſs; obſcurity; defect of light. *Milton.*
2. Cloudineſs of aſpect; heavineſs of mind; ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight. *Spenſer.*
2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
3. To be melancholy; to be ſullen.

GLOO'MILY. *ad.* [from *gloomy*.]
1. Obſcurely; dimly; without perfect light; diſmally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aſpect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*

GLOO'MINESS. *ſ.* [from *gloomy*.]
1. Want of light; obſcurity; imperfect light; diſmalneſs.
2. Want of cheerfulneſs; cloudineſs of look. *Collier.*

GLOO'MY. *a.* [from *gloom*.]
1. Obſcure; imperfectly illuminated; almoſt dark. *Dryden. Pope.*
2. Dark of complexion. *Milton.*
3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *a.* [from *glory*.] Illuſtrious; honourable. *Milton.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*glorification*, Fr. from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory. *Taylor.*
To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French.]
1. To procure honour or praiſe to one. *Daniel.*
2. To pay honour or praiſe in worſhip. *Hooker.*
3. To praiſe; to honour; to extol. *Spenſer.*
4. To exalt to glory or dignity. *Romans.*

GLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*glorioſus*, Latin.]
1. Boaſtful; proud; haughty; oſtentatious. *Bacon.*
2. Noble; illuſtrious; excellent.

GLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; ſplendidly; illuſtriouſly. *Pope.*
GLO'RY. *ſ.* [*gloria*, Latin.]
1. Praiſe paid in adoration. *Luke.*
2. The felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God. *Pſalms.*
3. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.*
4. Splendour; magnificence. *Matthew.*
5. Luſtre; brightneſs. *Pope.*
6. A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in picture. *South.*
7. Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance. *Wiſd.*
8. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boaſt in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*
To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue.
GLOSS. *ſ.* [γλῶσσα; *gloſe*, French.]
1. A ſcholium; a comment. *Davies.*
2. An interpretation artfully ſpecious; a ſpecious repreſentation. *Hooker.*
3. Superficial luſtre. *Bacon. Chapman.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, Fr.]
1. To comment. *Dryden.*
2. To make ſly remarks. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*
1. To explain by comment. *Donne.*
2. To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation. *Hooker.*
3. To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre. *Dryden.*

GLO'SSARY. *ſ.* [*gloſſarium*, Latin.] A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words. *Stillingfleet.*
GLO'SSATOR. *ſ.* [*gloſſateur*, French.] A writer of gloſſes; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*
GLO'SSER. *ſ.* [*gloſſarius*, Latin.]
1. A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.
2. A poliſher.

GLO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *gloſſy*.] Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre. *Boyle.*
GLO'SSOGRAPHER. *ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.
GLO'SSOGRAPHY. *ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.
GLO'SSY. *a.* [from *gloſs*.] Shining; ſmoothly poliſhed.

GLOVE. *ſ.* [ȝlope, Saxon.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Cleaveland.*

GLO'VER. *ſ.* [from *glove.*] One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* To pout; to look ſullen. *Chapman.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [ȝlopan, Saxon.]

1. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame. *Hakewill.*
2. To burn with vehement heat. *Smith.*
3. To feel heat of body. *Addiſon.*
4. To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour. *Milton.*
5. To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Prior.*
6. To rage or burn as a paſſion. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to ſhine. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of paſſion.
3. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLO'W-WORM. *ſ.* [*glow* and *worm.*] A ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [ȝlerran, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to inſinuate; to fawn. *South.*
2. To comment. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLOZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; inſinuation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Specious ſhow; gloſs. *Sidney.*

GLUE. *ſ.* [*glu*, Fr.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly; a cement. *Blackmore.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viſcous cement. *Eccluſ.*
2. To hold together. *Newton.*
3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate. *Tillotſon.*

GLU'EBOILER. *ſ.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER. *ſ.* [from *glue.*] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *a.* [A low cant word.] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *gluttio*, Lat.]

1. To ſwallow; to devour. *Milton.*
2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency. *Bacon.*
3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.
4. To overfill; to load. *Arbuthnot.*
5. To ſaturate. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. *Milton.*
2. Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety. *Milton.*
3. More than enough; overmuch. *Ben. Johnſon.*
4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage. *Woodward.*

GLU'TINOUS. *a.* [*glutineux*, French.] Gluey; viſcous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *glutinous.*] Viſcoſity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON. *ſ.* [*glouton*, French.]

1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating. *Prior.*
2. One eager of any thing to exceſs. *Cowley.*

To GLU'TTONISE. *v. a.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton.

GLU'TTONOUS. *a.* Giving to exceſſive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. *ſ.* [*glutonnie*, Fr.] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *a.* [from *glue.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

GLYNN ſ. [Iriſh.] A hollow between two mountains. *Spenſer.*

To GNAR, } *v. n.* [gnyrran, Saxon.]
To GNARL. } To growl; to murmur; to ſnarl. *Spenſer.*

GNA'RLED. *a.* Knotty. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaſchen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike together; to clath. *Dryden.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Matthew.*
2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth. *Milton.*

GNAT. *ſ.* [gnæt, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Matt.*

GNA'TFLOWER. *ſ.* [*gnat* and *flower.*] The beeflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. *ſ.* [*gnat* and *ſnap.*] A bird ſo called. *Hakewill.*

To GNAW. *v a.* [ȝnazan, Saxon.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow corroſion. *Dryden.*
2. To bite in agony or rage. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To wear away by biting. *Sandys.*
4. To fret; to waſte; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth. *Shakeſpeare.*

GNA'WER. *ſ.* [from *gnaw.*] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *ſ.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Harris. Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *ſ.* [γνωμονικὴ.] A ſcience which teaches to find the juſt proportion of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all kinds of ſun and moon dials.

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone.* [ȝan, Saxon.]

1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep. *Shakeſp.*

2. To move, not ſtand ſtill. *Matthew.*
3. To walk ſolemnly. *Hooker.*
4. To walk leiſurely, not run. *Shakeſp.*
5. To travel; to journey a-foot. *Milton.*
6. To proceed; to make a progreſs. *Dryden.*
7. To remove from place to place. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To depart from a place; to move from a place. *Cowley.*
9. To move or paſs in any manner, or to any end. *Herbert.*
10. To paſs in company with others. *Temple.*
11. To proceed in any courſe of life good or bad. *Ezekiel.*
12. To proceed in mental operations. *Digby.*
13. To take any road. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To march in a hoſtile or warlike manner. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To change ſtate or opinion for better or worſe. *Knolles.*
16. To apply one's ſelf. *Bentley.*
17. To have recourſe to. *1 Cor.*
18. To be about to do. *Locke.*
19. To ſhift; to paſs life not quite well. *Locke.*
20. To decline; to tend toward death or ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*
21. To be in party or deſign. *Dryden.*
22. To eſcape. *2 Mac.*
23. To tend to any act. *Shakeſpeare.*
24. To be uttered. *Addiſon.*
25. To be talked of; to be known. *Addiſon.*
26. To paſs; to be received. *Sidney.*
27. To move by mechaniſm. *Otway.*
28. To be in motion from whatever cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
29. To move in any direction. *Shakeſpeare.*
30. To flow; to paſs; to have a courſe. *Dryden.*
31. To have any tendency. *Dryden.*
32. To be in a ſtate of compact or partnerſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*
33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Spratt.*
34. To be pregnant. *Shakeſpeare.*
35. To paſs; not to remain. *Judges.*
36. To paſs; not to be retained. *Shakeſp.*
37. To be expended. *Felton.*
38. To be *in* order of time or place. *Watts.*
39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*
40. To extend to conſequences. *L'Eſtrange.*
41. To reach by effects. *Wilkins.*
42. To extend in meaning. *Dryden.*
43. To ſpread; to be diſperſed; to reach farther. *Tate.*
44. To have influence; to be of weight. *Temple.*
45. To be rated one with another; to be conſidered with regard to greater or leſſer worth. *Arbuthnot.*
46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur. *Collier.*
47. To fall out, or terminate; to ſucceed. *Bacon.*
48. To be in any ſtate. *1 Chron.*
49. To proceed in train or conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*
50. *To* Go *about.* To attempt; to endeavour. *Shakeſpeare.*
51. *To* Go *aſide.* To err; to deviate from the right. *Numbers.*
52. *To* Go *between.* To interpoſe; to moderate between two. *Shakeſpeare.*
53. *To* Go *by.* To paſs away unnoticed. *Shakeſpeare.*
54. *To* Go *by.* To find or get the concluſion. *Milton.*
55. *To* Go *by.* To obſerve as a rule. *Sharp.*
56. *To* Go *down.* To be ſwallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden.*
57. *To* Go *in and out.* To do the buſineſs of life. *Pſalms.*
58. *To* Go *in and out.* To be at liberty. *John.*
59. *To* Go *off.* To die; to go out of life; to deceaſe. *Tatler.*
60. *To* Go *off.* To depart from a poſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
61. *To* Go *on.* To make attack. *Ben. Johnſon.*
62. *To* Go *on.* To proceed. *Sidney.*
63. *To* Go *over.* To revolt; to betake himſelf to another party. *Swift.*
64. *To* Go *out.* To go upon any expedition. *Shakeſpeare.*
65. *To* Go *out.* To be extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*
66. *To* Go *through.* To perform throughly; to execute. *Sidney.*
67. *To* Go *through.* To ſuffer; to undergo. *Arbuthnot.*

GO-TO. *interject.* Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation. *Spenſer.*

GO-BY. *ſ.* Deluſion; artifice; circumvention. *Collier.*

GO-CART. *ſ.* [*go* and *cart.*] A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*

GOAD. *ſ.* [ȝad, Saxon.] A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Pope.*

To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prick or drive with a goad.
2. To incite; to ſtimulate; to inſtigate. *Dryden.*

GOAL. *ſ.* [*gaule,* French.]
1. The

1. The landmark ſet up to bound a race. *Milton.*
2. The ſtarting poſt. *Dryden.*
3. The final purpoſe; the end to which a deſign tends. *Pope.*

GOAR. *ſ.* [*goror*, Welſh.] Any edging ſewed upon cloth.

GOAT. *ſ.* [ȝat, Saxon.] A ruminant animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep. *Peacham.*

GOA'TBEARD. *ſ.* [*goat* and *beard.*] A plant. *Miller.*

GOA'TCHAFER. *ſ.* A kind of beetle.

GOA'THERD. *ſ.* [ȝat and hyꝛd, Saxon.] One whoſe employment is to tend goats. *Spenſer.*

GOA'TMARJORAM. *ſ.* GOATSBEARD.

GOATS *Rue. ſ.* A plant.

GOATS-THORN. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

GOA'TISH. *a.* [from *goat.*] Reſembling a goat in rankneſs, or luſt. *More.*

GOB. *ſ.* [*gobe*, French.] A ſmall quantity. *L'Eſtrange.*

GO'BBET. *ſ.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful. *Sandys's Travels.*

To GO'BBET. *v. a.* To ſwallow at a mouthful. *L'Eſtrange.*

To GO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*gober*, French.] To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe. *Prior.*

GO'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *gobble.*] One that devours in haſte.

GO-BETWEEN. *ſ.* [*go* and *between.*] One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'BLET. *ſ.* [*gobelet*, French.] A bowl, or cup. *Denham.*

GO'BLIN. *ſ.* [French; *gobelina.*]
1. An evil ſpirit; a walking ſpirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOD. *ſ.* [ȝoꝺ, Saxon, which likewiſe ſignifies *good.*]
1. The Supreme Being. *John.*
2. A falſe god; an idol. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any perſon or thing deified or too much honoured. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'D-CHILD. *ſ.* [*god* and *child.*] A term of ſpiritual relation; one for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm, and promiſed to ſee educated as a Chriſtian.

GO'D-DAUGHTER. *ſ.* [*god* and *daughter.*] A girl for whom one became ſponſor in baptiſm.

GO'DDESS. *ſ.* [from *god.*] A female divinity. *Dryden.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE. *a.* Reſembling a goddeſs. *Pope.*

GO'D-FATHER. *ſ.* [*god* and *father.*] The ſponſor at the font. *Bacon.*

GO'DHEAD. *ſ.* [from *god.*]
1. Godſhip; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton.*
2. A deity in perſon; a god or goddeſs. *Dryden.*

GO'DLESS. *a.* [from *god.*] Without ſenſe of duty to God; atheiſtical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Hooker. Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *a.* [*god* and *like.*] Divine; reſembling a divinity. *Milton.*

GO'DLING. *ſ.* [from *god.*] A little divinity. *Dryden.*

GO'DLINESS. *ſ.* [from *godly.*]
1. Piety to God.
2. General obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion. *Hooker.*

GO'DLY. *a.* [from *god.*]
1. Pious toward God. *Common Prayer.*
2. Good; righteous; religious. *Pſalms.*

GO'DLY. *ad.* Piouſly; righteouſly. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *ſ.* [from *godly.*] Goodneſs; righteouſneſs. *Spenſer.*

GO'D-MOTHER. *ſ.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who has become ſponſor in baptiſm.

GO'DSHIP. *ſ.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *ſ.* [*god* and *ſon.*] One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'DWARD. *a.* To *Godward* is *toward God.*

GO'DWIT. *ſ.* [ȝoꝺ, good, and pıꝛa, Sax.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. } *ad.* [corrupted from *God*
GO'DYIELD. } *ſhield* or protect.]

GOE'L. *a.* [ȝolen, Saxon.] Yellow. *Tuſſer.*

GO'ER. *ſ.* [from *go.*]
1. One that goes; a runner. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton.*

To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look aſquint. *Hudibras.*

GO'GGLE-EYED. *a.* [ꝓoelȝezen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking ſtraight.

GO'ING. *ſ.* [from *go.*]
1. The act of walking. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Pregnancy. *Grew.*
3. Departure. *Milton.*

GO'LA. *ſ.* The ſame with CYMATIUM. *Spectator.*

GOLD. *ſ.* [ȝolꝺ, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welſh.]
1. *Gold* is the heavieſt, the moſt denſe, the moſt ſimple, the moſt ductile, and moſt fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and ſeeming incorruptible. It is ſoluble by means of ſea-ſalt; but is injured by no other ſalt. *Gold* is frequent-

ly

ly found native, and very rarely in a ſtate of ore. Native *gold* is ſeldom found pure, but has almoſt conſtantly ſilver with it. *Gold* duſt, or native *gold*, in ſmall maſſes, is mixed among the ſand of rivers in many parts of the world. *Hill. Bacon.*
2. Money. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDBEATER. *ſ.* [*gold* and *beat.*] One whoſe occupation is to beat or foliate gold. *Boyle.*

GO'LDBEATER's *Skin. ſ.* The inteſtinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or ſmall freſh wounds. *Quincy.*

GO'LDBOUND. *a.* [*gold* and *bound.*] Encompaſſed with gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDEN. *a.* [from *gold.*]
1. Made of gold; conſiſting of gold. *Dryden.*
2. Shining; bright; ſplendid; reſplendent. *Craſhaw.*
3. Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.*
4. Excellent; valuable. *Dryden.*
5. Happy; reſembling the age of gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage. ſ.* [*chryſoplenium*, Lat.]

GO'LDENLY. *ad.* [from *golden.*] Delightfully; ſplendidly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDFINCH. *ſ.* [ȝolꝺfinc, Saxon.] A ſinging bird, called in Staffordſhire a *proud taylor.* *Carew.*

GO'LDFINDER. *ſ.* [*gold* and *find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty jakes. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. *ſ.* A kind of bird.

GO'LDING. *ſ.* A ſort of apple.

GO'LDNEY. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

GO'LDPLEASURE. *ſ.* An herb.

GO'LDSIZE. *ſ.* A glue of a golden colour. *Peacham.*

GO'LDSMITH. *ſ.* [ȝolꝺ and ꝑmiꝛ, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS. *ſ.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GOLL. *ſ.* Hands; paws. *Sidney.*

GOME. *ſ.* The black and oily greaſe of a cart-wheel. *Bentley.*

GO'MPHOSIS. *ſ.* A particular form of articulation. *Wiſeman.*

GO'NDOLA. *ſ.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much uſed in Venice; a ſmall boat. *Spenſer.*

GONDOLIER. *ſ.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman. *Shakeſpeare.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go.*]
1. Advanced; forward in progreſs. *Swift.*
2. Ruined; undone. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Loſt; departed. *Holder.*
5. Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*

GO'NFALON. } *ſ.* [*gonfanon*, Fr.] An
GO'NFANON. } enſign; a ſtandard. *Milton.*

GONORRHOE'A. *ſ.* [γονὴ and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts. *Woodward.*

GOOD. *a.* comp. *better*; ſuperl. *beſt.* [ȝoꝺ, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]
1. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired. *Dryden.*
2. Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.*
3. Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.*
4. Wholeſome; ſalubrious. *Prior.*
5. Medicinal; ſalutary. *Bacon.*
6. Pleaſant to the taſte. *Bacon.*
7. Complete; full. *Addiſon.*
8. Uſeful; valuable. *Collier.*
9. Sound; not falſe; not fallacious. *Atterbury.*
10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held. *Wotton.*
11. Confirmed; atteſted; valid. *Smith.*
12. Having the qualities deſired; ſufficient; not too little. *Clarendon.*
13. Well qualified; not deficient. *Locke.*
14. Skilful; ready; dexterous. *South.*
15. Happy; proſperous. *Pſalms.*
16. Honourable. *Pope.*
17. Cheerful; gay. *Pope to Swift.*
18. Conſiderable; not ſmall though not very great. *Bacon.*
19. Elegant; decent; delicate. With *breeding.* *Addiſon.*
20. Real; ſerious; earneſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
21. Having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed; virtuous. *Matthew.*
22. Kind; ſoft; benevolent. *Sidney.*
23. Favourable; loving. *1 Sam.*
24. Companionable; ſociable; merry. *Clarendon.*
25. Hearty; earneſt; not dubious. *Sidney.*
26. *In* Good *time.* Not too faſt. *Collier.*
27. *In* Good *ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
28. Good. [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Clarendon.*
29. Good [*To make.*] To perform; to confirm. *Waller. Smalridge.*
30. Good [*To make.*] To ſupply. *L'Eſtrange.*

GOOD. *ſ.*
1. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs; the contrary to evil. *Shakeſp.*
2. Proſperity; advancement. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. Earneſt; not jeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſirable; virtue; righteouſneſs. *Milton. South.*

GOOD.

GOOD. *ad.*
1. Well; not ill; not amiſs.
2. *As* GOOD. No worſe.

GOOD. *interjection.* Well; right. *Shakeſp.*

GOO'D-CONDITIONED. *a.* Without ill qualities or ſymptoms. *Sharp.*

GOOD-NOW. *interjection.*
1. In good time: a low word. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſoft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*

GO'ODLINESS. *ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*

GO'ODLY. *a.* [from *good.*]
1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
2. Bulky; ſwelling; affectedly turgid. *Dryden.*
3. Happy; deſireable; gay. *Spenſer.*

GOO'DLY. *ad.* Excellently. *Spenſer.*

GOO'DMAN. *ſ.* [*good* and *man.*]
1. A ſlight appellation of civility. *Shak.*
2. A ruſtick term of compliment; gaffer. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'ODNESS. *ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical. *Hooker.*

GOODS. *ſ.* [from *good.*]
1. Moveables in a houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wares; freight; merchandiſe. *Raleigh.*

GO'ODY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons. *Swift.*

GOOSE. *ſ.* plural *geeſe.* [ɣoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. A large water-fowl proverbially noted for fooliſhneſs. *Peacham.*
2. A taylor's ſmoothing iron. *Shakeſp.*

GO'OSEBERRY. *ſ.* [*gooſe* and *berry.*] A tree and fruit.

GO'OSEFOOT. *ſ.* [*chenopedium*, Lat.] Wild orach. *Miller.*

GO'OSEGRASS. *ſ.* Clivers; an herb. *Mortimer.*

GO'RBELLY. *ſ.* [from ɣoꝛ, dung, and *belly.*] A big paunch; a ſwelling belly.

GO'RBELLIED. *a.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat; bigbellied. *Shakeſpeare.*

GORD. *ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming. *Warburton.*

GORE. *ſ.* ɣoꝛe, Saxon.]
1. Blood. *Spenſer.*
2. Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton. Denh.*

To GORE. *v. a.* [ɣebeꝛnan, Saxon.]
1. To ſtab; to pierce. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To pierce. *Dryden.*

GORGE. *ſ.* [*gorge*, French.]
1. The throat; the ſwallow. *Sidney.*
2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. *Spenſer.*

To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]
1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to ſatiate. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſwallow; as, *the fiſh has gorged the hook.*

GO'RGEOUS. *a.* [*gorgias*, old French.] Fine; glittering in various colours; ſhowy. *Milton.*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Wotton.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendour; magnificence; ſhow.

GO'RGET. *ſ.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Shakeſpeare. Knolles. Hudibras.*

GO'RGON. *ſ.* [γοργὼ.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid. *Dryden.*

GO'RMAND. *ſ.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand.*] To feed ravenouſly.

GORMANDI'ZER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *ſ.* [ɣoꝛꝛ, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly ſhrub.

GO'RY. *a.* [from *gore.*]
1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenſer.*
2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal. *Shakeſp.*

GO'SHAWK. *ſ.* [ɣoꝛ, gooſe, and hapoc, a hawk, Saxon.] A hawk of a larger kind. *Fairfax.*

GO'SLING. *ſ.* [from *gooſe.*]
1. A young gooſe; a gooſe not yet full grown. *Swift.*
2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *ſ.* [ɣoꝺ ſpell, or God's good tidings; εὐαγγέλιον.]
1. God's word; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation. *Waller.*
2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with ſentiments of religion. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'SPELLER. *ſ.* [from *goſpel.*] Followers of *Wicklif*, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papiſts in reproach. *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER. *ſ.* [*goſſipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'SSIP. *ſ.* [from ɣoꝺ and ſyꝛ, relation, Saxon.]
1. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm.
2. A tippling companion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying in. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.
2. To be a pot-companion. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'SSIPRED. *ſ.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip.*] *Goſſipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity. *Daviet.*

GO'STING. *ſ.* An herb.

GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get.*] *Dryden.*

GOT. *part. paſſ.* of *get.* *Knolles.*

GO'TTEN,

GO'TTEN. *part. paſſ.* of *get.* *Temple.*

GOUD. *ſ.* Woad, a plant.

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Tuſſer.*

To GO'VERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French.]

1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate. *Spenſer.*
2. To regulate; to influence; ro direct. *Atterbury.*
3. To manage; to reſtrain. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax: as, *amo* governs the accuſative caſe.
5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *a.* [from *govern.*] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *ſ.* [from *govern.*]

1. Government; rule; management. 1 *Mac.* ix.
2. Control, as that of a guardian. *Spenſer.*
3. Behaviour; manners. Obſolete.

GO'VERNANTE. *ſ.* [*governante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GO'VERNESS. *ſ.* [*gouverneſſe*, old Fr.]

1. A female inveſted with authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Clarendon.*
3. A tutoreſs; an inſtructreſs; a directreſs. *More.*

GO'VERNMENT. *ſ.* [*gouvernment*, Fr.]

1. Form of community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority. *Temple.*
2. An eſtabliſhment of legal authority. *Dryden.*
3. Adminiſtration of publick affairs. *Waller.*
4. Regularity of behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Management of the limbs or body. *Spenſer.*
7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction.

GO'VERNOUR. *ſ.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the ſupreme direction. *Hooker.*
2. One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate. *South.*
3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Pilot; regulator; manager. *James.*

GOUGE. *ſ.* [French.] A chiſſel having a round edge. *Moxon.*

GOURD. *ſ.* A plant; a bottle.

GOU'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *gourd.*] A ſwelling in a horſe's leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOU'RNET. *ſ.* A fiſh.

GOUT. *ſ.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*goutte*, French.] A drop. *Shakeſp.*

GOUT. ſ. [French.] A taſte. *Woodward.*

GO'UTWORT. *ſ.* [*gout* and *wort.*] An herb.

GO'UTY. *a.* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout. *Graunt.*
2. Relating to the gout.

GOWN. *ſ.* [*gonna*, Italian.]

1. A long upper garment. *Abbot.*
2. A woman's upper garment. *Pope.*
3. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law. *Spenſer.*
4. The dreſs of peace. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED. *a.* [from *gown.*] Dreſſed in a gown. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *ſ.* [*gown* and *man.*] A man devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To grope. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie proſtrate on the ground.

GRACE. *ſ.* [*grace*, French.]

1. Favour; kindneſs. *Sidney.*
2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. *Milton. Common Prayer.*
3. Virtue; effect of God's influence. *Pope.*
4. Pardon. *Milton.*
5. Favour conferred. *Prior.*
6. Privilege. *Dryden.*
7. A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty. *Prior.*
8. Behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming. *Temple.*
9. Adventitious or artificial beauty. *Dryden.*
10. Natural excellence. *Hooker.*
11. Embelliſhment; recommendation; beauty. *Dryden.*
12. Single beauty. *Dryden.*
13. Ornament; flower; higheſt perfection. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. Virtue; goodneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. Virtue phyſical. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs* or *your clemency.* *Bacon.*
17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat. *Swift.*

GRACE CUP. *ſ.* [*grace* and *cup.*] The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.*

1. To

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embelliſh. *Hooker.*
2. To dignify or raiſe by an act of favour. *Dryden.*
3. To favour. *Dryden.*

GRA'CED. *a.* [from *grace.*]
1. Beautiful; graceful. *Sidney.*
2. Virtuous; regular; chaſte. *Shakeſp.*

GRA'CEFUL. *a.* [from *grace.*] Beautiful with dignity. *Pope.*

GRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *graceful.*] Elegantly; with pleaſing dignity. *Swift.*

GRA'CEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *graceful.*] Elegancy of manner; dignity with beauty. *Dryden.*

GRA'CELESS. *a.* [from *grace.*] Without grace; wicked; abandoned. *Spenſer.*

GRA'CES. *ſ.* *Good graces* for favour is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular. *Hudibras.*

GRA'CILE. *a.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; ſmall.

GRA'CILENT. *ſ.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] Lean.

GRACI'LITY. *ſ.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderneſs.

GRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*gracieux*, French.]
1. Merciful; benevolent. *South.*
2. Favourable; kind. *2 Kings.*
3. Acceptable; favoured. *Clarendon.*
4. Virtuous; good. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Excellent. *Hooker.*
6. Graceful; becoming. *Camden.*

GRA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gracious.*]
1. Kindly; with kind condeſcenſion. *Dryden.*
2. In a pleaſing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gracious.*]
1. Kind condeſcenſion. *Clarendon.*
2. Pleaſing manner.

GRADA'TION. *ſ.* [*gradation*, French.]
1. Regular progreſs from one degree to another. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Regular advance ſtep by ſtep. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Order; arrangement. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Regular proceſs of argument. *South.*

GRA'DATORY. *ſ.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloiſter into the church.

GRA'DIENT. *a.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL. *a.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing ſtep by ſtep. *Milton. South.*

GRA'DUAL. *ſ.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of ſteps. *Dryden.*

GRADUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *gradual.*] Regular progreſſion. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY. *ad.* [from *gradual.*] By degrees; in regular progreſſion. *Newton.*

To GRA'DUATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, French.]
1. To dignify with a degree in the univerſity. *Carew.*
2. To mark with degrees. *Derham.*
3. To raiſe in a higher place in the ſcale of metals. *Bacon.*
4. To heighten; to improve. *Brown.*

GRA'DUATE. *ſ.* [*gradué*, French.] A man dignified with an academical degree. *Bramſton.*

GRADUA'TION. *ſ.* [*graduation*, Fr.]
1. Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees. *Grew.*
2. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *ſ.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF. } *ſ.* [*greffe*, French.] A ſmall
GRAFT. } branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree, and nouriſhed by its ſap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon. *Raleigh. Pope.*

To GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]
To GRAFT. }
1. To inſert a cyon or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another. *Dryden.*
2. To propagate by inſertion or inoculation. *Tuſſer.*
3. To inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans.*
4. To fill with an adſcititious branch. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another. *Swift.*

GRA'FTER. *ſ.* [from *graff*, or *graft.*] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *ſ.* [from *gréle*, French.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenſer.*

GRAIN. *ſ.* [*grain*, French; *granum*, Lat.]
1. A ſingle ſeed of corn. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Corn. *Dryden.*
3. The ſeed of any fruit.
4. Any minute particle; any ſingle body. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ſmalleſt weight, of which in phyſick twenty make a ſcruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a peny-weight; a grain ſo named becauſe it is ſuppoſed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Holder.*
6. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Wiſdom.*
7. GRAIN *of Allowance.* Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.*
8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. The body of the wood. *Dryden.*
10. The body conſidered with reſpect to the form or direction of the conſtituent particles. *Brown.*
11. Died or ſtained ſubſtance. *Spenſer.*
12. Temper; diſpoſition; inclination; humour. *Hudibras.*
13. The heart; the bottom. *Hayward.*
14. The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs. *Newton.*

GRAI'NED. *a.* [from *grain.*] Rough; made leſs ſmooth. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAINS. *ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing. *Ben. Johnſon.*

GRA'INY. *a.* [from *grain.*]
1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *inter.* [contracted from *grant me mercy.*] An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Graſſy.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Graſs-eating. *Sharp.*

GRA'MMAR. *ſ.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin.]
1. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Locke.*
2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech. *Dryden.*
3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School. ſ.* A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN. *ſ.* [*grammairien*, Fr. from *grammar.*] One who teaches grammar; a philologer. *Hooker.*

GRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.]
1. Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.*
2. Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *grammatical.*] According to the rules or ſcience of grammar. *Watts.*

GRAMMATICA'STER. ſ. [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer.*

GRA'MPLE. *ſ.* A crab-fiſh.

GRA'MPUS. *ſ.* A large fiſh of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY. *ſ.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn. *Addiſon.*

GRA'NATE. *ſ.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains.

GRAND. *a.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Lat]
1. Great; illuſtrious; high in power. *Raleigh.*
2. Great; ſplendid; magnificent. *Young.*
3. Noble; ſublime; lofty; conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.
4. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *ſ.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame.*]
1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An old withered woman. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDCHILD. *ſ.* [*grand* and *child.*] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter. *Bacon.*

GRA'NDAUGHTER. *ſ.* [*grand* and *daughter.*] The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'E. *ſ.* [*grand*, French.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Wotton.*

GRANDE'VITY. *ſ.* [from *grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *a.* [*grandævus*, Latin.] Long-lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR. *ſ.* [French.]
1. State; ſplendour of appearance; magnificence. *South.*
2. Elevation of ſentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER. *ſ.* [*grand* and *father.*] The father of my father or mother. *Bacon.*

GRANDI'FICK. *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS. *a.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail.

GRA'NDITY. *ſ.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatneſs; grandeur. *Camden.*

GRA'NDMOTHER. *ſ.* [*grand* and *mother.*] The father's or mother's mother. *1 Tim.*

GRA'NDSIRE. *ſ.* [*grand* and *ſire.*]
1. Grandfather. *Denham. Prior.*
2. Any anceſtor, poetically. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON. *ſ.* [*grand* and *ſon.*] The ſon of a ſon or daughter. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *ſ.* [*grange*, French.] A farm; generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours. *Ben. Johnſon.*

GRA'NITE. *ſ.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together. The hard white granite with black ſpots, commonly called moor-ſtone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated maſs. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardneſs and beauty, and capable of a moſt elegant poliſh. *Hill. Woodward.*

GRANI'VOROUS. *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'NNAM. *ſ.* [for *grandam.*] Grandmother. *Gay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *gratia*, or *gratificor*, Latin.]
1. To admit that which is not yet proved. *Hooker.*
2. To beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right. *Pope.*

GRANT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of granting or beſtowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. *Dryden.*
3. [In law.] A gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only. *Cowel.*
4. Admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute. *Dryden.*

GRA'NTABLE. *ad.* [from *grant.*] That which may be granted. *Ayliffe.*

GRANTE'E. *ſ.* [from *grant.*] He to whom any grant is made. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR. *ſ.* [from *grant.*] He by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NULARY. *a.* [from *granule.*] Small and compact; reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed. *Brown.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] To be formed into ſmall grains. *Spratt.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.*
1. To break into ſmall maſſes.
2. To raiſe into ſmall aſperities. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION. *ſ.* [*granulation*, Fr.]
1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may congeal into ſmall grains. Gunpowder and ſome ſalts are likewiſe ſaid to be granulated, from their reſemblance to grain. *Quincy.*
2. The act of ſhooting or breaking in ſmall maſſes. *Sharp.*

GRA'NULE. *ſ.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A ſmall compact particle. *Boyle.*

GRA'NULOUS. *a.* [from *granule.*] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *ſ.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dut.] The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters. *Pope.*

GRA'PHICAL. *a.* [γραφω.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*

GRA'PHICALLY. *a.* [from *graphical.*] In a picturеſque manner; with good deſcription or delineation.

GRA'PNEL. *ſ.* [*grapin*, French.]
1. A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel.
2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

To GRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [*krappeln*, German.]
1. To contend by ſeizing each other. *Milton.*
2. To conteſt in cloſe fight. *Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.*
1. To faſten; to fix. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſeize; to lay faſt hold of.

GRA'PPLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Conteſt, in which the combatants ſeize each other. *Milton.*
2. Cloſe fight. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Iron inſtrument by which one ſhip faſtens on another. *Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *grapple.*] Cloſe fight. *Spenſer.*

GRA'SHOPPER. *ſ.* [*graſs* and *hop.*] A ſmall inſect that hops in the ſummer graſs. *Addiſon.*

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graſpere*, Italian.]
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.*
2. To ſeize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*
1. To catch; to endeavour to ſeize. *Swift.*
2. To ſtruggle; to ſtrive.
3. To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand. *Milton.*
2. Poſſeſſion; hold. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Power of ſeizing. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPER. *ſ.* [from *graſp.*] One that graſps.

GRASS. *ſ.* [ȝpæꝛ, Saxon.] The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed. *Temple.*

GRASS *of Parnaſſus*. *ſ.* [*parnaſſia*, Latin.] A plant.

To GRASS. *v. n.* To breed graſs. *Tuſſer.*

GRASS-PLOT. *ſ.* [*graſs* and *plot.*] A ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLY. A ſpecies of WILLOW-WORT.

GRA'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *graſſy.*] The ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRA'SSY. *a.* [from *graſs.*] Covered with graſs. *Milton. Dryden.*

GRATE. *ſ.* [*crates*, Latin.]
1. Partition made with bars placed near to one another. *Addiſon.*
2. The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]
1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenſer.*
2. To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious. *Swift.*
3. To form a ſound by colliſion of aſperities. *Milton.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*
1. To rub ſo as to injure or offend. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To make a harſh noiſe. *Hooker.*

GRA'TEFUL. *a.* [*gratus*, Latin.]
1. Having a due ſenſe of benefits. *Milton.*
2. Pleaſing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*

GRA'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *grateful.*]
1. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits. *Dryden.*
2. In a pleaſing manner. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *grateful.*]
1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*
2. Quality of being acceptable; pleaſantneſs.

GRA'TER. *ſ.* [*gratoir*, Fr.] A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of pleaſing. *South.*
2. Pleaſure; delight. *Rogers.*
5. Reward; recompence.

To GRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]
1. To indulge; to pleaſe by compliance. *Dryden.*
2. To delight; to pleaſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To requite with a gratification.

GRA'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *grate.*] Harſhly; offenſively.

GRÆTIS. *ad.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*gratitúdo*, low Latin.]
1. Duty to benefactors. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Deſire to return benefits. *South.*

GRATU'ITOUS. *a.* [*gratuitus*, Latin.]
1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Aſſerted without proof. *Ray.*

GRATU'ITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gratuitous.*]
1. Without claim or merit.
2. Without proof. *Cheyne.*

GRATU'ITY. *ſ.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] A preſent or acknowledgment. *Swift.*

To GRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.]
1. To congratulate; to ſalute with declarations of joy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To declare joy for. *Ben. Johnſon.*

GRATULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expreſſing joy. *Hooker.*

GRA'TULATORY. *a.* [from *gratulate.*] Congratulatory, expreſſing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final ſyllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon ȝnæf, a grove or cave. *Gibſon.*

GRAVE. *ſ.* [ȝnæf, Saxon.] The place in which the dead are repoſited. *Milton.*

GRA'VE-CLOATHS. *ſ.* [*grave* and *cloaths.*] The dreſs of the dead. *Spenſer. John.*

GRA'VE-STONE. *ſ.* [*grave* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone that is laid over the grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. paſſ. *graven.*
1. To inſculp; to carve in any hard ſubſtance. *Prior.*
2. To carve or form. *Hebrews. Dryden.*
3. [From the noun.] To entomb. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances. *Exodus.*

GRAVE. *a.* [*grave*, French.]
1. Solemn; ſerious; ſober. *More.*
2. Of weight; not futile; credible. *Grew.*
3. Not ſhowy; not tawdry.
4. Not ſharp of ſound; not acute. *Holder.*

GRA'VEL. *ſ.* [*graveel*, Dutch.]
1. Hard ſand. *Woodward.*
2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.*
2. To ſtick in the ſand. *Camden.*
3. To puzzle; to ſtop; to put to a ſtand. *Howel.*
4. [In horſemanſhip.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRA'VELESS. *a.* [from *grave.*] Without a tomb; unburied. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRA'VELLY. *a.* [*graveleux*, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey.*

GRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *grave.*]
1. Solemnly; ſeriouſly; ſoberly without lightneſs. *Spectator.*
2. Without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRA'VENESS. *ſ.* [from *grave.*] Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity and ſobriety. *Denham.*

GRA'VEOLENT. *a.* [*graveolens*, Latin.] Strong ſcented.

GRA'VER. *ſ.* [*graveur*, French.]
1. One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper. *Dryden.*
2. The ſtile or tool uſed in graving. *Boyle.*

GRAVI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'VING. *ſ.* [from *grave.*] Carved work. 2 *Chron.*

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction. *Bentley.*

GRAVITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *gravitate.*] Act of tending to the centre. *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *ſ.* [*gravitas*, Latin.]
1. Weight; heavineſs; tendency to the centre. *Brown.*
2. Atrociouſneſs; weight of guilt. *Hooker.*
3. Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity. *Bacon.*

GRA'VY. *ſ.* Ths ſerous juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

GRAY. *a.* [ȝnæȝ Saxon; *grau*, Daniſh.]
1. White with a mixture of black. *Newton.*
2. White or hoary with old age. *Walton.*
3. Dark, like the opening or cloſe of day. *Camden.*

GRAY. *ſ.* A badger.

GRA'YBEARD. *ſ.* [*gray* and *beard.*] An old man. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRA'YLING. *ſ.* The umber, a fiſh. *Walton.*

GRA'YNESS. *ſ.* [from *gray.*] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *gráſs.*]
1. To eat graſs; to feed on graſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſupply graſs. *Bacon.*
3. [From *raſer*, French.] To douch lightly. *Bacon.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*
1. To tend grazing cattle. *Daniel.*
2. To feed upon. *Milton.*

GRA'ZIER. *ſ.* [from *graze.*] One who feeds cattle. *Howel.*

GREASE. *ſ.* [*graiſſe*, French.]
1. The ſoft part of the fat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In

2. [In horſemanſhip.] A ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe.
2. To bribe; to corrupt with preſents. *Dryden.*

GRE'ASINESS. *ſ.* [from *greaſe.*] Oilineſs; fatneſs. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *a.* [from *greaſe.*]
1. Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Smeared with greaſe. *Mortimer.*
3. Fat of body; bulky. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREAT. *a.* [ȝreat, Saxon.]
1. Large in bulk or number. *Locke.*
2. Having any quality in a high degree. *Tillotſon.*
3. Conſiderable in extent or duration. *2 Sam.*
4. Important; weighty. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Chief; principal. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Of high rank; of large power. *Pope.*
7. Illuſtrious; eminent. *Jeremiah.*
8. Grand of aſpect; of elevated mien. *Dryden.*
9. Noble; magnanimous. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud. *Knolles.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.*
12. Pregnant; teeming. *May.*
13. It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity: as *great* grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon. *Addiſon.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. *Taylor.*

GREAT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the groſs; the whole in a lump. *Raleigh.*

GRE'ATBELLIED. *a.* [*great* and *belly.*] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*

To GREA'TEN. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Raleigh.*

GREATHEA'RTED. *a.* [*great* and *heart.*] High ſpirited; undejected. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *a.* [from *great.*]
1. In a great degree. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illuſtriouſly. *Dryden.*
3. Magnanimouſly; generouſly; bravely.

GRE'ATNESS. *ſ.* [from *great.*]
1. Largeneſs of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quantity. *Locke.*
3. High degree of any quality. *Rogers.*
4. High place; dignity; power; influence. *Dryden. Swift.*
5. Swelling pride; affected ſtate. *Bacon.*
6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleneſs of mind. *Milton.*
7. Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence. *Pope.*

GREAVE. *ſ.* A grove. *Spenſer.*

GREAVES. *ſ.* [from *gréves*, French.] Armour for the legs. *1 Sam.*

GRE'CISM. *ſ.* [*græciſmus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *ſ.* Good-will; favour. *Spenſer.*

GREECE. *ſ.* [corrupted from *degrees*] A flight of ſteps. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREE'DILY. *a.* [from *greedy.*] Eagerly; ravenouſly; voraciouſly. *Denham.*

GRE'EDINESS. *ſ.* [from *greedy.*] Ravenouſneſs; voracity; hunger; eagerneſs of appetite or deſire. *Denham.*

GRE'EDY. *a.* [ȝræðiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *King Charles.*
2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. *Fairfax.*

GREEN. *a.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]
1. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. *Pope.*
2. Pale; ſickly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed.
4. New; freſh: as, a *green* wound. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Not dry. *Hooker.*
6. Not roaſted; half raw. *Watts.*
7. Unripe; immature; young. *Shakeſp.*

GREEN. *ſ.*
1. The green colour. *Dryden.*
2. A graſſy plain. *Milton.*
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths. *Dryden.*

To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. *Thomſon.*

GREE'NBROOM. *ſ.* This ſhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*

GREE'NCLOTH. *ſ.* A board or court of juſtice held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſehold, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court-royal. *Dict. Bacon.*

GRE'ENEYED. *a.* [*green* and *eye.*] Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRE'ENFINCH. *ſ* A kind of bird. *Mort.*

GRE'ENFINCH. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

GRE'ENGAGE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of PLUM.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *ſ.* [*green* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered. *Evelyn.*

GRE'ENISH. *a.* [from *green.*] Somewhat green. *Spenſer.*

GRE'ENLY. *a.* [from *green.*]
1. With a greeniſh colour.
2. Newly; freſhly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRE'ENNESS. *ſ.* [from *green.*]
1. The quality of being green; viridity. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Immaturity; unripeneſs. *Sidney.*
3. Freſhneſs; vigour. *South.*
4. Newneſs.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. *ſ.* [*green* and *ſickneſs.*] The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces. *Arbuthnot.*

GRE'ENSWARD. } *ſ.* [*green* and *ſward.*]
GRE'ENSWORD. } The turf on which graſs grows. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED. *ſ.* [*green* and *weed.*] Dyers weed.

GRE'EN-

GRE'ENWOOD. *ſ.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood conſidered as it appears in the ſpring or ſummer. *Dryden.*

To GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; ȝnetan, Saxon.]
1. To addreſs at meeting. *Donne.*
2. To addreſs in whatever manner. *Shakeſ.*
3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect. *Dryd.*
4. To congratulate. *Spenſer.*
5. To pay compliment at a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and ſalute. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREE'TER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREE'TING. *ſ.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREEZE. *ſ.* A flight of ſteps. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRE'GAL. *a.* [*grex*, *gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *a.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL. *a.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRE'NADE. *ſ.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as ſoon as it is kindled, flies into many ſhatters, much to the damage of all that ſtand near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *ſ.* [*grenadier*, French; from *grenade.*] A tall foot-ſoldier of whom there is one company in every regiment. *Gay.*

GRENA'DO. *ſ.* See GRENADE. *Cleaveland.*

GREUT. *ſ.* A kind of foſſile body. *Grew.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow.* *Dryden.*

GREY. *a.* [*gris*, French.] See GRAY.

GRE'YHOUND. *ſ.* [ȝnighund, Sax.] A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight. *Sidney.*

GRICE. *ſ.*
1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greeze.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut. *Milton.*

GRI'DELIN. *a.* A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*

GRI'DIRON. *ſ.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate. *Spectator.*

GRIEF. *ſ.* [from *grieve.*]
1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt. *South.*
2. [*Grief*, French.] Grievance; harm. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'EVANCE. *ſ.* [from *grief.*]
1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs. *South.*
2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. *Swift.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French.] To afflict; to hurt. *Pſalms.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for ſomething paſt; to mourn; to ſorrow, as for the death of friends. *Shakeſpeare. Drydens*

GRIE'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *grieve.*] In ſorrow; ſorrowfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRIE'VOUS. *a.* [*gravis*, Latin.]
1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. *Hooker.*
2. Such as cauſes ſorrow. *Watts.*
3. Expreſſing a great degree of uneaſineſs. *Clarendon.*
4. Atrocious; heavy. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Sometimes uſed adverbially in low language. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRIE'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *grievous.*]
1. Painfully; with pain. *Spenſer.*
2. With diſcontent; with ill-will. *Knolles.*
3. Calamitouſly; miſerably. *Hooker.*
4. Vexatiouſly. *Ray.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *grievous.*] Sorrow; pain. *Iſaiah* xxi.

GRI'FFIN. } *ſ.* [γρυψ.] A fabled animal,
GRI'FFON, } ſaid to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peacham.*

GRIG. *ſ.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]
1. A ſmall eel.
2. A merry creature. [Suppoſed from *Greek.*]

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a gridiron.

GRI'LLADE. *ſ.* [from *grill.*] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRI'LLY. *v. a.* [from *grill.*] To haraſs; to hurt. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *a.* [ȝrimma, Saxon.]
1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible. *Denham.*
2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MACE. *ſ.* [French; from *grim.*]
1. A diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence. *South.*
2. Air of affectation. *Granville.*

GRIMA'LKIN. *ſ.* [*gris*, French, and *malkin.*] An old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME. *ſ.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply inſinuated. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to ſully deeply. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MLY. *ad.* [from *grim.*]
1. Horribly; hideouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sourly; ſullenly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MNESS. *ſ.* [from *grim.*] Horror; frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [ȝrennman, Saxon.]
1. To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To fix the teeth as in anguiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of cloſing the teeth. *Watts.*

GRIN. *ſ.* [ɣɼ̈ŋ, ɣŷɼɼene, Saxon.] A ſnare; a trap. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. paſſ. *ground.* [ɣɼ̈ndan, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction. *Bentley.*
2. To ſharpen or ſmooth. *Herbert.*
3. To rub one againſt another. *Bacon.*
4. To harraſs; to oppreſs. *Addiſon.*

To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in grinding. *Milton. Rowe.*

GRI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *grind.*]

1. One that grinds.
2. The inſtrument of grinding. *Sandys.*
3. The back tooth. *Bacon.*

GRI'NDLESTONE. } *ſ.* [from *grind* and GRI'NDSTONE. } *ſtone.*] The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened. *Hammond.*

GRI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *grin.*] He that grins. *Addiſon.*

GRI'NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh. *Ainſworth.*

GRIP. *ſ.* A ſmall ditch.

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*greipan*, Gothick.]

1. To hold with the fingers cloſed. *Dryden.*
2. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to ſeize. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To cloſe; to clutch. *Pope.*
4. To pinch; to preſs; to ſqueeze. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly. *Dryden.*

GRIPE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Graſp; hold; ſeizure of the hand or paw. *Dryden.*
2. Squeeze; preſſure. *Dryden.*
3. Oppreſſion; cruſhing power. *Shakeſp.*
4. Affliction; pinching diſtreſs. *Otway.*
5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick. *Floyer.*

GRI'PER. *ſ.* [from *gripe.*] Oppreſſor; uſurer. *Burton.*

GRI'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*

GRI'PLE. *ſ.* A griping miſer. *Spenſer.*

GRI'SAMBER. *ſ.* Uſed by *Milton* for ambergriſe.

GRISE. *ſ.* A ſtep, or ſcale of ſteps. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'SKIN. *ſ.* [*griſgin*, roaſt meat, Iriſh.] The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY. *ad.* [ɣɼ̈ɼlu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous. *Addiſon.*

GRIST. *ſ.* [ɣɼ̈ɼt, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground. *Tuſſer.*
2. Supply; proviſion. *Swift.*

GRI'STLE. *ſ.* [ɣɼ̈ɼle, Saxon.] A cartilage. *Ray.*

GRI'STLY. *a.* [from *griſtle.*] Cartilaginous. *Blackmore.*

GRIT. *ſ.* [ɣɼ̈ɣta, Saxon.]

1. The coarſe part of meal.
2. Oats huſked, or coarſely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles. *Philips.*
4. *Grits* are foſſils found in minute maſſes, forming together a kind of powder; the ſeveral particles of which are of no determinate ſhape, but ſeem the rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes; not to be diſſolved or diſunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a maſs. *Hill.*

GRI'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *gritty.*] Sandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*

GRI'TTY. *a.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles. *Newton.*

GRI'ZELIN. *a.* [More properly *gridelin.*] *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *ſ.* [from *gris*, gray; *griſaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRI'ZZLED. *a.* [from *grizzle.*] Interſperſed with gray. *Dryden.*

GRI'ZZLY. *a.* [from *gris*, gray; French.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [ɣɼanan, Saxon.] To breathe with a hoarſe noiſe, as in pain or agony. *Pope.*

GROAN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty. *Dryden.*
2. An hoarſe dead ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRO'ANFUL. *a.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; agonizing. *Spenſer.*

GROAT. *ſ.* [*groot*, Dutch.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a ſmall ſum. *Swift.*
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainſworth.*

GRO'CER. *ſ.* [from *groſs*, a large quantity.] A man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar and plums and ſpices. *Watts.*

GRO'CERY. *ſ.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers ware. *Clarendon.*

GRO'GERAM. } *ſ.* [*gros grain*, French.] GRO'GRAM. } Stuff woven with a GRO'GRAN. } large woof and a rough pile. *Donne.*

GROIN. *ſ.* The part next the thigh. *Dryden.*

GRO'MWELL. *ſ.* Gromill, or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *ſ.* [*grom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a ſervant. *Spenſer. Fairfax.*
2. A young man. *Fairfax.*
3. A man newly married. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *ſ.* [from *grave.*]

1. A deep cavern or hollow. *Boyle.*
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool. *Moxon.*

To

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [ȝnapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot ſee. *Sandys.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To ſearch by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *ſ.* [from *grope.*] One that ſearches in the dark.

GROSS. *a.* [*gros*, French; *groſſo*, Italian.]

1. Thick; bulky. *Baker.*
2. Shameful; unſeemly. *Hooker.*
3. Intellectually coarſe; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Smalridge.*
4. Inelegant; diſproportionate in bulk. *Thomſon.*
5. Thick; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.*
6. Stupid; dull. *Watts.*
7. Coarſe; rough; oppoſite to delicate. *Wotton.*
8. Thick; fat; bulky.

GROSS. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force. *Addiſon.*
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts. *Hooker.*
3. Not individual, but a body together. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The chief part; the main maſs. *Bacon.*
5. The number of twelve dozen. *Locke.*

GRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *groſs.*]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarſely.
2. Without ſubtilty; without art; without delicacy. *Newton.*

GRO'SSNESS. *ſ.* [from *groſs.*]

1. Coarſeneſs; not ſubtilty; thickneſs. *Milton.*
2. Inelegant fatneſs; unwieldy corpulence. *Aſcham.*
3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy. *Dryden.*

GROT. *ſ.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure. *Prior.*

GROTE'SQUE. *a.* [*groteſque*, French.] Diſtorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*

GRO'TTO. *ſ.* [*grotte*, French.] A cavern or cave made for coolneſs. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *ſ.* [from *grave.*] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Glanville.*

To GRO'VEL. *v. n.* [*gruſde*, Iſlandick, flat on the face.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenſer.*
2. To be mean; to be without dignity. *Addiſon.*

GROUND. *ſ.* [ȝrunꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The earth, conſidered as ſolid or as low. *Milton.*
2. The earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water. *Dryden.*
3. Land; country. *Hudibras.*
4. Region; territory. *Milton.*
5. Farm; eſtate; poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
6. The floor or level of the place. *Matt.*
7. Dregs; lees; fæces. *Sharp.*
8. The firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. *Hakewill.*
9. The fundamental ſubſtance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported. *Pope.*
10. The plain ſong; the tune on which deſcants are raiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Firſt hint; firſt traces of an invention. *Dryden.*
12. The firſt principles of knowledge. *Milton.*
13. The fundamental cauſe. *Sidney. Atterbury.*
14. The field or place of action. *Daniel.*
15. The ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. *Dryden.*
16. The intervening ſpace between the flyer and purſuer. *Addiſon.*
17. The ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.*
18. State of progreſs or receſſion. *Dryden.*
19. The foil to ſet a thing off. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground. *Rambler.*
2. To found as upon cauſe or principle. *Hooker.*
3. To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Eph.*

GROUND. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *grind.*

GRO'UND-ASH. *ſ.* A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-BAIT. *ſ.* [from *ground* and *bait.*] A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle. *Walton.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *ſ.* [*ground* and *floor.*] The lower ſtory of a houſe.

GRO'UND-IVY. *ſ.* Alehoof, or tunhoof. *Temple.*

GRO'UND-OAK. *ſ.* [*ground* and *oak.*] A ſaplin oak. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PINE. *ſ.* A plant. *Hill.*

GRO'UND-PLATE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] The outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tennons. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PLOT. *ſ.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.*
2. The ichnography of a building.

GRO'UND-RENT. *ſ.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. *Arbuthnot.*

GRO'UND-ROOM. *ſ.* A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler.*

GRO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles. *Glanville.*

GRO'UNDLESS.

GRO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *ground.*] Void of reaſon. *Freeholder.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *groundleſs.*] Without reaſon; without cauſe. *Boyle.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *groundleſs.*] Want of juſt reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

GRO'UNDLING. *ſ.* [from *ground.*] A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; ſolidly. *Aſcham.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *ſ.* [ȝrunð and rile, the baſis, Saxon.] The timber next the ground. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *ſ.* [*ſenecio*, Latin.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *ſ.* [*ground* and *work.*]
1. The ground; the firſt ſtratum. *Dryden.*
2. The firſt part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton.*
3. Firſt principle; original reaſon. *Spenſer.*

GROUP. *ſ.* [*grouppe*, French.] A croud; a cluſter; a huddle. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*groupper*, French.] To put into a croud; to huddle together. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *ſ.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock. *Swift.*

GROUT. *ſ.* [ȝrut, Saxon.]
1. Coarſe meal; pollard. *King.*
2. That which purges off. *Dryden.*
3. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. paſſ. *grown.* [ȝrupan, Saxon.]
1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion. *Wiſdom.*
2. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.*
3. To ſhoot in any particular form. *Dryden.*
4. To increaſe in ſtature. 2 *Samuel.*
5. To come to manhood from infancy. *Locke.*
6. To iſſue, as plants from a ſoil. *Dryden.*
7. To increaſe in bulk; to become greater. *Bacon.*
8. To improve; to make progreſs. *Pope.*
9. To advance in any ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To come by degrees. *Rogers.*
11. To come forward; to gather ground. *Knolles.*
12. To be changed from one ſtate to another. *Dryden.*
13. To proceed as from a cauſe. *Hooker.*
14. To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To adhere; to ſtick together. *Walton.*
16. To ſwell; a ſea term. *Raleigh.*

GRO'WER. *ſ.* [from *grow.*] An increaſer. *Mortimer.*

To GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemiſh.]
1. To ſnarl or murmur like an angry cur. *Ellis.*
2. To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle paſſive of *grow.*
1. Advanced in growth.
2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Proverbs.*
3. Arrived at full growth or ſtature. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *ſ.* [from *grow.*]
1. Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury.*
2. Product; thing produced. *Milton.*
3. Increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency. *Temple.*
4. Increaſe of ſtature; advanced to maturity. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD. } *ſ.* [from *groſt* or *great*
GRO'WTNOL. } *head.*]
1. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
2. An idle lazy fellow. *Tuſſer.*

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grȣb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to deſtroy by digging. *Dryden.*

GRUB. *ſ.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]
1. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſhort thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *ſ.* The name of a ſtreet in London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubſtreet.* *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [*grwgnach*, Welſh.]
1. To envy; to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent. *Sidney.*
2. To give or take unwillingly. *Addiſon.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*
1. To murmur; to repine. *Hooker.*
2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh.*
3. To be envious. *James.*
4. To wiſh in ſecret. *Dryden.*
5. To give or have any uneaſy remains. *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. *Sidney.*
2. Anger; ill-will. *Swift.*
3. Unwillingneſs to benefit.
4. Envy; odium; invidious cenſure. *Ben. Johnſon.*
5. Remorſe of conſcience.
6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* [from *grudge.*] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden.*

GRU'EL. *ſ.* [*gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF. *a.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners. *Addiſon.*

GRU'FFLY. *ad.* [from *gruff.*] Harſhly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*

GRU'FFNESS. *ſ.* [from *gruff.*] Ruggedneſs of mien.

GRUM. *a.* [from *grumble.*] Sour; ſurly. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To murmur with diſcontent. *Prior.*
2. To growl; to ſnarl. *Dryden.*
3. To make a hoarſe rattle. *Rowe.*

GRU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *grumble.*] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING. *ſ.* [from *grumble.*] A murmuring through diſcontent. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRUME. *ſ.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid. *Quincy.*

GRU'MLY. *ad.* [from *grum.*] Sullenly; moroſely.

GRU'MMEL. *ſ.* [*lithoſpermum*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'MOUS. *a.* [from *grume.*] Thick; clotted. *Arbuthnot.*

GRU'MOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *grumous.*] Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor. *Wiſeman.*

GRU'NSEL. *ſ.* [uſually *groundſil.*] The lower part of the building. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunnio*, Latin.]
To GRU'NTLE } To murmur like a hog. *Swift.*

GRUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe of a hog. *Dryden.*

GRU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *grunt.*]
1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'NTLING. *ſ.* [from *grunt.*] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* To envy; to repine. *Ben. Johnſon.*

GRUTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *ſ.* Any thing of little value. *Diſt.*

GUAIA'CUM. *ſ.* A phyſical wood. It is attenuant and aperient, and promotes diſcharge by ſweat and urine. *Hill.*

GUARANTE'E. *ſ.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed. *South.*

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, French.]
1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.
2. To protect; to defend. *Waller.*
3. To preſerve by caution. *Addiſon.*
4. To provide againſt objections. *Notes on Odyſſey.*
5. To adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of caution or defence. *Collier.*

GUARD. *ſ.* [*garde*, French.]
1. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch. *Milton.*
2. A ſtate of caution; a ſtate of vigilance. *Smalridge.*
3. Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Atterbury.*
4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.
5. Part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUA'RDAGE. *ſ.* [from *guard.*] State of wardſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUA'RDER. *ſ.* One who guards.

GUA'RDIAN. *ſ.* [*gardien*, French.]
1. One that has the care of an orphan. *Arbuthnot.*
2. One to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A repoſitory or ſtorehouſe. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUA'RDIAN *of the Spiritualties.* He to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of any dioceſe is committed, during the vacancy of the ſee. *Cowel.*

GUA'RDIAN. *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant. *Dryden.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *guardian.*] The office of a guardian. *L'Eſtrange.*

GUA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *guard.*] Without defence. *Waller.*

GUA'RDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *guard*]
1. Care; protection. *Swift.*
2. [*Guard* and *ſhip.*] A king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GUA'IAVA. } *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
GUA'VA. }

GUBERNA'TION. *ſ.* [*gubernatio*, Latin.] Government; ſuperintendency. *Watts.*

GU'DGEON. *ſ.* [*gonjon*, French.]
1. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers. *Pope.*
2. Something to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUE'RDON. *ſ.* [*guerdon*, French.] A reward; a recompence. *Knolles.*

To GUESS. *v. n.* [*gbiſſen*, Dutch.]
1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. *Raleigh.*
2. To conjecture rightly. *Stilling fleet.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident. *Locke.*

GUESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds. *Prior.*

GUE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *gueſs.*] Conjecturer; One who judges without certain knowledge. *Swift.*

GUE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *gueſſing.*] Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUEST. *ſ.* [ȝeſt, ȝiſt, Saxon.]
1. One entertained in the houſe of another. *Dryden.*
2. A ſtranger; one who comes newly to reſide. *Sidney.*

GUE'STCHAMBER. *ſ.* Chamber of entertainment. *Mark.*

To GU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgeliare*, Italian.] To ſound as water running with intermiſſions out of a narrow veſſel.

GUI'DAGE. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] The reward given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] Direction; government. *Rogers.*

To GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]
1. To direct. *South.*
2. To govern by counſel; to inſtruct. *Pſalms.*
3. To regulate; to ſuperintend. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *ſ.* [*guide*, French.]
1. One who directs another in his way. *Denham.*
2. One who directs another in his way. *Waller.*
3. Director; regulator. *Hooker.*

GUI'DELESS. *a.* [from *guide.*] Without a guide. *Dryden.*

GUI'DER. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] Director; regulator; guide. *South.*

GUI'DON. ſ. [French.] A ſtandardbearer; a ſtandard.

GUILD. *ſ.* [ꝥilꝺꝛeip, Saxon.] A ſociety; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowel.*

GUILE. *ſ.* [*guille*, old French.] Deceitful; cunning; inſidious artifice. *Milton.*

GUI'LEFUL. *a.* [*guile* and *full.*]
1. Wily; inſidious; miſchievouſly artful. *Hooker. Dryden.*
2. Treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUI'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *guileful.*] Inſidiouſly; treacherouſly. *Milton.*

GUI'LEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *guileful.*] Secret treachery; trickling cunning.

GUI'LELESS. *a.* [from *guile.*] Without deceit; without inſidiouſneſs.

GUI'LER. *ſ.* [from *guile.*] One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices. *Spenſer.*

GUILT. *ſ.* [ꝥilt, Saxon.]
1. The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime. *Hammond.*
2. A crime; an offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUI'LTILY. *ad.* [from *guilty.*] Without innocence. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUI'LTINESS. *ſ.* [from *guilty.*] The ſtate of being guilty; conſciouſneſs of crime. *Sidney.*

GUI'LTLESS. *a.* [from *guilt.*] Innocent; free from crime. *Pope.*

GUI'LTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from crime. *King Charles.*

GUI'LTY. *a.* [ꝥilteꝛ, Saxon.]
1. Juſtly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomſon.*

GUI'NEA. *ſ.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings. *Locke.*

GUI'NEADROPPER. *ſ.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN. *ſ.* A ſmall Indian hen.

GUINE'APEPPER. *ſ.* [*capſicum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG. *ſ.* A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout.

GUISE. *ſ.* [*guiſe*, French.]
1. Manner; mien; habit. *Fairfax. More.*
2. Practice; cuſtom; property. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. External appearance; dreſs. *Temple.*

GUITA'R. *ſ.* [*ghitara*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Prior.*

GULCH. } *ſ.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A
GU'LCHIN. } little glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES. *a.* [perhaps from *geule*, the throat.] Red. *Shakeſpeare.*

GULF. *ſ.* [*golfo*, Italian.]
1. A bay; an opening into land. *Knolles.*
2. An abyſs; an unmeaſurable depth. *Spenſer.*
3. A whirlpool; a ſucking eddy. *Shakeſp.*
4. Any thing inſatiable. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'LFY. *a.* [from *gulf.*] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope.*

To GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr. to cheat.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

GULL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſea-bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ſtupid animal; one eaſily cheated. *Hudibras.*

GU'LLCATCHER. *ſ.* [*gull* and *catch.*] A cheat. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *gull.*] A cheat; an impoſtor.

GU'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *gull.*] Cheat; impoſture. *Ainſworth.*

GU'LLET. *ſ.* [*goulet*, French.] The throat; the meat pipe. *Denham.*

To GU'LLY. *v. n.* To run with noiſe.

GU'LLYHOLE. *ſ.* The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

GULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *guloſus*, Lat.] Greedineſs; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To ſwallow eagerly; to ſuck down without intermiſſion. *Gay.*

GULP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] As much as can be ſwallowed at once. *More.*

GUM. *ſ.* [*gummi*, Latin.]
1. A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid, and diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums. *Quincy. Dryden.*
2. [Uroma,

2. [Goma, Saxon.] The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*

To GUM. *v. a.* To close with gum. *Wiseman.*

GU'MMINESS. *s.* [from *gummy.*] The state of being gummy. *Wiseman.*

GUMMO'SITY. *s.* [from *gummous.*] The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS. *a.* [from *gum.*] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

GU'MMY. *a.* [from *gum.*]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Dryden.*
2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*
3. Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*

GUN. *s.* The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Knolles. Granville.*

GU'NNEL. *s.* [corrupted for *gunwale.*]

GU'NNER. *s.* [from *gun.*] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Shakespeare.*

GU'NNERY. *s.* [from *gunner.*] The science of artillery.

GU'NPOWDER. *s.* [*gun* and *powder.*] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*

GU'NSHOT. *s.* [*gun* and *shot.*] The reach or range of a gun. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. *Wiseman.*

GU'NSMITH. *s.* [*gun* and *smith.*] A man whose trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTICK. *s.* [*gun* and *stick.*] The rammer.

GU'NSTOCK. *s.* [*gun* and *stock.*] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTONE. *s.* [*gun* and *stone.*] The shot of cannon. *Shakespeare.*

GU'NWALE, or GU'NNEL *of a Ship.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the forecastle; this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no. *Harris.*

GURGE. *s.* [*gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*

GU'RGION. *s.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with a noise, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*

GU'RNARD. } *s.* [*gournal*, French.] A
GU'RNET. } kind of sea-fish. *Shakesp.*

To GUSH. *v. n.* [*gostelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body. *Thomson.*
2. To emit in a copious effluxion. *Pope.*

GUSH. *s.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET. *s.* [*gousset*, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST. *s.* [*goust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting. *Pope.*
2. Height of perception. *Milton.*
3. Love; liking. *Tillotson.*
4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. *Dryden.*
5. [From *gustick*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

GU'STABLE. *a.* [*gusto*, Latin.]

1. To be tasted. *Harvey.*
2. Pleasant to the taste. *Derham.*

GUSTA'TION. *s.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL. *a.* [*gust* and *full.*] Tasteful; well-tasted. *Decay of Piety.*

GU'STO. *s.* [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate. *Derham.*
2. Intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden.*

GU'STY. *a.* [from *gust.*] Stormy; tempestuous. *Shakespeare.*

GUT. *s.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially. *Hudibras.*
3. Gluttony; love of gormandising. *Hakewill.*

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate. *Carew.*
2. To plunder of contents. *Spectator.*

GU'TTATED. *a.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

GU'TTER. *s.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A passage for water. *Addison.*

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Sandys.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To feed luxuriously; to gormandise. A low word. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To swallow. *L'Estrange.*

GU'TTLER. *s.* [from *guttle.*] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *a.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop. *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL. *a.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS. *s.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT. *s.* [*gut* and *wort.*] An herb.

GUY. *s.* [from *guide.*] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship.

To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust.*] To gormandise; to feed immoderately. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*

GU'ZZLER.

GU'ZZLER. *ſ.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandiſer. *Dryden.*

GYBE. *ſ.* [See GIBE.] A ſneer; a taunt; a ſarcaſm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GYBE. *v. n.* To ſneer; to taunt. *Spenſ.*

GYMNA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *gymnaſtick.*] Athletically; fitly for ſtrong exerciſe. *Brown.*

GYMNA'STICK. *a.* [γυμναϛικὸς.] Pertaining to athletick exerciſes. *Arbuthnot.*

GY'MNICK. *a.* [γυμνικὸς.] Such as practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes. *Milton.*

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [γύμνος and σπέρμα.] Having the ſeeds naked.

GY'NECOCRASY. *ſ.* [γυναικοκρατία.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION. *ſ.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*

GYRE. *ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit. *Spenſer. Sandys. Dryden.*

GYVES. *ſ.* [*gevyn*, Welſh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To GYVE. *v. a.* To fetter; to ſhackle. *Shakeſpeare.*

H.

HAB HAC

H Is in Engliſh, as in other languages, a note of aſpiration, ſounded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of ſpeech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in Engliſh is ſcarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word; as, *houſe.*

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]
1. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurprize, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion. *Shakeſp.*
2. An expreſſion of laughter. *Dryden.*

HAAK. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ which a man, indicted of ſome treſpaſs, being laid in priſon for the ſame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſts. *Cowel.*

HABERDA'SHER. *ſ.* One who ſells ſmall wares; a pedlar. *Bacon.*

HA'BERDINE. *ſ.* A dried ſalt cod. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BERGEON. *ſ.* [*haubergeon*, French.] Armour to cover the neck and breaſt. *Hudibras.*

HABI'LIMENT. *ſ.* [*habilement*, French.] Dreſs; clothes; garment. *Swift.*

To HABI'LITATE. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification. *Bacon.*

HABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power.

HA'BIT. *ſ.* [*habitus*, Latin.]
1. State of any thing; as, *habit* of body.
2. Dreſs; accoutrement. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
3. Habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *Locke.*
4. Cuſtom; inveterate uſe. *South.*

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array. *Clarendon.*

HA'BITABLE. *a.* [*habitable*, Fr.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*

HA'BITANCE. *ſ.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenſer.*

HA'BITANT. *ſ.* [*habitant*, French.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION. *ſ.* [*habitation*, French.]
1. The act of dwelling; the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.
2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*

HABITATOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Brown.*

HABI'TUAL. *a.* [*habituel*, Fr.] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate. *South.*

HABI'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *habitual.*] Cuſtomarily; by habit. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'BITUDE. *ſ.* [*habitudo*, Latin.]
1. Relation; reſpect. *Hale.*
2. Familiarity; converſe; frequent intercourſe. *Dryden.*
3. Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe. *Dryden.*
4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB. *ad.* [*hap ne hap.*] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [haccan. Saxon.]
1. To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop. *Sidn.*
2. To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HACK. *v. n.* To turn hackney or proſtitute. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'CKLE.

HA'CKLE. *ſ.* Raw ſilk; any filmy ſubſtance unſpun. *Walton.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hatch.*] To dreſs flax.

HA'CKNEY. *ſ.* [*haenai*, Welſh.]
1. A pacing horſe.
2. A hired horſe, hired horſes being uſually taught to pace. *Bacon.*
3. A hireling; a proſtitute. *Roſcommon.*
4. Any thing let out for hire. *Pope.*
5. Much uſed; common. *Harvey.*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom to the road. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'CQUETON. *ſ.* [*haquet*, old French.] Some piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HAD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *have.* *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'DDOCK. *ſ.* [*hadot*, French.] A ſeafiſh of the cod kind. *Carew.*

HAFT. *ſ.* [Þæꝛt, Saxon.] A handle; that part of an inſtrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet in a haft.

HAG. *ſ.* [Þæzerꝛe, a goblin, Saxon.]
1. A fury; a ſhe monſter.
2. A witch; an enchantreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to haraſs with terrour. *Hudibras.*

HA'GARD. *a.* [*hagard*, French.]
1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable. *Spenſer.*
2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. [*Hage*, Welſh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed. *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *ſ.*
1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſpecies of hawk. *Sandys.*

HA'GGARDLY. *a.* [from *haggard.*] Deformed; ugly. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESS. *ſ.* [from *hog* or *hack.*] A maſs of meat incloſed in a membrane.

HA'GGISH. *a.* [from *hag.*] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *haggle.*]
1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER. *ſ.* [ἁγιος and γραφω.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy ſcriptures of the Old Teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers.*

HAH. *interject.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *ſ.* [hæzel, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Iſaiah.*

HAIL. *interj.* [hœl, health, Saxon.] A term of ſalutation. *Milton.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to. *Dryden.*

HAI'LSHOT. *ſ.* [*hail* and *ſhot.*] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail. *Hayward.*

HAI'LSTONE. *ſ.* [*hail* and *ſtone.*] A particle or ſingle ball of hail. *Shakeſpeare.*

HAI'LY. *a.* [from *hail.*] Conſiſting of hail. *Pope.*

HAIR. *ſ.* [hæꝛ, Saxon.]
1. One of the common teguments of the body. When we examine hairs with a microſcope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws their nouriſhment from the ſurrounding humours; that each hair conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegument. *Quincy.*
2. A ſingle hair. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Shakeſp.*
4. Courſe; order; grain. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'IRBRAINED. *a.* [rather *bare-brained.*] Wild; irregular. *Judges.*

HA'IRBEL. *ſ.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRBREADTH. *ſ.* [*hair* and *breadth.*] A very ſmall diſtance. *Judges.*

HA'IRCLOTH. *ſ.* [*hair* and *cloth.*] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification. *Grew.*

HAIRLA'CE. *ſ.* [*hair* and *lace.*] The fillet with which the women tie up their hair. *Harvey.*

HA'IRLESS. *a.* [from *hair.*] Without hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'IRINESS. *ſ.* [from *hairy.*] The ſtate of being covered with hair.

HA'IRY. *a.* [from *hair.*]
1. Overgrown with hair. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Conſiſting of hair. *Dryden.*

HAKE. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

HA'KOT. *ſ.* [from *hake.*] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HAL. The Saxon Þealle, *i. e.* a hall. *Gibſon.*

HA'LBERD. *ſ.* [*halebarde*, French.] A battle ax fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*

HA'LBERDIER. *ſ.* [*halebardier*, French.] One who is armed with a halberd.

HA'LCYON. *ſ.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird that breeds in the ſea: there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'LCYON. *a.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill. *Denham.*

HALE. *a.* Healthy; ſound; hearty. *Spenſer.*

To HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently. *Sandys. Brown.*

HA'LER.

HA'LER. *ſ.* [from *hale.*] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *ſ.* [ꝑealf, Saxon.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

HALF. *ad.* In part; equally. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *ſ.* One not born of the ſame father and mother. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *a.* [*half* and *blood.*] Mean; degenerate. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALF-FACED. *a.* [*half* and *faced.*] Showing only part of the face. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALF-HEARD. *a.* Imperfectly heard. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON. *ſ.* The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.

HALF-PENY. *ſ.* plural *half-pence.* [*half* and *peny.*] A copper coin, of which two make a peny. *Dryden.*

HALF-PIKE. *ſ.* [*half* and *pike.*] The ſmall pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*

HALF-SEAS *over.* A proverbial expreſſion for any one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk. *Dryden.*

HALF-SPHERE. *ſ.* [*half* and *ſphere.*] Hemiſphere. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HALF-STRAINED. *a.* [*half* and *ſtrained.*] Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *ſ.* Cloſe fight. *Shakeſp.*

HALF-WAY. *ad.* [*half* and *way.*] In the middle. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *ſ.* [*half* and *wit.*] A blockhead; a fooliſh fellow. *Dryden.*

HA'LIBUT. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HA'LIDOM. *ſ.* Our bleſſed lady. *Spenſer.*

HA'LIMASS. *ſ.* [ꝑaliȝ and *maſs.*] The feaſt of All-ſouls. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'LITUOUS. *ad.* [*halitus,* Latin.] Vaporous; fumous. *Boyle.*

HALL. *ſ.* [ꝑal, Saxon.]

1. A court of juſtice.

2. A manour-houſe ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addiſon.*

3. The publick room of a corporation. *Garth.*

4. The firſt large room of a houſe. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH. *ſ.* [חללוה] *Praiſe ye the Lord.* A ſong of thankſgiving. *Milton.*

HA'LLOO. *interj.* [*allons,* let us go! Fr.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game. *Dryden.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. n.* [*haler,* French.] To cry as after the dogs. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with ſhouts. *Prior.*

2. To chaſe with ſhouts. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To call or ſhout to. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝑalȝian, ꝑaliȝ, Saxon, holy.]

1. To conſecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.*

2. To reverence as holy: as, *hallowed* be thy name.

HALLUCINA'TION. *ſ.* [*hallucinatio,* Lat.] Errour; blunder; miſtake. *Addiſon.*

HALM. *ſ.* [ꝑealm, Saxon.] Straw.

HA'LO. *ſ.* A red circle round the ſun or moon. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING. *a.* [*hals,* German] Sounding harſhly. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *ſ.* [from ꝑalr, neck, and ꝛeel, Sax. a rope.] A rope leſs than a cable. *Chapman.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [ꝑealt, Saxon, lame.]

1. To limp; to be lame. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtop in a march. *Addiſon.*

3. To heſitate; to ſtand dubious. 1 *Kings.*

4. To fail; to faulter. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALT. *a.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled. *Luke.*

HALT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*Alte,* French.] A ſtop in a march. *Milton.*

HA'LTER. *ſ.* [from *halt.*] He who limps.

HA'LTER. *ſ.* [ꝑealꝛꝛne, Saxon.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakeſp.*

2. A cord; a ſtrong ſtring. *Sandys.*

To HA'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half, halves.*] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half.*] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare. *Cleaveland.*

HAM. *ſ.* ꝑam, Saxon.] A houſe; a farm.

HAM. *ſ.* [ꝑam, Saxon.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. *Wiſeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog ſalted. *Pope.*

HA'MATED. *a.* [*hamatus,* Latin.] Hooked; ſet with hooks.

To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham.*] To cut the ſinews; to hamſtring.

HAME. *ſ.* [ꝑama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *ſ.* [ꝑam, Saxon.] A ſmall village. *Bacon.*

HA'MMER. *ſ.* [ꝑamep, Saxon.]

1. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown.*

2. Any thing deſtructive. *Hakewill.*

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be buſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To

2. To be in agitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'MMERER. *ſ.* [from *hammer.*] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD. *ſ.* [*hammer* and *hard.*] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or ſteel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMOCK. *ſ.* [Þamaca, Saxon.] A ſwinging bed. *Temple.*

HA'MPER. *ſ.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A large baſket for carriage. *Swift.*

To HA'MPER. *v. a.*

1. To ſhackle; to entangle in chains. *Herbert.*
2. To enſnare; to inveigle. *Hudibras.*
3. To complicate; to entangle. *Blackmore.*
4. To perplex; to embarraſs by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*

HA'MSTRING. *ſ.* [*ham* and *ſtring.*] The tendon of the ham. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hamſtrung.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*

HA'NAPER. *ſ.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A treaſury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Falls of the ſife-rails placed on banniſters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

HA'NCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris. Moxon.*

HAND. *ſ.* [Þand, Þond, Saxon.]

1. The palm with the fingers. *Berkley.*
2. Meaſure of four inches.
3. Side, right or left. *Exodus.*
4. Part; quarter; ſide. *Swift.*
5. Ready payment. *Tillotſon.*
6. Rate; price. *Bacon.*
7. Terms; conditions. *Taylor.*
8. Act; deed; external action. *King Charles.*
9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addiſon.*
10. Performance. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Power of performance. *Addiſon.*
12. Attempt; undertaking. *Spenſer.*
13. Manner of gathering or taking. *Bacon.*
14. Workmanſhip; power or act of manufacturing or making.
15. Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden.*
16. Agency; part in action. *South.*
17. The act of giving or preſenting. 2 *Samuel.*
18. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's *hand.* *Locke.*
19. Care; neceſſity of managing. *Pope.*
20. Diſcharge of duty. *Hooker.*
21. Reach; nearneſs: as, at *hand*, within reach. *Boyle.*
22. Manual management. *Dryden.*
23. State of being in preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*
24. State of being in preſent agitation. *Shakeſpeare.*
25. Cards held at a game. *Bacon.*
26. That which is uſed in oppoſition to another. *Hudibras.*
27. Scheme of action. *Ben. Johnſon.*
28. Advantage; gain; ſuperiority. *Hayward.*
29. Competition; conteſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
30. Tranſmiſſion; conveyance. *Col.*
31. Poſſeſſion; power. *Hooker.*
32. Preſſure of the bridle. *Shakeſpeare.*
33. Method of government; diſcipline; reſtraint. *Bacon.*
34. Influence; management. *Daniel.*
35. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.*
36. Agent; perſon employed. *Swift.*
37. Giver, and receiver. *Tillotſon.*
38. An actor; a workman; a ſoldier. *Locke.*
39. Catch or reach without choice. *Milton.*
40. Form or caſt of writing. *Denham. Felton.*
41. HAND *over head.* Negligently; raſhly. *L'Eſtrange.*
42. HAND *to* HAND. Cloſe fight. *Shakeſpeare.*
43. HAND *in* HAND. In union; conjointly. *Swift.*
44. HAND *in* HAND. Fit; pat. *Shakeſp.*
45. HAND *to mouth.* As want requires. *L'Eſtrange.*
46. *To bear in* HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shakeſpeare.*
47. *To be* HAND *and Glove.* To be intimate and familiar.

To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give or tranſmit with the hand. *Brown.*
2. To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne.*
3. To ſeize; to lay hands on. *Shakeſp.*
4. To manage; to move with the hand. *Prior.*
5. To tranſmit in ſucceſſion; to deliver down from one to another. *Woodward.*

HAND is much uſed in compoſition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handſaw*; or borne in the hand, as a *hand-barrow.*

HAND-BASKET. *ſ.* A portable baſket. *Mortimer.*

HAND-BELL. *ſ.* A bell rung by the hand. *Bacon.*

HAND-BREADTH. *ſ.* A ſpace equal to the breadth of the hand. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'NDED. *a.* [from *hand.*]

1. Having the uſe of the hand left or right. *Brown.*
2. With hands joined. *Milton.*

HA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *hand.*] Tranſmitter; conveyor in ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*

HAND-

HA'NDFAST. *ſ.* [*hand* and *faſt.*] Hold; cuſtody. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDFUL. *ſ.* [*hand* and *full.*]
1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain. *Freeholder.*
2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches. *Bacon.*
3. A ſmall number or quantity. *Raleigh. Clarendon.*

HAND-GALLOP. *ſ.* A ſlow eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder increaſe of ſpeed. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *ſ.* A gun wielded by the hand. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAFT. *ſ.* [*hand* and *craft.*] Manual occupation. *Swift.*

HANDICRA'FTSMAN. *ſ.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*

HANDILY. *a.* [from *handy.*] With ſkill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS. *ſ.* [from *handy.*] Readineſs; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK. *ſ.* [*handy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF. *ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbuthnot.*

To HA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch.]
1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke.*
2. To manage; to wield. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.*
4. To treat in diſcourſe. *Shakeſpeare. Atterbury.*
5. To deal with; to practiſe. *Jeremiah.*
6. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*
7. To practiſe upon; to do with. *Shakeſp.*

HA'NDLE. *ſ.* [hanble, Saxon.]
1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. *Taylor.*
2. That of which uſe is made. *South.*

HA'NDLESS. *a.* [*hand* and *leſs.*] Without a hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDMAID. *ſ.* A maid that waits at hand. *Fairfax.*

HA'NDMIL. *ſ.* [*hand* and *mill.*] A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HANDS *off.* A vulgar phraſe for keep off; forbear. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDSAILS. *ſ.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW. *ſ.* A ſaw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDSEL. *ſ.* [*hanſel*, Dutch.] The firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt act of ſale. *Herbert.*

To HA'NDSEL. *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time. *Cowley.*

HA'NDSOME. *a.* [*handſaem*, Dutch.]
1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Add.*
3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton.*
4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handſome* fortune.
5. Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action.

To HA'NDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. *ad.* [from *handſome.*]
1. Conveniently; dexterouſly. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautifully; gracefully.
3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wiſdom.*
4. Liberally; generouſly. *Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *handſome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. *ſ.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING. *ſ.* [*hand* and *writing.*] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY. *a.* [from *hand.*]
1. Executed or performed by the hand. *Knolles.*
2. Ready; dexterous; ſkilful. *Dryden.*
3. Convenient. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *ſ.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong.*
1. To ſuſpend; to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above. *South.*
2. To place without any ſolid ſupport. *Sandys.*
3. To choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To diſplay; to ſhow aloft. *Addiſon.*
5. To let fall below the proper ſituation. *Eccluſ.*
6. To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable. *1 Mac.*
7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden.*
8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall. *Bacon.*

To HANG. *v. n.*
1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below. *Spenſer.*
2. To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle. *2 Mac. Dryden.*
3. To bend forward. *Addiſon.*
4. To float; to play. *Prior.*
5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground. *Addiſon.*
6. To reſt upon by embracing. *Peacham.*
7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*
8. To be looſely joined. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined. *Addiſon.*
10. To be compact or united. *Addiſon.*
11. To adhere. *Addiſon.*
12. To reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*
15. To be dependant on. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To

2. To be in agitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

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28. Advantage; gain; ſuperiority. *Hayward.*

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32. Preſſure of the bridle. *Shakeſpeare.*

33. Method of government; diſcipline; reſtraint. *Bacon.*

34. Influence; management. *Daniel.*

35. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.*

36. Agent; perſon employed. *Swift.*

37. Giver, and receiver. *Tillotſon.*

38. An actor; a workman; a ſoldier. *Locke.*

39. Catch or reach without choice. *Milton.*

40. Form or caſt of writing. *Denham. Felton.*

41. HAND *over head.* Negligently; raſhly. *L'Eſtrange.*

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2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches. *Bacon.*
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HA'NDICRAFT. *ſ.* [*hand* and *craft.*] Manual occupation. *Swift.*

HANDICRA'FTSMAN. *ſ.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*

HANDILY. *a.* [from *handy.*] With ſkill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS. *ſ.* [from *handy.*] Readineſs; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK. *ſ.* [*handy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF. *ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbuthnot.*

To HA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke.*
2. To manage; to wield. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.*
4. To treat in diſcourſe. *Shakeſpeare. Atterbury.*
5. To deal with; to practiſe. *Jeremiah.*
6. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*
7. To practiſe upon; to do with. *Shakeſp.*

HA'NDLE. *ſ.* [handle, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. *Taylor.*
2. That of which uſe is made. *South.*

HA'NDLESS. *a.* [*hand* and *leſs.*] Without a hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDMAID. *ſ.* A maid that waits at hand. *Fairfax.*

HA'NDMIL. *ſ.* [*hand* and *mill.*] A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HANDS *off.* A vulgar phraſe for keep off; forbear. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDSAILS. *ſ.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW. *ſ.* A ſaw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDSEL. *ſ.* [*hanſel*, Dutch.] The firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt act of ſale. *Herbert.*

To HA'NDSEL. *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time. *Cowley.*

HA'NDSOME. *a.* [*handſaem*, Dutch.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Add.*
3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton.*
4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handſome* fortune.
5. Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action.

To HA'NDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. *ad.* [from *handſome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterouſly. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautifully; gracefully.
3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wiſdom.*
4. Liberally; generouſly. *Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *handſome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. *ſ.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING. *ſ.* [*hand* and *writing.*] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY. *a.* [from *hand.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand. *Knolles.*
2. Ready; dexterous; ſkilful. *Dryden.*
3. Convenient. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *ſ.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong.*

1. To ſuſpend; to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above. *South.*
2. To place without any ſolid ſupport. *Sandys.*
3. To choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To diſplay; to ſhow aloft. *Addiſon.*
5. To let fall below the proper ſituation. *Eccluſ.*
6. To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable. *1 Mac.*
7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden.*
8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall. *Bacon.*

To HANG. *v. n.*

1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below. *Spenſer.*
2. To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle. *2 Mac. Dryden.*
3. To bend forward. *Addiſon.*
4. To float; to play. *Prior.*
5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground. *Addiſon.*
6. To reſt upon by embracing. *Peacham.*
7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*
8. To be looſely joined. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined. *Addiſon.*
10. To be compact or united. *Addiſon.*
11. To adhere. *Addiſon.*
12. To reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*
15. To be dependant on. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To

16. To be fixed or ſuſpended with attention. *Pope.*
17. To have a ſteep declivity. *Mortimer.*
18. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.*
19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers.*

HA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] A ſhort broad ſword.

HA'NGER-ON. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] A dependant. *Brown. Swift.*

HA'NGING. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms. *Prior.*

HA'NGING. *participal a.* [from *hang.*]
1. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.

HA'NGMAN. *ſ.* [*hang* and *man.*] The publick executioner. *Sidney.*

HANK. *ſ.* [*bank*, Iſlandick.] A ſkein of thread.

To HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*bankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Hudibras. Addiſon.*

HANT, for *has not*, or *have not.* *Addiſon.*

HAP, *ſ.* [*anhap*, in Welſh, is misfortune.]
1. Chance; fortune. *Hooker.*
2. That which happens by chance or fortune. *Sidney.*
3. Accident; caſual event; misfortune. *Fairfax.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*

HAP-HAZARD. *ſ.* Chance; accident. *Locke.*

HA'PLY. *ad.* [from *hap.*]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Swift.*
2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*

HA'PLESS. *a.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckleſs. *Smith.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to paſs. *Tillotſon.*
2. To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY. *ad.* [from *happy.*]
1. Fortunately; luckily; ſucceſsfully. *Waller.*
2. Addreſsfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*
3. In a ſtate of felicity.

HA'PPINESS. *ſ.* [from *happy.*]
1. Felicity; ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied. *Hooker.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*

HA'PPY. *a.* [from *hap.*]
1. In a ſtate of felicity. *Sidney. Milton. Addiſon.*
2. Lucky; ſucceſsful; fortunate. *Boyle.*
3. Addreſsful; ready. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *ſ.* A piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HARA'NGUE. *ſ.* [*harangue*, French.] A ſpeech; a popular oration. *Swift.*

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] To make a ſpeech.

HARA'NGUER. *ſ.* [from *harangue.*] An orator; a publick ſpeaker.

To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [*haraſſer*, French.] To weary; to fatigue. *Addiſon.*

HA'RASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; diſturbance. *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER. *ſ.* [*herberger*, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precurſor. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR. *ſ.* [*herberge*, French.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dryden.*
2. A port or haven for ſhipping. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An aſylum; a ſhelter.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to ſojourn. *Phillips.*

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*
1. To entertain; to permit to reſide. *Rowe.*
2. To ſhelter; to ſecure. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE. *ſ.* [*herbergage*, French.] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RBOURER. *ſ.* [from *harbour.*] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS. *a.* [from *harbour.*] Without harbour.

HARD. *a.* [heapd, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]
1. Firm; reſiſting penetration or ſeparation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Difficult; not eaſy to the intellect. *Sidney.*
3. Difficult of accompliſhment. *Dryden.*
4. Painful; diſtreſsful; laborious. *Clarend.*
5. Cruel; oppreſſive; rigorous. *Atterbury.*
6. Sour; rough; ſevere. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.*
8. Inſenſible; untouched. *Dryden.*
9. Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.*
10. Vehement; keen; ſevere; as, a *hard* winter.
11. Unreaſonable; unjuſt. *Swift.*
12. Forced; not eaſily granted. *Burnet.*
13. Powerful. *Watts.*
14. Auſtere; rough, as liquids. *Bacon.*
15. Harſh; ſtiff; conſtrained. *Dryden.*
16. Not plentiful; not proſperous. *Dryden.*
17. Avaricious; faultily ſparing.

HARD. *ad.* [*hardo*, German.]
1. Cloſe; near. *Judges.*
2. Diligently; laboriouſly; inceſſantly. *Atterbury.*
3. Uneaſily; vexatiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Vehemently; diſtreſsfully. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. Faſt; nimbly. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. With difficulty. *Bacon.*
7. Tem-

7. Tempeſtuouſly; boiſterouſly. *Taylor.*

HA'RDBOUND. *a.* [*hard* and *bound.*] Coſtive. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard.*]

1. To make hard; to indurate. *Woodward.*
2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.
3. To confirm in wickedneſs; to make obdurate. *Addiſon.*
4. To make inſenſible; to ſtupify. *Swift.*
5. To make firm; to endue with conſtancy. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER. *ſ.* [from *harden.*] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *favour.*] Coarſe of feature.

HARDHA'NDED. *a.* [*hard* and *hand.*] Coarſe; mechanick. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RDHEAD. *ſ.* [*hard* and *head.*] Claſh of heads. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED. *a.* [*hard* and *heart.*] Cruel; inexorable; mercileſs; pitileſs. *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *hard-hearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderneſs. *South.*

HA'RDIHEAD. } *ſ.* [from *hardy.*] Stout-
HA'RDIHOOD. } neſs; bravery. Obſolete. *Milton.*

HA'RDIMENT. *ſ.* [from *hardy.*] Courage; ſtoutneſs; bravery. *Shakeſpeare. Fairfax.*

HA'RDINESS. *ſ.*

1. Hardſhip; fatigue. *Spenſer.*
2. Stoutneſs; courage; bravery. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate; ſtudied. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY. *ad.* [from *hard.*]

1. With difficulty; not eaſily. *South.*
2. Scarcely; ſcant; not lightly. *Swift.*
3. Grudgingly, as an injury. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*
5. Rigorouſly; oppreſſively. *Swift.*
6. Unwelcomely; harſhly. *Locke.*
7. Not ſoftly; not tenderly; not delicately. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED. *a.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Diſobedient to the rein; not ſenſible of the bit. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS. *ſ.* [from *hard.*]

1. Durity; power of reſiſtance in bodies. *Woodward.*
2. Difficulty to be underſtood. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Difficulty to be accompliſhed. *Sidney.*
4. Scarcity; penury. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; profligateneſs. *South.*
6. Coarſeneſs; harſhneſs of look. *Ray.*
7. Keenneſs; vehemence of weather or ſeaſons. *Mortimer.*
8. Cruelty of temper; ſavageneſs; harſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Stiffneſs; harſhneſs. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parſimony; ſtinginеſs.

HA'RDOCK. *ſ.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with *burdock.* *Shakeſpeare.*

HARDS. *ſ.* The refuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *hard.*]

1. Injury; oppreſſion. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Spratt.*

HA'RDWARE. *ſ.* [*hard* and *ware.*] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *ſ.* [*hardware* and *man.*] A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*

HA'RDY. *a.* [*hardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; ſtout; daring. *Bacon.*
2. Strong; hard; firm. *South.*

HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, ſignify both an army and a lord. *Gibſon.*

HARE. *ſ.* [hara, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. *More.*
2. A conſtellation. *Creech.*

To HARE. *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright. *Locke.*

HA'REBEL. *ſ.* [*hare* and *bell.*] A blue flower campaniform. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'REBRAINED. *a.* [from *hare* the verb and *brain.*] Volatile; unſettled; wild. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT. *ſ.* [*hare* and *foot.*]

1. A bird.
2. An herb.

HA'RELIP. *ſ.* A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

HA'RESEAR. *ſ.* [*bupleurum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RIER. *ſ.* [from *hare.*] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainſworth.*

To HARK. *v. a.* [contracted from *hearken.*] To liſten. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark.*] Liſt! hear! liſten! *Rowe.*

HARL. *ſ.*

1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous ſubſtance. *Mortimer.*

HA'RLEQUIN. *ſ.* [*Menage* derives it from a famous comedian that frequented M. *Harley's* houſe, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT. *ſ.* [*herlodes*, Welſh, a girl.] A whore; a ſtrumpet. *Dryden.*

HA'RLOTRY. *ſ.* [from *harlot.*]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication. *Dryden.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

HARM. *ſ.* [heapm, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedneſs.
2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Waller.*

HA'RMFUL. *a.* [*harm* and *full.*] Hurtful; miſchievous. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMFULLY. *ad.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfully; noxiouſly. *Aſcham.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfulneſs; miſchievouſneſs.

HA'RMLESS. *a.* [from *harm.*]
1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *ad.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Decay of Piety.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt. *Donne.*

HA'RMONICAL. } *a.* [ἁρμονικὸς; *harmo-*
HA'RMONICK. } *nique*, French.] Adapted to each other; muſical. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*harmonieux*; French; from *harmony.*]
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*
2. Muſical. *Dryden.*

HARMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *harmonious.*]
1. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*
2. Muſically; with concord of ſounds. *Stillingfleet.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; muſicalneſs.

To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjuſt in fit proportions. *Dryden.*

HA'RMONY. *ſ.* [ἁρμονία.]
1. The juſt adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon.*
2. Juſt proportion of ſound. *Watts.*
3. Concord; correſpondent ſentiment. *Milton.*

HA'RNESS. *ſ.* [*harnois*, French.]
1. Armour; defenſive furniture of war. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure. *Dryden.*

To HA'RNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in armour. *Rowe.*
2. To fix horſes in their traces. *Hale.*

HARP. *ſ.* [heapp, Saxon.]
1. A lyre; an inſtrument ſtrung with wire and ſtruck with the finger. *Dryden.*
2. A conſtellation. *Creech.*

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French.]
1. To play on the harp. 1 *Cor.*
2. To touch any paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RPER. *ſ.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron. ſ.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught. *Waller.*

HARPONE'ER. *ſ.* [*harponeur*, French.] He that throws the harpoon.

HARPO'ON. *ſ.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HA'RPSICORD. *ſ.* A muſical inſtrument.

HA'RPY. *ſ.* [*harpyia*, Latin.]
1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.*
2. A ravenous wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS. *ſ.* [See ARQUEBUS.] A handgun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *ſ.* [from *harquebuſs.*] One armed with a harquebuſs. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N. *ſ.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, French, a worn-out worthleſs horſe.] A decayed ſtrumpet. *Swift.*

HA'RROW. *ſ.* [*charroue*, French.] A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth. *Mortimer.*

To HA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break with the harrow. *Shakeſp.*
2. To tear up; or rip up. *Rowe.*
3. To pillage; to ſtrip; to lay waſte. *Bacon.*
4. [From hepgian, Sax.] To invade; to haraſs with incurſions.
5. To diſturb; to put into commotion.

HA'RROW. *interj.* An exclamation of ſudden diſtreſs.

HA'RROWER. *ſ.* [from *harrow.*]
1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

To HA'RRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]
1. To teaze; to hare; to ruffle. *Shakeſp.*
2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs.

HARSH. *a.*
1. Auſtere; roughly; ſour. *Denham.*
2. Rough to the ear. *Dryden.*
3. Crabbed; moroſe; peeviſh. *Taylor.*
4. Rugged to the touch. *Boyle.*
5. Unpleaſing; rigorous. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY. *ad.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourly; auſterely to the palate.
2. With violence; in oppoſition to gentleneſs. *Milton.*
3. Severely; moroſely; crabbedly. *Addiſon.*
4. Ruggedly to the ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RSHNESS. *ſ.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourneſs; auſtere taſte. *Bacon.*
2. Roughneſs to the ear. *Dryden. Pope.*
3. Ruggedneſs to the touch. *Bacon.*
4. Crabbedneſs; peeviſhneſs.

HART. *ſ.* [heopt, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind; the male of the roe. *May.*

HA'RT-ROYAL. *ſ.* A plant.
HA'RTSHORN. *ſ.* Spirit drawn from horn.
HA'RTSHORN. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
HA'RTSTONGUE. *ſ.* A plant.
HA'RTWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
HA'RVEST. *ſ.* [hæpꝑerꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The product of labour. *Dryden.*
HA'RVEST-HOME. *ſ.*
1. The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt. *Dryden.*
2. The time of gathering harveſt. *Dryden.*
3. The opportunity of gathering treaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
HA'RVEST-LORD. *ſ.* The head reaper at the harveſt. *Tuſſer.*
HA'RVESTER. *ſ.* [from *harveſt.*] One who works at the harveſt.
HA'RVESTMAN. *ſ.* A labourer in harveſt.
To HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into ſmall pieces, and mingle. *Garth.*
HASK. *ſ.* This ſeems to ſignify a caſe or habitation made of ruſhes or flags. *Spenſer.*
HA'SLET. } *ſ.* [*haſla*, Iſlandick, a bun-
HA'RSLET. } dle; *haſtier*, Fr.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.
HASP. *ſ.* [hæpꝑ, Saxon.] A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a padlock. *Mortimer.*
To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a haſp.
HA'SSOCK. *ſ.* [*haſeck*, German.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Addiſon.*
HAST. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have.*
HASTE. *ſ.* [*haſte*, French.]
1. Hurry; ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipitation. *Dryden.*
2. Paſſion; vehemence.
To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haſter*, French.]
To HA'STEN. }
1. To make haſte; to be in a hurry. *Jeremiah.*
2. To move with ſwiftneſs. *Denham.*
To HASTE. } *v. a.* To puſh forward;
To HA'STEN. } to urge on; to precipitate. *Prior.*
HA'STENER. *ſ.* [from *haſten.*] One that haſtens or hurries.
HA'STILY. *a.* [from *haſty.*]
1. In a hurry; ſpeedily; nimbly; quickly. *Spenſer.*
2. Raſhly; precipitately. *Swift.*
3. Paſſionately; with vehemence.
HA'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *haſty.*]
1. Haſte; ſpeed. *Sidney.*
2. Hurry; precipitation. *Dryden.*
3. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.
HA'STINGS. *ſ.* [from *haſty.*] Peaſe that come early. *Mortimer.*
HA'STY. *a.* [*haſtif*, French.]
1. Quick; ſpeedy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Paſſionate; vehement. *Proverbs.*
3. Raſh; precipitate. *Eccl.*
4. Early ripe. *Iſaiah.*
HA'STY-PUDDING. *ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together. *Dorſet.*
HAT. *ſ.* [hæꝛ, Saxon.] A cover for the head. *Dryden.*
HA'TBAND. *ſ.* [*hat* and *band.*] A ſtring tied round the hat. *Bacon.*
HA'TCASE. *ſ.* [*hat* and *caſe.*] A ſlight box for a hat. *Addiſon.*
To HATCH. *v. a.* [*hecken*, German.]
1. To produce young from eggs. *Milton.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation. *Addiſon.*
3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive. *Hayward.*
5. [From *hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden.*
To HATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in the ſtate of growing quick.
2. To be in a ſtate of advance toward effect.
HATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of excluſion from the egg.
3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [Þæca, Saxon.] The half door. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another. *Dryden.*
6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion. *Locke.*
To HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Woodward.*
HA'TCHEL. *ſ.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.
HA'TCHELLER. *ſ.* [from *hatchel.*] A beater of flax.
HA'TCHET. *ſ.* [*hachette*, French.] A ſmall axe. *Craſhaw.*
HA'TCHET-FACE. *ſ.* An ugly face. *Dryden.*
HA'TCHMENT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *atchievement.*] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shakeſpeare.*
HA'TCHWAY. *ſ.* [*hatches* and *way.*] The way over or through the hatches.
To HATE. *v. a.* [hatian, Saxon.] To deteſt; to abhor; to abominate. *Shakeſpeare.*

HATE. *ſ.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; deteſtation. *Broome.*

HA'TEFUL. *a.* [*hate* and *full.*]
1. That which cauſes abhorrence. *Shakeſpeare. Peacham. Milton.*
2. Abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY. *a.* [from *hateful.*]
1. Odiouſly; abominably.
2. Malignantly; maliciouſly. *Chapman.*

HA'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hateful.*] Odiouſneſs.

HA'TER. *ſ.* [from *hate.*] One that hates. *Sidney.*

HA'TRED. *ſ.* [from *hate.*] Hate; ill-will; malignity. *South.*

To HA'TTER. *v. a.* To haraſs; to weary. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *hat.*] A maker of hats. *Swift.*

HA'TTOCK. *ſ.* [*attock*, Erſe.] A ſhock of corn. *Dict.*

HAU'BERK. *ſ.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail. *Spenſer.*

To HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *had.* [habban, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch.]
1. Not to be without. *Acts.*
2. To carry; to wear. *Sidney.*
3. To make uſe of. *Judges.*
4. To poſſeſs. *Exodus.*
5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To obtain; to enjoy. *John.*
7. To take; to receive. *Dryden.*
8. To be in any ſtate. *1 Sam.*
9. To put; to take. *Tuſſer.*
10. To procure; to find. *Locke.*
11. Not to neglect; not to omit. *Shakeſp.*
12. To hold; to regard. *Pſalms.*
13. To maintain; to hold opinion. *Bacon.*
14. To contain. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To require; to claim. *Dryden.*
16. To be a huſband or wife to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. To be engaged, as in a taſk. *Hook. Add.*
18. To buy. *Collier.*
19. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes. *Have* the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.
20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt. *Dryden.*

HA'VEN. *ſ.* [*haven*, Dutch.]
1. A port; a harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips. *Denham.*
2. A ſhelter; an aſylum. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'VENER. *ſ.* [from *haven.*] An overſeer of a port. *Carew.*

HA'VER. *ſ.* [from *have.*] Poſſeſſor; holder. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *a.* [*haut*, French.]
1. Haughty; inſolent; proud. *Shakeſp.*
2. High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenſer.*

HAU'GHTILY. *ad.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY. *a.* [*hautaine*, French.]
1. Proud; lofty; inſolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clarendon.*
2. Proudly great. *Prior.*
3. Bold; adventurous. *Spenſer.*

HA'VING. *ſ.* [from *have.*]
1. Poſſeſſion; eſtate; fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; regularity. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [for *behaviour.*] Conduct; manners. *Spenſer.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. *Denham.*

HAUL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. *Thomſon.*

HAUM. *ſ.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw. *Tuſſer.*

HAUNCH. *ſ.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, Fr. *anca*, Italian.]
1. The thigh; the hind hip. *Locke.*
2. The rear; the hind part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]
1. To frequent; to be much about any place or perſon. *Sidney.*
2. It is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome. *Swift.*
3. It is eminently uſed of apparitions.

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shakeſpeare.*

HAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Place in which one is frequently found. *L'Eſtrange. Pope.*
2. Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *haunt.*] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place. *Wotton.*

HA'VOCK. *ſ.* [*hafoc*, Welſh.] Waſte; wide and general devaſtation. *Addiſon.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* A word of encouragement to ſlaughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſte; to deſtroy. *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. *ſ.* [*haut* and *bois*, Fr.] A wind inſtrument. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *ſ.* [hæg, Saxon.]
1. The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn. *Tuſſer.*
2. An excreſcence in the eye.
3. [haga, Saxon.] A ſmall piece of ground adjoining to an houſe. *Carew.*

HA'WTHORN. *ſ.* [hæg ðorn, Saxon.]

A ſpecies of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller.*

To HAW. *v. n.* To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent intermiſſion and heſitation. *L'Eſtrange.*

HAWK. *ſ.* [*hæbeg*, Welſh.]
1. A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds. *Peacham.*
2. [*Hoch*, Welſh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fly hawks at fowls. *Prior.*
2. To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden.*
3. [*Hoch*, Welſh.] To force up phlegm with a noiſe. *Wiſeman.*
4. To ſell by proclaiming in the ſtreets. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *a.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*

HA'WKER. *ſ.* [from *hock*, German.] One who ſells his wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *ſ.* [of a ſhip.] Two round holes under the ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs. *Harris.*

HAY. *ſ.* [hiez, hiz, Saxon.] Graſs dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden. May.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring. *Drayton.*

HAY. *ſ.* [from *haie*, French.] A net which incloſes the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

HA'YMAKER. *ſ.* [*hay* and *make.*] One employed in drying graſs for hay. *Pope.*

HA'ZARD. *ſ.* [*hazard*, French.]
1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.*
2. Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.*
3. A game at dice. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expoſe to chance. *Hayward.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*
1. To try the chance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To adventure. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *a.* [from *hazard.*] Venturesome; liable to chance. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *ſ.* [from *hazard.*] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *ſ.* [from *hazard.*] Temerity; precipitation. *Spenſer.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *a.* [*hazardeux*, Fr. from *hazard.*] Dangerous; expoſed to chance. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *ad.* [from *hazardous.*] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *ſ.* Fog; miſt.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or miſty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainſworth.*

HA'ZEL. *ſ.* A nut-tree. *Miller.*

HA'ZEL. *a.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

HA'ZELLY. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *a.* [from *haze.*] Dark; foggy; miſty. *Burnet.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [he, Saxon.]
1. The man that was named before. *Milton.*
2. The man; the perſon. *Daniel.*
3. Man or male being. *Dryden.*
4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. *Bacon.*

HEAD. *ſ.* [heapod, heapd, Saxon.]
1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of ſenſation or thought. *Dryden.*
2. Perſon as expoſed to any danger or penalty. *Milton.*
3. Denomination of any animals. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Chief; principal perſon; one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate. *Tillotſon.*
5. Place of honour; the firſt place. *Addiſon.*
6. Place of command. *Addiſon.*
7. Countenance; preſence. *Dryden.*
8. Underſtanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Eſtrange.*
9. Face; front; fore part. *Dryden.*
10. Reſiſtance; hoſtile oppoſition. *South.*
11. Spontaneous reſolution. *Davies.*
12. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. Individual. *Graunt.*
14. The top of any thing bigger than the reſt. *Watts.*
15. Place of chief reſort. *Clarendon.*
16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ſhip. *Raleigh.*
17. That which riſes on the top. *Mort.*
18. The blade of an ax. *Deuter.*
19. Upper part of a bed. *Geneſis.*
20. The brain. *Pope.*
21. Dreſs of the head. *Swift.*
22. Principal topicks of diſcourſe. *Atterbury.*
23. Source of a ſtream. *Raleigh.*
24. Criſis; pitch. *Addiſon.*
25. Power; influence; force; ſtrength; dominion. *South.*
26. Body; conflux. *Bacon.*
27. Power; armed force. *Shakeſpeare.*
28. Liberty in running a horſe. *Shakeſp.*
29. It is very improperly applied to roots. *Gay.*
30. HEAD *and ears.* The whole perſon. *Granville.*
31. HEAD *and ſhoulders.* By force; violently. *Felton.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior.*
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenſer.*
4. To lop trees. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *ſ.* Pain in the head. *Sidney.*

HE'ADBAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *band.*]
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Iſaiah.*
2. The band to each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable. *Camden.*

HE'ADDRESS. *ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*]
1. The covering of a woman's head. *Pope.*
2. Any thing reſembling a headdreſs. *Addiſon.*

HE'ADER, *ſ.* [from *head.*]
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The firſt brick in the angle. *Mexon.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in cattle. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS. *ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *land.*]
1. Promontory; cape. *Dryden.*
2. Ground under hedges. *Tuſſer.*

HE'ADLESS. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Without an head; beheaded. *Spenſer.*
2. Without a chief. *Raleigh.*
3. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLONG. *a.*
1. Raſh; thoughtleſs.
2. Sudden; precipitate. *Sidney.*

HE'ADLONG. *a.* [*head* and *long.*]
1. With the head foremoſt. *Pope.*
2. Raſhly; without thought; precipitately. *Dryden.*
3. Haſtily; without delay or reſpite. *Dryden.*
4. It is very negligently uſed by *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *ſ.* [*head*, *mould*, and *ſhot.*] This is when the ſutures of the ſkull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges ſhot over one another. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*]
1. Armour for the head; helmet; motion. *Swift.*
2. Underſtanding; force of mind. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *ſ.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *ſ.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner. *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTAL. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakeſp.*

HE'ADSTONE. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone.*] The firſt or capital ſtone. *Pſalms.*

HE'ADSTRONG. *a.* [*head* and *ſtrong.*] Unreſtrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker. Phillips.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *ſ.* [*head*, *work*, and *man.*] The foreman. *Swift.*

HE'ADY. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Raſh; precipitate; haſty; violent. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Apt to affect the head. *Boyle.*

To HEAL, *v. a.* [hælah, Saxon.]
1. To cure a perſon; to reſtore from hurt or ſickneſs. *Watts.*
2. To cure a wound or diſtemper. *Wiſeman.*
3. To perform the act of making a ſore to cicatrize. *Wiſeman.*
4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all diſſenſions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. *Sharp.*

HE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *heal.*] One who cures or heals. *Iſaiah.*

HE'ALING. *participial. a.* [from *heal.*] Mild; mollifying; gentle; aſſuaſive.

HEALTH. *ſ.* [from heel, Saxon.]
1. Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs. *Quincy.*
2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal. *Pſ.*
4. Wiſh of happineſs in drinking. *Shakeſp.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *a.* [*health* and *full.*]
1. Free from ſickneſs. *South.*
2. Well diſpoſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Wholeſome; ſalubrious. *Bacon.*
4. Salutary; productive of ſalvation. *Common Prayer.*

HE'ALTHFULLY. *ad.* [from *healthful.*]
1. In health.
2. Wholeſomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *healthful.*]
1. State of being well.
2. Wholeſomeneſs; ſalubrious qualities. *Addiſon.*

HE'ALTHILY. *a.* [from *healthy.*] Without ſickneſs.

HE'ALTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *healthy.*] The ſtate of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *a.* [from *health.*] Weak; ſickly; infirm. *Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME. *a.* [from *health.*] Wholeſome; ſalutary. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'ALTHY. *a.* [from *health.*] In health; free from ſickneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

HEAM. *ſ.* In beaſts, the ſame as the afterbirth in women.

HEAP. *ſ.* [heap, Saxon.]
1. Many ſingle things thrown together; a pile. *Dryden.*
2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble. *Bacon.*
3. Cluſter; number driven together. *Dryden.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezekiel.*
2. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job.*
3. To add to ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'APER. *ſ.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps.

HE'APY. *a.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps. *Gay.*

To HEAR. *v. n.* [hyꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To enjoy the ſenſe by which words are diſtinguiſhed. *Holder.*
2. To liſten; to hearken. *Denham.*
3. To be told; to have an account. *Acts.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the ear. *2 Chronicles.*
2. To give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak. *Acts.*
3. To attend; to liſten to; to obey. *Matthew.*
4. To try; to attend judicially. *Ezekiel.*
5. To attend favourably. *Deuteronomy.*
6. To acknowledge. *Prior.*

HEARD ſignifies a keeper; as *beardbearbt*, a glorious keeper. *Gibſon.*

HE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *bear.*] One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HE'ARING. *ſ.* [from *bear.*]
1. The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.
2. Audience. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Judicial trial. *Addiſon.*
4. Reach of the ear. *Hooker.*

To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [heaꝛcnian, Saxon.]
1. To liſten by way of curioſity. *Rogers.*
2. To attend; to pay regard. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *ſ.* [from *hearken.*] Liſtener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY. *ſ.* [*bear* and *ſay.*] Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*

HEARSE. *ſ.* [of unknown etymology.]
1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
2. A temporary monument ſet over a grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART. *ſ.* [heoꝛt, Saxon.]
1. The muſcle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.*
3. The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.*
4. Perſon; character. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Courage; ſpirit. *Clarendon.*
6. Seat of love. *Pope.*
7. Affection; inclination. *Dryden.*
8. Memory. *South.*
9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *Clarendon.*
10. Paſſions; anxiety; concern. *Shakeſp.*
11. Secret thoughts; receſſes of the mind. *Davies.*
12. Diſpoſition of mind. *Sidney.*
13. A *hard heart* is cruelty. *Rowe.*
14. *To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averſe. *Sidney.*
15. Secret meaning; hidden intention. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. Conſcience; ſenſe of good or ill. *Hooker.*
17. Strength; power. *Bacon.*
18. Utmoſt degree. *Shakeſpeare.*
19. It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *ſ.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART-BREAK. *ſ.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART-BREAKER. *ſ.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *a.* Overpowering with ſorrow. *Spenſer.*

HEART-BREAKING. *ſ.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*

HEART-BURNED. *a.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART-BURNING. *ſ.* [*heart* and *burn.*]
1. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward.*
2. Diſcontent; ſecret enmity. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR. *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART-EASE. *ſ.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART-EASING. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT. *a.* Felt in the conſcience. *Pope.*

HEART-PEAS. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEART-SICK. *a.*
1. Pained in mind. *Taylor.*
2. Mortally ill; hurt in the conſtitution. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEARTS-EASE. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

HEART-STRING. *ſ.* [*heart* and *ſtring.*] The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart. *Spenſer. Taylor.*

HEART-STRUCK. *a.*
1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Shocked with fear or diſmay. *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenſer.*

HEART-WHOLE. *a.*
1. With the affections yet unfixed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *a.* Filled with paſſion of love or grief. *Pope.*

HE'ARTED. *a.* It is only uſed in compoſition: as, hard *hearted.*

To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]
1. To encourage; to animate; to ſtir up. *Sidney.*
2. To meliorate with manure. *May.*

HEARTH. *ſ.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY. *a.* [from *hearty.*]
1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorouſly. *Atterbury.*
2. From the heart; fully. *Prior.*
3. Eagerly; with deſire. *Addiſon.*

HE'ARTINESS *ſ.* [from *hearty.*]
1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Vigour; diligence; ſtrength. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *a.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; ſpiritleſs. *Cowley.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heartleſs.*] With courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *heartleſs.*] Want of courage or ſpirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *a.* [from *heart.*]
1. Sincere; undiſſembled; warm; zealous. *Clarendon.*
2. In full health.
3. Vigorous; ſtrong. *Pope.*
4. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE. *a.* [*heart* and *hale.*] Good for the heart. *Spenſer.*

HEAT. *ſ.* [hæt, hæt, Saxon.]
1. The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire.
2. The cauſe of the ſenſation of burning. *Hooker.*
3. Hot weather. *Addiſon.*
4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Moxon.*
5. One violent action unintermitted. *Dryden.*
6. The ſtate of being once hot. *Dryden.*
7. A courſe at a race. *Dryden.*
8. Pimples in the face; fluſh. *Addiſon.*
9. Agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion. *Sidney.*
10. Faction; conteſt; party rage. *King Charles.*
11. Ardour of thought or elocution. *Add.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make hot; to endure with the power of burning. *Daniel.*
2. To cauſe to ferment. *Mortimer.*
3. To make the conſtitution feveriſh. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire. *Dryden.*
5. To agitate the blood and ſpirits with action. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH *ſ.* [*erica*, Latin.]
1. A plant.
2. A place overgrown with heath. *Shakeſp.*
3. A place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *ſ.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths. *Carew.*

HEATH-PEAS. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE. *ſ.* [*heath* and *roſe.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HE'ATHEN. *ſ.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. *Addiſon.*

HE'ATHEN. *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addiſon.*

HE'ATHENISH. *a.* [from *heathen.*]
1. Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker.*
2. Wild; ſavage; rapacious; cruel. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *a.* [from *heathen.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *ſ.* [from *heathen.*] Gentiliſm; paganiſm. *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY. *a.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath. *Mortimer.*

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven.*
1. To lift; to raiſe from the ground. *Milton.*
2. To carry. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To raiſe; to lift. *Dryden.*
4. To cauſe to ſwell. *Thomſon.*
5. To force up from the breaſt. *Shakeſp.*
6. To exalt; to elevate. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To pant; to breathe with pain. *Dryden.*
2. To labour. *Atterbury.*
3. To riſe with pain; to ſwell and fall. *Prior.*
4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Liſt; exertion or effort upward. *Dryden.*
2. Riſing of the breaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to riſe. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE *Offering. ſ.* An offering among the Jews. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN. *ſ.* [heopon, Saxon.]
1. The regions above; the expanſe of the ſky. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure ſouls departed. *Milton.*
3. The ſupreme power; the ſovereign of heaven. *Temple.*
4. The pagan gods; the celeſtials. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Elevation; ſublimity. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'AVEN-BORN. Deſcended from the celeſtial regions. *Dryden.*

HE'AVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'AVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*

HE'AVEN-DIRECTED.

1. Raiſed

1. Raiſed toward the ſky. *Pope.*
2. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*

HE'AVENLY. *a.* [from *heaven.*]
1. Reſembling heaven; ſupremely excellent. *Sidney.*
2. Celeſtial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryden.*

HE'AVENLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner reſembling that of heaven. *Pope.*
2. By the agency or influence of heaven. *Milton.*

HE'AVENWARD. *ad.* [*heaven* and peapd, Saxon.] Toward heaven. *Prior.*

HE'AVILY. *ad.* [from *heavy.*]
1. With great ponderouſneſs.
2. Grievouſly; afflictively. *Collier.*
3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection. *Clarendon.*

HE'AVINESS. *ſ.* [from *heavy.*]
1. Ponderouſneſs; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depreſſion of ſpirit. *Hooker.*
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Oppreſſion; cruſh; affliction.
5. Deepneſs or richneſs of ſoil. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'AVY. *ad.* [heapiz, Saxon.]
1. Weighty; ponderous; tending ſtrongly to the center. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depreſſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Grievous; oppreſſive; afflictive. *Swift.*
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briſkneſs of appearance. *Prior.*
5. Wanting ſpirit or rapidity of ſentiment; unanimated. *Swift.*
6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryden.*
7. Drouſy; dull; torpid. *Luke.*
8. Slow; ſluggiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Stupid; fooliſh. *Knolles.*
10. Burdenſome; troubleſome; tedious. *Swift.*
11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened. *Bacon.*
12. Not eaſily digeſted. *Arbuthnot.*
13. Rich in ſoil; fertile: as *heavy* lands.
14. Deep; cumberſome: as *heavy* roads.

HEA'VY. *ad.* As an adverb it is only uſed in compoſition; heavily. *Matthew.*

HE'BDOMAD. *ſ.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a ſpace of ſeven days. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *ad.* [from *hebdomas*,
HEBDO'MADARY. } Latin.] Weekly; conſiſting of ſeven days. *Brown.*

To HEBE'TATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin.] To dull; to blunt; to ſtupify. *Arbuthnot.*

HEBETA'TION. *ſ.* [from *hebetate.*]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The ſtate of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE. *ſ.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; bluntneſs. *Harvey.*

HE'BRAISM. *ſ.* [*hebraiſme*, French; *hebraiſmus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom. *Spectator.*

HEBRAIST. *ſ.* [*hebræus*, Latin.] A man ſkilled in Hebrew.

HEBRI'CIAN. *ſ.* [from *Hebrew.*] One ſkilful in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*

HE'CATOMB. *ſ.* [*hecatombe*, French.] A ſacrifice of an hundred cattle. *Donne.*

HE'CTICAL. } *ad.* [*hectique*, French.]
HE'CTICK. }
1. Habitual; conſtitutional. *Donne.*
2. Troubled with a morbid heat, *Taylor.*

HE'CTICK. *ſ.* An hectick fever. *Shakeſp.*

HE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warriour.] A bully; a bluſtering, turbulent, pervicacious, noiſy fellow. *South. Prior.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with inſolent terms. *Arbuthnot.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *a.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE. *ſ.* [hegge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes. *Pope.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes ſomething mean. *Swift.*

To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To incloſe with a hedge. *Bacon.*
2. To obſtruct. *Hoſea.*
3. To encircle for defence. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſhut up within an incloſure. *Locke.*
5. To force into a place already full. *Dryden.*

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To ſhift; to hide the head. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEDGE BORN. *a.* [*hedge* and *born.*] Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakeſp.*

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *hog.*]
1. An animal ſet with prickles, like thorns in an hedge. *Ray.*
2. A term of reproach. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *hyſſop.*] A ſpecies of willow-wort. *Hill.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEDGE-NETTLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſw.*

HEDGE-NOTE. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *note.*] A word of contempt. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *pig.*] A young hedge-hog. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEDGE-ROW. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *row.*] The ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for incloſures. *Milton.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *ſparrow.*] A ſparrow that lives in buſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'DGING-BILL, *ſ.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting-hook uſed in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [hedan, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*

HEED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Care; attention. *Addiſon.*
2. Caution; fearful attention; ſuſpicious watch. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Care to avoid. *Tillotſon.*
4. Notice; obſervation. *Bacon.*
5. Seriouſneſs; ſtaidneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Regard; reſpectful notice. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *a.* [from *heed.*]
1. Watchful; cautious; ſuſpicious. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Attentive; careful; obſerving. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY. *ad.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiouſly. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance.

HE'EDILY. *ad.* Cautiouſly; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS. *ſ.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HE'EDLESS. *ad.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsneſs; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL. *ſ.* [he'e, Saxon.]
1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Denham.*
2. The whole foot of animals. *Addiſon.*
3. The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. *To be at the* HEELS. To purſue cloſely; to follow hard. *Milton.*
5. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to ſhackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*
6. The back part of a ſtocking: whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To lean on one ſide; as, the ſhip *heels.*

HE'ELER. *ſ.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *ſ.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe.

To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.

HEFT. *ſ.* [from *heave.*]
1. Heaving; effort. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [For *haft.*] Handle. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *ſ* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians, who begin from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to eſcape from Mecca, July 16, *A. D.* 622.

HE'IFER. *ſ.* [heahpone, Saxon.] A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO, *interj.* An expreſſion of ſlight languor and uneaſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEIGHT. *ſ.* [from *high*]
1. Elevation above the ground.
2. Altitude; ſpace meaſured upward. *Donne.*
3. Degree of latitude. *Abbot.*
4. Summit; aſcent; towering eminence.
5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity. *Daniel.*
6. The utmoſt degree; full completion. *Bacon.*
7. Utmoſt exertion. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection. *Addiſon.*

To HE'IGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height.*]
1. To raiſe higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate. *Addiſon.*
4. To improve by decorations. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS. *ad.* [*haineux*, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

HE'INOUSLY. *ad.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſly; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſneſs; wickedneſs. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *ſ.* [*heire*, old French.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor. *Swift.*

To HEIR. *v a.* [from the noun.] To inherit. *Dryden.*

HE'IRESS. *ſ.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits. *Waller.*

HE'IRLESS. *a.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'IRSHIP. *ſ.* [from *heir.*] The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

HE'IRLOOM. *ſ.* [*heir* and ȝeloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold. *Swift.*

HELD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *hold.* *Dryden.*

HELI'ACAL. *a.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from ἥλιος.] Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it. *Brown.*

HE'LICAL. *ad.* [*helice*, Fr. from ἕλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*

HE'LICOID *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick ſpiral, is a curve which ariſes from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and it a line then paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the ſaid circle. *Harris.*

HELI-

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. and ἥλιος, and κέντρον.] Belonging to the centre of the ſun. *Harris.*

HE'LIOSCOPE. *ſ.* [*helioſcope*, Fr. ἥλιος, and σκοπέω.] A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes.

HE'LIOTROPE. *ſ.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω.] A plant that turns toward the ſun; but more particularly the turnſol, or ſun-flower. *Government of the Tongue.*

HE'LISPHERICAL. *a.* [*helix* and *ſphere.*] The *heliſpherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation.

HE'LIX. *ſ.* [*helice*, Fr. ἕλιξ.] A ſpiral line. *Wilkins.*

HELL. *ſ.* [helle, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked ſouls. *Cowley.*
2. The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad. *Apoſtles Creed.*
3. The place at a running play to which thoſe who are caught are carried. *Sidney.*
4. The place into which a taylor throws his ſhreds. *Hudibras.*
5. The infernal powers. *Cowley.*

HELL-BLACK. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakeſp.*

HELL-BROTH. *ſ.* [*hell* and *broth.*] A compoſition boiled up for infernal purpoſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HELL-DOOMED. *a.* [*hell* and *doom.*] Conſigned to hell. *Milton.*

HELL-HATED. *a.* Abhorred like hell. *Shakeſpeare.*

HELL-HOUND. *ſ.* [helle hunꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Dogs of hell. *Dryden.*
2. Agent of hell. *Milton.*

HELL KITE. *ſ.* [*hell* and *kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LLEBORE. *ſ.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Chriſtmas flower. *Miller.*

HE'LLEBORE *White.* *ſ.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

HE'LLENISM. *ſ.* [ἑλληνισμός.] An idiom of the Greek.

HE'LLISH. *a.* [from *hell.*]

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked. *Southern.*
2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sid.*

HE'LLISHLY. *ad.* [from *helliſh.*] Infernally; wickedly.

HE'LLISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *helliſh.*] Wickedneſs; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *ad.* [from *hell.*] Toward hell. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibſon.*

HELM. *ſ.* [helm, Saxon.]

1. A covering for the head in war. *Dryden.*
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt. *Camden.*
3. The upper part of the retort. *Boyle.*
4. [helma, Saxon.] The ſteerage; the rudder. *Ben. Johnſon.*
5. The ſtation of government, *Swift.*

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LMED. *a.* [from *helm.*] Furniſhed with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HE'LMET. *ſ.* A helm; a headpiece. *Dryden.*

HELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [from ἕλμινθος.] Relating to worms.

To HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*; or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen.* [helpan, Saxon.]

1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid. *Fairfax. Stilling fleet.*
2. To remove, or advance by help. *Locke.*
3. To free from pain or diſeaſe. *Locke.*
4. To cure; to heal. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To remedy; to change for the better. *Dryden. Swift.*
6. To forbear; to avoid. *Pope.*
7. To promote; to forward. *Bacon.*
8. *To* HELP *to.* To ſupply with; to furniſh with. *Pope.*

To HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*
2. To bring a ſupply. *Rymer.*

HELP. *ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour. *Knolles. Smalridge.*
2. That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon.*
3. That which gives help. *Wilkins.*
4. Remedy. *Holder.*

HE'LPER. *ſ.* [from *help.*]

1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary. 2 *Kings.*
2. One that adminiſters remedy. *More.*
3. A ſupernumerary ſervant. *Swift.*
4. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LPFUL. *a.* [*help* and *full.*]

1. Uſeful; that which gives aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*
2. Wholeſome; ſalutary. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS. *a.* [from *help.*]

1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf. *Rogers.*
2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance. *Pope.*
3. Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenſer.*
4. Unſupplied; void. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *ad.* [from *helpleſs.*] Without ſuccour.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *helpleſs.*] Want of ſuccour.

HELTER-SKELTER. *ad.* In a hurry; without order. *L'Eſtrange.*

HELVE. *ſ.* [helfe, Saxon.] The handle of an ax. *Raleigh.*

To HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve.

HEM. *ſ.* [hem, Saxon.]

1. The

2. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading. *Wiſeman.*

2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addiſon.*

3. *interject.* Hem! [Latin.]

To HEM. *v. a.*

1. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together.

2. To border; to edge. *Spenſer.*

3. To encloſe; to environ; to confine; to ſhut. *Fairfax.*

To HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and κρανίον, the ſkull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *ſ.* [ἡμίκυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *ſ.* About ten ounces.

HE'MIPLEGY. *ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and πλήσσω, to ſtrike.] A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time.

HE'MISPHERE. *ſ.* [ἡμισφαίριον.] The half of a globe where it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles.

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *hemiſphere.*]
HEMISPHE'RICK. } Half round; containing half a globe. *Bayle.*

HE'MISTICK. *ſ.* [ἡμιστίχιον.] Half a verſe. *Dryden.*

HE'MLOCK. *ſ.* [hemloc, Saxon.] An herb. *Miller.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *ſ.* [αἱμορῤῥαγία.] A
HE'MORRHAGY. } violent flux of blood. *Ray.*

HE'MORRHOIDS. *ſ.* [αἱμορῤῥοΐδες.] The piles; the emrods. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *a.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray.*

HEMP. *ſ.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer.*

HEMP *Agrimony. ſ.* A plant.

HE'MPEN. *a.* [from *hemp.*] Made of hemp. *Gay.*

HEN. *ſ.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. The female of a houſe-cock.

2. The female of any land-fowl. *Addiſon.*

HEN-DRIVER. *ſ.* [*hen* and *driver.*] A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN-HARM. } *ſ.* A kind of kite. *Ainſ.*
HEN-HARRIER. }

HEN-HEARTED. *a.* [*hen* and *heart.*] Daſtardly; cowardly.

HEN-PECKED. *a.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *ſ.* [*hen* and *rooſt.*] The place where the poultry reſt. *Addiſon.*

HENS-FEET. *ſ.* A kind of plant. *Ainſw.*

HE'NBANE. *ſ.* [*hyoſcyamus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HE'NBIT. *ſ.* A plant. *Derham.*

HENCE. *ad.* or *interj.* [henonan, Saxon; *hennes*, old Engliſh.]

1. From this place to another. *Roſcommon.*

2. Away; to a diſtance. *Milton.*

3. At a diſtance; in another place. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. From this time; in the future. *Arbuthnot.*

5. For this reaſon; in conſequence of this. *Tillotſon.*

6. From this cauſe; from this ground. *Arbuthnot.*

7. From this ſource; from this original; from this ſtore. *Suckling.*

8. *From hence* is a vitious expreſſion.

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To ſend off; to diſpatch to a diſtance. *Sidney.*

HENCEFO'RTH. *ad.* [henonporð, Saxon.] From this time forward. *Milton.*

HENCEFO'RWARD. *ad.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From this time to futurity. *Dryden.*

HE'NCHMAN. *ſ.* [hỳnc, Saxon, a ſervant, and *man. Skinner.*] A page; an attendant. *Dryden.*

To HEND. *v. a.* [henban, Saxon.]

1. To ſeize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax.*

2. To croud; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'NDECAGON. *ſ.* [ἑνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

HEPA'TICAL. } *a.* [*hepaticus*, Latin.] Be-
HEPA'TICK. } longing to the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

HEPS. *ſ.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips. Ainſworth.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [ἑπτὰ and *capſula*, Lat.] Having ſeven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON. *ſ.* [ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *heptagon.*] Having ſeven angles or ſides.

HE'PTARCHY. *ſ.* [ἑπτὰ and ἀρχὴ.] A ſevenfold government. *Camden.*

HER. *pron.*

1. Belonging to a female; of a ſhe; of a woman. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique caſe of *ſhe.* *Cowley.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, ſuch are *her* charms, ſuch charms are *hers. Cowley.*

HE'RALD. *ſ.* [*herault*, French.]

1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. A

2. A precurſor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HE'RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a herald. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'RALDRY. *ſ.* [*heraulderie*, French.]
1. The art or office of a herald. *Peacham.*
2. Blazonry. *Cleaveland.*

HERB. *ſ.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.] *Herbs* are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs and hemlock. *Locke. Cowley.*

HERB *Chriſtopher*, or *Bane-berries*. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HERBA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *herba*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to herbs. *Brown.*
2. Feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE. *ſ.* [*herbage*, French.]
1. Herbs collectively; graſs; paſture. *Woodward.*
2. The tythe and the right of paſture. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RBAL. *ſ.* [from *herb.*] A book containing the names and deſcription of plants. *Baker.*

HE'RBALIST. *ſ.* [from *herbal.*] A man ſkilled in herbs. *Brown.*

HE'RBARIST. *ſ.* [*herbarius*, Latin.] One ſkilled in herbs. *Boyle.*

HE'RBELET. *ſ.* [diminutive of *herb.*] A ſmall herb. *Shakeſpeare.*

HERBE'SCENT. *a.* [*herbeſcens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID. *a.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary reſidence. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HE'RBOUS. *a.* [*herboſus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT. *a.* [from *herbula*, Latin.] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBWOMAN. *ſ.* [*herb* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells herbs. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'RBY. *a.* [from *herb.*] Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon.*

HERD. *ſ.* [heopd, Saxon.]
1. A number of beaſts together. *Flocks* and *herds* are *ſheep* and *oxen* or *kine*. *Addiſon.*
2. A company of men, in contempt or deteſtation. *Dryden.*
3. It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, a ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition: as *gatherd.*

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run in herds or companies. *Dryden.*
2. To aſſociate. *Walſh.*

To HERD. To throw or put into a herd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HE'RDGROOM. *ſ.* [*herd* and *groom.*] A keeper of herds. *Spenſer.*

HE'RDMAN. } *ſ.* [*herd* and *man.*] One
HERDSMAN. } employed in tending herds. *Locke.*

HERE. *ad.* [hep, Saxon.]
1. In this place. *Milton.*
2. In the preſent ſtate. *Bacon.*
3. It is often oppoſed to *there*. *Spratt.*

HEREABO'UTS. *ad.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place. *Addiſon.*

HEREA'FTER. *ad.* In a future ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEREA'FTER. *ſ.* A future ſtate. *Addiſon.*

HEREA'T. *ad.* [*here* and *at.*] At this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY'. *ad.* [*here* and *by.*] By this. *Hooker.*

HERE'DITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance. *Locke.*

HE'REDITAMENT. *ſ.* [*hæredium*, Latin.] A law term depoting inheritance.

HERE'DITARY. *a.* [*hereditaire*, French.] Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance. *Dryden.*

HERE'DITARILY. *ad.* [from *hereditary.*] By inheritance. *Pope.*

HEREI'N. *ad.* [*here* and *in.*] In this. *South.*

HEREI'NTO. *ad.* [*here* and *into.*] Into this. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F. *ad.* [*here* and *of.*] From this; of this. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEREO'N. *ad.* [*here* and *on.*] Upon this. *Brown.*

HEREO'UT. *ad.* [*here* and *out.*] Out of this place. *Spenſer.*

HEREMI'TICAL. *a.* [ἐρημος, a deſart; *heremitique*, French.] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit. *Pope.*

HE'RESY. *ſ.* [*hereſie*, French; *hæreſis*, Latin.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. *Bacon. King Charles.*

HE'RESIARCH. *ſ.* [*hereſiarque*, French.] A leader in hereſy. *Stillingfleet.*

HE'RETICK. *ſ.* [*heretique*, Fr.] One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church. *Davies.*

HERE'TICAL. *a.* [from *heretick.*] Containing hereſy. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *heretical.*] With hereſy.

HERETO'. *ad.* [*here* and *to.*] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *ad.* [*hereto* and *fore.*] Formerly; anciently. *Sidney. South.*

HEREUNTO'. *ad.* [*here* and *unto*] To this. *Locke.*

HEREWI'TH. *ad.* [*here* and *with.*] With this. *Hayward.*

HE'RIOT. *ſ.* [heregild, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Dryden.*

HE'RITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Latin.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale.*

HE'RI-

HE'RITAGE. *ſ.* [*heritage*, French.]
1. Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion. *Rogers.*
2. [In divinity.] The people of God. *Common Prayer.*

HERMA'PHRODITE. *ſ.* [from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two ſexes. *Cleaveland.*

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hermaphrodite.*] Partaking of both ſexes. *Brown.*

HERME'TICAL. } *a.* [from *Hermes*, or
HERME'TICK. } *Mercury.*] Chymical. *Boyle.*

HERME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hermetical.*] According to the hermetical or chymick art. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT. *ſ.* [ἐρημίτης.]
1. A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion. *Addiſon.*
2. A beadſman; one bound to pray for another.

HE'RMITAGE. *ſ.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Add.*

HERMITESS. *ſ.* [from *hermit.*] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hermit.*] Suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL. *ſ.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.] *Hermodactyl* is a root, and repreſents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge. *Hill.*

HERN. *ſ.* [contracted from HERON.]

HE'RNHILL. *ſ.* [*hern* and *hill.*] An herb.

HE'RNIA. ſ. [Latin.] Any kind of rupture. *Wiſeman.*

HE'RO. *ſ.* [*heros*, Latin.]
1. A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley.*
2. A man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.

HE'ROESS. *ſ.* [from *hero.*] A heroine; a female hero. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL. *a.* [from *hero.*] Befitting an hero; heroick. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICALLY. *ad.* [from *heroical.*] After the way of a hero. *Sidney.*

HERO'ICK. *a.* [from *hero.*]
1. Productive of heroes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Noble; ſuitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous. *Waller.*
3. Reciting the acts of heroes. *Cowley.*

HERO'ICKLY. *ad.* [from *heroick.*] Suitably to an hero. *Milton.*

HE'ROINE. *ſ.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. *Addiſon.*

HE'ROISM. *ſ.* [*heroiſme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero. *Broome.*

HE'RON. *ſ.* [*heron*, French.] A bird that feeds upon fiſh.

HE'RONRY. } *ſ.* [from *heron.*] A
HE'RONSHAW. } place where herons breed. *Derham.*

HE'RPES. *ſ.* [ἕρπης.] A cutaneous inflammation. *Wiſeman.*

HE'RRING. *ſ.* [*hareng*, French; hæpinz, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh. *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female poſſeſſive: as, this is *her* houſe, this houſe is *hers.* *Roſcommon.*

HERSE. *ſ.* [*herſia*, low Latin.]
1. A temporary monument raiſed over a grave.
2. The carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave. *Pope.*

To HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an herſe. *Craſhaw.*

HERSE'LF. *pronoun.* The female perſonal pronoun, in the oblique caſes reciprocal. *Dryden.*

HERSE'LIKE. *a.* [*herſe* and *like*] Funereal; ſuitable to funerals. *Bacon.*

To HE'RY. *v. a.* [hepian, Saxon.] To guard as holy. *Spenſer.*

HE'SITANCY. *ſ.* [from *heſitate.*] Dubiouſneſs; uncertainty. *Atterbury.*

To HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hæſito*, Latin.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pauſe. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *heſitate.*]
1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made. *Woodward.*
2. Intermiſſion of ſpeech; want of volubility. *Swift.*

HEST. *ſ.* [hæſt, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'TEROCLITE. *ſ.* [*heteroclitum*, Latin.]
1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenſion. *Watts.*
2. Any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *a.* [from *heteroclite.*] Deviating from the common rule. *Brown.*

HE'TERODOX. *a.* [ἕτερος and δόξα] Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion; not orthodox. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *ſ.* An opinion peculiar. *Brown.*

HETEROGE'NEAL. *a.* [*heterogene*, Fr. ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the ſame nature; not kindred. *Newton.*

HETEROGENE'ITY. *ſ.* [from *heterogeneous.*]
1. Oppoſition of nature; contrariety of qualities.
2. Oppoſite or diſſimilar part. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *a.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature. *Woodward.*

HETERO'SCIANS. *ſ.* [ἕτερος and σκία.] Thoſe whoſe ſhadows fall only one way, as the ſhadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed.* [heapan, Saxon.]
1. To cut with an edged inſtrument; to hack. *Hayward.*

2. To

2. To chop; to cut. *Dryden.*
3. To fell, as with an axe. *Sandys.*
4. To form or ſhape with an axe. *Addiſon.*
5. To form laboriouſly. *Dryden.*

HE'WER. *ſ.* [from *hew.*] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone. *Brown.*

HE'XAGON. *ſ.* [ἓξ and γωνία.] A figure of ſix ſides or angles; the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *a.* [from *hexagon.*] Having ſix ſides. *Brown.*

HEXA'GONY. *ſ.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of ſix angles. *Bramhall.*

HEXA'METER. *ſ.* [ἓξ and μέτρον.] A verſe of ſix feet. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *a.* [ἓξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having ſix corners. *Woodward.*

HEXA'POD. *ſ.* [ἓξ and πόδις.] An animal with ſix feet. *Ray.*

HEXA'STICK. *ſ.* [ἓξ and στίχος.] A poem of ſix lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expreſſion of joy. *Prior.*

HE'YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day.*] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation. *Shakeſpeare. Hudibras.*

HE'YDAY. *ſ.* A frolick; wildneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'YDEGIVES. *ſ.* A wild frolick dance. *Spenſer.*

HIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*

HIA'TUS. *ſ.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]
1. An aperture; a breach. *Woodward.*
2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*

HIBER'NAL. *a.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. ſ. A cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe. *Hudibras.*

HICCO'UGH. *ſ.* [*bicken*, Daniſh.] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs. *Cleavelamd.*

To HICCO'UGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough.*] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach. *Hudibras.*

HI'CKWALL. } *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
HI'CKWAY. }

HID. } *part. paſſ.* of *hide.* *Pope.*
HI'DDEN. }

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. paſſ. *hid* or *hidden.* [hiban, Saxon.] To conceal; to withold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK. *ſ.* Any play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HIDE. *ſ.* [hyde, Saxon; *hude*, Dutch.]
1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed. *Pope.*
2. The human ſkin: in contempt. *Dryden.*
3. A certain quantity of land. *Wotton.*

HIDEBOU'ND. *a.* [*hide* and *bound.*]
1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. [In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth. *Swift.*
3. Harſh; untractable. *Hudibras.*

HI'DEOUS. *a.* [*hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful. *Woodward.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *hideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

HIDEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *hideous.*] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs.

HI'DER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon.] To haſten; to go in haſte. *Dryden.*

HI'ERARCH. *ſ.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχὴ.] The chief of a ſacred order. *Milton.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *a.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *ſ.* [from *hierarch.*]
1. A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings. *Fairfax.*
2. Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. *South.*

HIEROGLY'PH. } *ſ.* [*hieroglyphe*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } French; ἱερὸς, ſacred, and γλύφω, to carve.]
1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Pope.*
2. The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *a.* [*hieroglyphique*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } Fr.] Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *hieroglyphical.*] Emblematically. *Brown.*

HIERO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT. *ſ.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion. *Hale.*

To HI'GGLE. *v. n.*
1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale.*
2. To go ſelling proviſions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *ad.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs.

HI'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *higgle.*] One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH. *a.* [heah, Saxon.]
1. Long upward; rising above. *Burnet.*
2. Elevated in place; raised aloft. *Locke.*
3. Exalted in nature.
4. Elevated in rank or condition. *Dryden.*
5. Exalted in sentiment. *Milton.*
6. Difficult; abstruse. *Shakespeare.*
7. Boastful; ostentatious. *Clarendon.*
8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Clarendon.*
9. Severe; oppressive. *Bacon.*
10. Noble; illustrious. *Shakespeare.*
11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind. *Denham.*
12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. *Dryden.*
13. Full; complete. *Clarendon.*
14. Strong tasted; gustful. *Baker.*
15. Advancing in latitude from the line. *Abbot.*
16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian. *Genesis.*
17. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.*
18. Dear; exorbitant in price. *South.*
19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as *high* treason.

HIGH. *s.* High place; elevation; superiour region. *Dryden.*

On HIGH. Aloft; above; into superiour regions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-BLE'ST. *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HI'GH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakespeare.*

HI'GH-BORN. Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH-CO'LOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour. *Fleyer.*

HIGH-DESI'GNING. Having great schemes. *Dryden.*

HIGH-FLI'ER. *s.* One that carries his opinion to extravagance. *Swift.*

HI'GH-FLOWN. *a.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]
1. Elevated; proud. *Denham.*
2. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLY'ING. Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-HE'APED. *a.* Covered with high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH-ME'TTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth.*

HIGH-MI'NDED. Proud; arrogant. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-RE'D. Deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED. Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*

HIGH-SPI'RITED. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STO'MACHED. Obstinate; lofty. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-TA'STED. Gustful; piquant. *Denham.*

HIGH-VI'CED. Enormously wicked. *Shakespeare.*

HI'GH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished. *Pope.*

HI'GHLAND. *s.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region. *Addison.*

HIGHLA'NDER. *s.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addison.*

HI'GHLY. *ad.* [from *high*.]
1. With elevation as to place and situation.
2. In a great degree. *Atterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shakespeare.*
4. With esteem; with estimation. *Rom.*

HI'GHMOST. *a.* Highest; topmost. *Shakespeare.*

HI'GHNESS. *s.* [from *high*.]
1. Elevation above the surface.
2. The title of princes, anciently of kings. *Waller.*
3. Dignity of nature; supremacy. *Job.*

HIGHT.
1. Was named; was called. *Dryden.*
2. Called; named. *Hubberd's Tales.*

HIGHWA'TER. *s.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWA'Y. *s.* [*high* and *way*.] Great road; publick path. *Child.*

HI'GHWAYMAN. *s.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the publick road. *Bentley.*

HI'GLAPER. *s.* An herb.

HILA'RITY. *s.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety. *Brown.*

HI'LDING. *s.*
1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is used likewise for a mean woman. *Shakespeare.*

HILL. *s.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. *Glanville.*

HI'LLOCK. *s.* [from *hill*.] A little hill. *Sidney.*

HILLY. *a.* [from *hill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface. *Howel. Phillips.*

HILT. *s.* [hilt, Saxon.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. *Pope.*

HIM. *s.* [him, Saxon.] The oblique case of *he*. *Genesis.*

HI'MSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]
1. In the nominative, *he*. *Bacon.*
2. In ancient authors, *itself*. *Shakespeare.*
3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN. *s.* [.חִין] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus.*

HIND. *a.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost*. [hynban, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face. *Ray.*

HIND. *s.* [hinde, Saxon.]
1. The she to a stag. *Spenser.*
1. [hine, Saxon.] A servant. *Shakesp.*
3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor. *Dryden.*

HIND.

HINDBE'RRIES. *ſ.* The ſame as raſpberries.

To HI'NDER. *v. a.* [hindrian, Saxon.] To obſtruct; to ſtop; to impede. *Taylor.*

HI'NDER. *a.* [from *hind.*] That which is in a poſition contrary to that of the face. *Addiſon.*

HI'NDERANCE. *ſ.* [from *hinder.*] Impediment; let; ſtop. *Atterbury.*

HI'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *hinder.*] He or that which hinders or obſtructs. *May.*

HI'NDERLING. *ſ.* [from *hind* or *hinder.*] a paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HI'NDERMOST. *a.* Hindmoſt; laſt; in the rear. *Shakeſpeare.*

HI'NDMOST. *a.* [*hind* and *moſt.*] The laſt; the lag. *Pope.*

HINGE. *ſ.*

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns. *Dryden.*
2. The cardinal points of the world. *Creech.*
3. A governing rule or principle. *Temple.*
4. *To be off the* HINGES. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder. *Tillotſon.*

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To furniſh with hinges.
2. To bend as an hinge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HINT. *v. a.* [*enter*, French. *Skinner.*] To bring to mind by a ſlight motion or remote alluſion. *Pope.*

To HINT *at.* To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon. *Addiſon.*

HINT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion.
2. Suggeſtion; intimation. *Addiſon.*

HIP. *ſ.* [hype, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh; the fleſhy part of the thigh. *Brown.*
2. *To have on the* HIP: [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage over another. *Shakeſpeare.*

HIP. *ſ.* [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar. *Bacon.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.* *Congreve.*

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one. *Ainſworth.*

HIP, HI'PPISH. } *a.* A corruption of *hypochondriack.*

HIPPOCE'NTAUR. *ſ.* [ἱππος and κενταυρος.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man. *Dryden.*

HI'PPOCRASS. *ſ.* [*vinum Hippocratis*, Lat.] A medicated wine. *King.*

HI'PPOCRATES'S *Sleeve. ſ.* A woollen bag made by joining the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to ſtrain ſyrups and decoctions for clarifications. *Quincy.*

HI'PPOGRIFF. *ſ.* [ἱππος and γρυφ.] A winged horſe. *Milton.*

HIPPO'POTAMUS. *ſ.* [ἱππος and ποταμος.] The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT. *a.* [*hip* and *ſhot.*] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip. *L'Eſtrange.*

HI'PWORT. *ſ.* [*hip* and *wort.*] A plant.

To HIRE. *v. a.* [hyrian, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price. *Dryden.*
2. To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages. *Iſaiah.*
3. To bribe. *Dryden.*
4. To engage himſelf for pay. 1 *Sam.*

HIRE. *ſ.* [hyne, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.
2. Wages paid for ſervice. *Spenſer.*

HI'RELING. *ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who ſerves for wages. *Sandys.*
2. A mercenary; a proſtitute. *Pope.*

HI'RELING. *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money. *Dryden.*

HI'RER. *ſ.* [from *hire.*] One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSU'TE. *a.* [*hirſutus*, Latin.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

HIS. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [hyr, Saxon.]

1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him. *Locke.*
2. Anciently *its.* *Bacon.*

To HISS. *v. n.* [*biſſen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [hiſcean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hiſſing; to explode. *More.*
2. To procure hiſſes or diſgrace. *Shakeſp.*

HISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a ſerpent.
2. Cenſure; expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* An exclamation commanding ſilence. *Milton.*

HISTO'RIAN. *ſ.* [*hiſtorien*, French.] A writer of facts and events. *Pope.*

HISTO'RICAL. } *a.* [*hiſtoricus*, Latin.] Per-
HISTO'RICK. } taining to hiſtory. *Prior.*

HISTO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *hiſtorical.*] In the manner of hiſtory; by way of narration. *Hooker.*

To HISTO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *hiſtory.*] To relate; to record in hiſtory. *Brown.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ἱστορια and γραφω.] An hiſtorian; a writer of hiſtory. *Spenſer.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἱστορια and γραφω.] The art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HISTORY. *ſ.* [ἱστορια.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.*
2. Narration; relation. *Wiſeman.*
3. The knowledge of facts and events. *Watts.*

HI'STORY *Piece. ſ.* A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event. *Pope.*

HISTRIO'NICAL. } *a.* [from *hiſtrio*, Lat.]
HISTRIO'NICK. } Befitting the ſtage; ſuitable to a player.

HISTRIO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *hiſtrionical.*] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT. *v. a.* [*hitte*, Daniſh.]
1. To ſtrike; to touch with a blow. *South.*
2. To touch the mark; not to miſs. *Sidney.*
3. To attain; to reach the point. *Atterbury.*
4. To ſtrike a ruling paſſion. *Milton.*
5. *To* HIT *off.* To ſtrike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple.*
6. *To* HIT *out.* To perform by good luck. *Spenſer.*

To HIT. *v. n.*
1. To clash; to collide. *Locke.*
2. To chance luckily; to ſucceed by accident. *Bacon.*
3. To ſucceed; not to miſcarry. *Bacon.*
4. To light on. *Tillotſon.*

HIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtroke. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A lucky chance. *Glanville.*

To HITCH. *v. n.* [hiczan, Saxon, or *hocher*, French.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Pope.*

To HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *ſ.* [*heckel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *ſ.* [hyðe, Saxon.] A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats.

HI'THER. *ad.* [hiðer, Saxon.]
1. To this place from ſome other. *Milton.*
2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
3. To this end; to this deſign. *Tillotſon.*

HI'THER. *a.* ſuperl. *hithermoſt.* Nearer; toward this part. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST. *a.* [of *hither*, adv.] Neareſt on this ſide. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. *ad.* [from *hither.*]
1. To this time; yet; in any time till now. *Dryden.*
2. At every time till now. *Dryden.*

HI'THERWARD. } *a.* [hyðerpeard,
HI'THERWARDS. } Saxon.] This way; Toward this place. *Milton.*

HIVE. *ſ.* [hyfe, Saxon.]
1. The habitation or cell of bees. *Addiſon.*
2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A company being together. *Swift.*

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden.*
2. To contain in hives. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take ſhelter together. *Pope.*

HI'VER. *ſ.* [from *hive.*] One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer.*

HO. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a
HOA. } ſudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOAR. *a.* [har, Saxon.]
1. White. *Fairfax.*
2. Grey with age. *Pope.*
3. White with froſt.

HOAR-FROST. *ſ.* [*hoar* and *froſt.*] The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs. *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD. *ſ.* [hord, Saxon.] A ſtore laid up in ſecret; a hidden ſtock; a treaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up ſtore. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to huſband privily. *Rogers.*

HO'ARDER. *ſ.* [from *hoard.*] One that ſtores up in ſecret. *Locke.*

HO'ARDHOUND. *ſ.* [*marrubium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'ARINESS. *ſ.* [from *hoary.*] The ſtate of being whitiſh; the colour of old mens hair. *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *a.* [har, Saxon.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough ſound.

HO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *hoarſe.*] With a rough harſh voice. *Dryden.*

HO'ARSENESS. *ſ.* [from *hoarſe.*] Roughneſs of voice. *Holder.*

HO'ARY. *a.* [har, harung, Saxon.]
1. White; whitiſh. *Addiſon.*
2. White or grey with age. *Rowe.*
3. White with froſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Mouldy; moſſy; ruſty. *Knolles.*

HO'BNOB. This is corrupted from *hab nab.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble.*]
1. To walk lamely or aukwardly upon one leg more than the other. *Swift.*
2. To move roughly or unevenly. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Uneven aukward gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'BBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *hobble.*] Clumſily; aukwardly; with a halting gait.

HOBBY. *ſ.* [*hobereau*, French.]
1. A ſpecies of hawk. *Bacon.*
2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick.] An Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe.
3. A ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride. *Prior.*
4. A ſtupid fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOBGO'BLIN. *ſ.* A ſprite; a fairy. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'BIT. *ſ.* A ſmall mortar.

HO'BNAIL. *ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*] A nail uſed in ſhoeing a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'BNAILED. *a.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with hobnails. *Dryden.*

HOCK. *ſ.* [the ſame with *bough.*] The joint between the knee and fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſable in the hock.

HOCK. } *ſ.* [from *Hockheim* on
HO'CKAMORE. } the *Maine.*] Old ſtrong Rheniſh. *Floyer.*

HO'CKHERB. *ſ.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; the ſame with mallows.

To HOCKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamſtring.

HOCUS POCUS. [*Junius* derives it from *hocced*, Welſh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag.] A juggle; a cheat. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOD. *ſ.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons. *Tuſſ.*

HODMAN. *ſ.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Bacon.*

HODGE PODGE. *ſ.* [*hachè pochè*, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*

HODIER'NAL. *a.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE. *ſ.* [*houe*, French.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer.*

To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*

HOG. *ſ.* [*hwch*, Welſh.]

1. The general name of ſwine. *Pope.*
2. A caſtrated boar.
3. *To bring* HOGS *to a fair market.* To fail of one's deſign. *Spectator.*

HO'GCOTE. *ſ.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A houſe for hogs. *Mortimer.*

HO'GGEREL. *ſ.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſworth.*

HOGH. *ſ.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; riſing ground.

HOGHE'RD. *ſ.* [*hog* and hypo, Saxon, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

HO'GGISH. *a.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of an hog; brutiſh; ſelfiſh. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

HO'GSBEANS.
HO'GSBREAD.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS. } *ſ.* Plants.

HO'GSFENNEL. *ſ.* [*hog* and *fennel.*] A plant.

HO'GSHEAD. *ſ.* [*hog* and *head.*]

1. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any large barrel. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HOGSTY'. *ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty.*] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed. *Swift.*

HOGWA'SH. *ſ.* [*hog* and *waſh.*] The draff which is given to ſwine. *Arbuthnot.*

HOI'DEN *ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh.] An ill-taught aukward country girl.

To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift.*

To HOISE. } *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, French.] To
To HOIST. } raiſe up on high. *Chapman.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden.* [healban, Saxon.]

1. To graſp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt. *Spenſer.*
3. To maintain as an opinion. *Locke.*
4. To conſider as good or bad; to hold in regard. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To have any ſtation. *Milton.*
6. To poſſeſs; to enjoy. *Knolles.*
7. To poſſeſs in ſubordination. *Knolles.*
8. To ſuſpend; to refrain. *Craſhaw.*
9. To ſtop; to reſtrain. *Denham.*
10. To fix to any condition. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. To preſerve; to keep. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To confine to a certain ſtate. 2 *Eſdr.*
13. To detain. *Acts.*
14. To retain; to continue. *Dryden.*
15. To ſolemnize; to celebrate. 1 *Samuel.*
16. To offer; to propoſe. *Temple.*
17. To conſerve; not to violate. *Dryden.*
18. To manage; to handle intellectually. *Bacon.*
19. To maintain. 1 *Mac.*
20. To form; to plan. *Matt.*
21. To carry on; to continue. *Abbot.*
22. *To* HOLD *forth.* To offer to exhibit. *Locke.*
23. *To* HOLD *in.* To govern by the bridle. *Swift.*
24. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain in general. *Hooker.*
25. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance. *Bacon.*
26. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue to protract. *Saunderſon.*
27. *To* HOLD *out.* To extend; to ſtretch forth. *Eſther.*
28. *To* HOLD *out.* To offer; to propoſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*
29. *To* HOLD *out.* To continue to do or ſuffer. *Shakeſpeare.*
30. *To* HOLD *up.* To raiſe aloft. *Locke.*
31. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Boyle.*

To HOLD. *v. n.*

1. To ſtand; to be right; to be without exception. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To

3. To laſt; to endure. *Bacon.*
4. To continue. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. To refrain. *Dryden.*
6. To ſtand up for; to adhere. *Hale.*
7. To be dependent on. *Aſcham.*
8. To derive right. *Dryden.*
9. *To* HOLD *forth.* To harangue; to ſpeak in publick. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain one's ſelf. *Jeremiah.*
11. *To* HOLD *in.* To continue in luck. *Swift.*
12. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers. *Decay of Piety.*
13. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.*
14. *To* HOLD *on.* To proceed. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. *To* HOLD *out.* To laſt; to endure. *Tillotſon.*
16. *To* HOLD *out.* Not to yield; not to be ſubdued. *Collier.*
17. *To* HOLD *together.* To be joined. *Dryden.*
18. *To* HOLD *together.* To remain in union. *Locke.*
19. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſupport himſelf. *Tillotſon.*
20. *To* HOLD *up.* Not to be foul weather. *Hudibras.*
21. *To* HOLD *up.* To continue the ſame ſpeed. *Collier.*

HOLD. *interj.* Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill. *Dryden.*

HOLD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure. *Spenſer.*
2. Something to be held; ſupport. *Bacon.*
3. Catch; power of ſeizing or keeping. *Swift.*
4. Priſon; place of cuſtody. *Hooker. Dryden.*
5. Power; influence. *Dryden.*
6. Cuſtody. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. HOLD *of a Ship.* All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck. *Harris.*
8. A lurking place.
9. A fortified place; a fort. *Spenſer.*

HO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *hold.*]
1. One that holds or gripe any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.*
2. A tenant; one that hold land under another. *Carew.*

HOLDERFO'RTH. *ſ.* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick. *Addiſon.*

HO'LDFAST. *ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*

HO'LDING. *ſ.* [from *hold.*]
1. Tenure; farm. *Carew.*
2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burthen or chorus of a ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOLE. *ſ.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]
1. A cavity narrow or long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon.*
2. A perforation; a ſmall interſtitial vacuity. *Boyle.*
3. A cave; a hollow place. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A cell of an animal. *Addiſon.*
5. A mean habitation. *Dryden.*
6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift.

HO'LIDAM. *ſ.* Bleſſed lady. *Hanmer.*

HO'LILY. *ad.* [from *holy.*]
1. Piouſly; with ſanctity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney.*

HO'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *holy.*]
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs. *Rogers.*
2. The ſtate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
3. The title of the pope. *Addiſon.*

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*hola*, French.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance. *Milton.*

To HO'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To cry out loudly. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LLAND. *ſ.* Fine linen made in Holland. *Dryden.*

HO'LLOW. *a.* [from *hole.*]
1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid. *Dryden.*
2. Noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity. *Dryden.*
3. Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears. *Hudibras.*

HO'LLOW. *ſ.*
1. Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.*
2. Cavern; den; hole. *Prior.*
3. Pit. *Addiſon.*
4. Any opening or vacuity. *Geneſis.*
5. Paſſage; canal. *Addiſon.*

To HOLLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Spectator.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. n.* To ſhoot; to hoot.

HO'LLOWLY. *ad.* [from *hollow.*]
1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *hollow.*]
1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow. *Hakewill.*
2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery. *South.*

HO'LLOWROOT. *ſ.* [*hollow* and *root.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HO'LLY. *ſ.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A tree.

HO'LLYHOCK. *ſ.* [holihoc, Saxon.] Roſemallow. *Mortimer.*

HO'LLYROSE. *ſ.* A plant.

HOLME. *ſ.*
1. *Holme* or *bowme.* [holme, Saxon.] A river iſland.
2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Suſ.*

HO'LO-

HO'LOCAUST. *ſ.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt ſacrifice. *Ryd.*

HOLP. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *help*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LPEN. The old participle paſſive of *help*. *Bacon.*

HO'LSTER. *ſ.* [holſter, Saxon.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol. *Butler.*

HOLT. *ſ.* [holt, Saxon.] A wood. *Gibſon.*

HOLY. *a.* [halig, Saxon.]

1. Good; pious; religious. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe. *Dryden.*
3. Pure; immaculate. *South.*
4. Sacred. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LY-THURSDAY. *ſ.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK. *ſ.* The week before Eaſter.

HO'LYDAY. *ſ.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.
2. Anniverſary feaſt. *Knolles.*
3. A day of gayety and joy. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A time that comes ſeldom. *Dryden.*

HO'MAGE. *ſ.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperiour lord. *Davies.*
2. Obeiſance; reſpect paid by external action. *Denham.*

To HO'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HO'MAGER. *ſ.* [*hommager*, French.] One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperiour lord. *Bacon.*

HOME. *ſ.* [ham, Saxon.]

1. His own houſe; the private dwelling. *Dryden.*
2. His own country. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The place of conſtant reſidence. *Prior.*
4. United to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick. *Bacon.*

HOME. *ad.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation. *Locke.*
2. To one's own country.
3. Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs. *L'Eſtrange. Wake.*
4. To the point deſigned. *Sanderſon.*
5. United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *a.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural. *Donne.*
2. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Pope.*

HO'MEBRED. *a.* [*home* and *bred*.]

1. Native; natural. *Hammond.*
2. Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; artleſs; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
3. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Spenſer.*

HO'MEFELT. *a.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private. *Pope.*

HO'MELILY. *ad.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS. *ſ.* [from *homely*.] Plainneſs; rudeneſs.

HOMELY. *a.* [from *home*.] Plain; homeſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe. *South.*

HO'MELY. *ad.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely. *Dryden.*

HO'MELIN. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

HOMEMA'DE. *ad.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home. *Locke.*

HO'MER. *ſ.* A meaſure of about three pints. *Lev.*

HO'MESPUN. *a.* [*home* and *ſpun*.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufactures. *Swift.*
2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addiſon.*
3. Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys.*

HOMESPU'N. *ſ.* A coarſe, inelegant ruſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'MESTALL. } *ſ.* [ham and ſtede,
HO'MESTEAD. } Saxon.] The place of the houſe. *Dryden.*

HO'MEWARD. } *ad.* [ham and peapd,
HO'MEWARDS. } Saxon.] Toward home; toward the native place. *Sidney.*

HO'MICIDE. *ſ.* [*homicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling. *Hooker.*
1. Deſtruction. *Dryden.*
3. [*Homicida*, Latin.] A murderer; a manſlayer.

HOMICI'DAL. *a.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*

HOMILE'TICAL. *a.* [ὁμιλητικὸς] Social; converſible. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILY. *ſ.* [ὁμιλία.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation. *Hammond.*

HOMOGE'NEAL. } *a.* [ὁμογενὴς.] Having
HOMOGE'NEOUS. } the ſame nature or principles. *Newton.*

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. }
HOMOGENE'ITY. } *ſ.* Participation of the
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. } ſame principles or nature; ſimilitude of kind. *Cheyne.*

HO'MOGENY. *ſ.* [ὁμογενία.] Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS. *a.* [ὁμολογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

HOMO'NYMOUS. *a.* [ὁμωνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal. *Watts.*

HOMO'NYMY. *ſ.* [ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS. *a.* [ὁμοτονος.] Equable: ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion. *Quincy.*

HONE. *ſ.* [hæn, Saxon.] A whetſtone for a raſor. *Tuſſer.*

To HONE. *v. n.* [hongian, Saxon.] To pine; to long.

HO'NEST. *a.* [*honeſtus*, Latin.]

1. Upright;

1. Upright; true; ſincere. *Watts.*
2. Chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Juſt; righteous; giving to every man his due.

HO'NESTLY. *ad.* [from *honeſt.*]
1. Uprightly; juſtly. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. With chaſtity; modeſtly.

HO'NESTY. *ſ.* [*honeſtas*, Latin.] Juſtice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*

HO'NIED. *a.* [from *honey.*]
1. Covered with honey. *Milton.*
2. Sweet; luſcious. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*

HONEY. *ſ.* [honig, Saxon.]
1. A thick, viſcous, fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. Of honey, the fineſt is virgin honey: it is the firſt produce of the ſwarm. The ſecond is thicker than the firſt, often almoſt ſolid, procured from the combs by preſſure: and the worſt is the common yellow honey. *Hill. Arbuthnot.*
2. Sweetneſs; luſciouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A name of tenderneſs; ſweet; ſweetneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'NEY-BAG. *ſ.* [*honey* and *bag.*] The *honey-bag* is the ſtomach. *Grew.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *ſ.* [*honey* and *comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED. *a.* [*honey* and *comb.*] Flawed with little cavities. *Wiſeman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *ſ.* [*honey* and *dew.*] Sweet dew. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *ſ.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

HO'NEY-GNAT. *ſ.* [*honey* and *gnat.*] An inſect.

HO'NEY-MOON. *ſ.* [*honey* and *moon.*] The firſt month after marriage. *Addiſon.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *ſ.* Woodbine. *Shakeſp.*

HO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from *honey.*] Without honey. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *ſ.* [*cerinthe*, Latin.] A plant.

HO'NORARY. *a.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]
1. Done in honour. *Addiſon.*
2. Conferring honour without gain. *Addiſon.*

HO'NOUR. *ſ.* [*honor*, Latin.]
1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Reputation; fame. *Bacon.*
2. The title of a man of rank. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Subject of praiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Nobleneſs of mind; magnanimity. *Rogers.*
6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shakeſp.*
7. Chaſtity. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Dignity of mien. *Milton.*
9. Glory; boaſt. *Burnet.*
10. Publick mark of reſpect. *Wake.*
11. Privileges of rank or birth. *Shakeſp.*
12. Civilities paid. *Pope.*
13. Ornament; decoration. *Dryden.*

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honoro*, Latin.]
1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Pope.*
2. To dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs. *Ex.*

HO'NOURABLE. *a.* [*honorable*, French.]
1. Illuſtrious; noble. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Conferring honour. *Dryden.*
4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Spenſer.*
5. Not to be diſgraced. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Without taint; without reproach. *1 Mac.*
7. Honeſt; without intention of deceit. *Hayward.*
8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *honourable.*] Eminence; magnificence; generoſity.

HO'NOURABLY. *ad.* [from *honourable.*]
1. With tokens of honour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Magnanimouſly; generouſly. *Bacon.*
3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER. *ſ.* [from *honour.*] One that honours; one that regards with veneration. *Pope.*

HOOD, in compoſition, is derived from the Saxon haꝺ, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid.* It denotes quality; character: as, *knighthood*; *childhood.* Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.

HOOD. *ſ.* [hoꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapped round it. *Wotton.*
3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes.
4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in a hood. *Pope.*
2. To blind, as with a hood. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To cover. *Dryden.*

HO'ODMAN's *Blind.* *ſ.* A play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell the name. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HO'ODWINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]
1. To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes. *Sidney. Shakeſpeare. Davies. Ben. Johnſon. Locke. Rowe.*
2. To cover; to hide. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To deceive; to impoſe upon. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *ſ.* [hoꝼ, Saxon.] The hard horny ſubſtance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *More.*

HOOF-

HOOF-BOUND. *a.* [*hoof* and *bound.*] A horſe is ſaid to be *hoof bound* when he has a pain in the forefeet, occaſioned by the dryneſs and contraction of narrowneſs of the horn of the quarters, which ſtraitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horſe lame. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK. *ſ.* [hoce, Saxon.]

1. Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold. *Knolles.*
2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ſnare; a trap. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.*
5. An iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron. *Spenſer.*
6. An inſtrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.*
7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt. *Cleaveland.*
8. HOOK. [in huſbandry.] A field ſown two years running. *Ainſworth.*
9. HOOK *or Crook.* One way or other; by by any expedient. *Hudibras.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook. *Addiſon.*
2. To intrap; to enſnare.
3. To draw as with a hook. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To faſten as with an hook.
5. To be drawn by force or artifice. *Norris.*

HO'OKED. *a.* [from *hook.*] Bent; curvated. *Brown.*

HO'OKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED. *a.* [*hook* and *noſe.*] Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOOP. *ſ.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels. *Dryden. Pope.*
2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats. *Swift.*
3. Any thing circular. *Addiſon.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or encloſe with hoops. *Shakeſp.*
2. To encircle, to claſp; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopyan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, French.] To ſhout; to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a ſhout. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To call by a ſhout.

HO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *hoop.*] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *ſ.* [from *hoop*, to ſhout.] A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welſh.]

1. To ſhout in contempt. *Sidney.*
2. To cry as an owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noiſe and ſhouts. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOOT. *ſ.* [*huée*, French; from the verb] Clamour; ſhout. *Glanville.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon.]

1. To jump; to ſkip lightly. *Dryden.*
2. To leap on one leg. *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble than the other. *Dryden.*
4. To move; to play. *Spenſer.*

HOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg.
3. A place where meaner people dance.

HOP. *ſ.* [*hop*, Dutch.] A plant.

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops. *Arbuthnot.*

HOPE. *ſ.* [hopa, Saxon.]

1. Expectation of ſome good; an expectation indulged with pleaſure. *Job. Locke.*
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. That which gives hope. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The object of hope. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *ſ.* Any ſloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainſworth.*

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of ſome good. *Taylor.*
2. To place confidence in futurity. *Pſalms.*

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with deſire. *Dryden.*

HO'PEFUL. *a.* [*hope* and *full.*]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promiſing. *Bacon.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of ſucceſs. *Boyle. Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hopeful.*]

1. In ſuch manner as to raiſe hope. *Clarendon.*
2. With hope; without deſpair. *Glanv.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hopeful.*] Promiſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed. *Wotton.*

HO'PELESS. *a.* [from *hope.*]

1. Without hope; without pleaſing expectation. *Hooker.*
2. Giving no hope; promiſing nothing pleaſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'PER. *ſ.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleaſing expectations. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER *ſ.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always *hopping.*]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground. *Grew.*

2. A baſket for carrying ſeed.

HO'RAL. *a.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*

HO'RARY. *a.* [*horarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*
2. Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*

HORDE. *ſ.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomſon.*

HORI'ZON. *ſ.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real; the ſenſible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemiſphere. *Bacon.*

HORIZO'NTAL. *a.* [*horizontal*, French.]
1. Near the horizon. *Milton.*
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbuthnot.*

HORIZO'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*

HORN. *ſ.* [*haurn*, Gothick; hopn, Sax.]
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of ſome graminivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons. *Bentley.*
2. In inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn. *Dryden.*
3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. *Dryden. Thomſon.*
4. The feelers of a ſnail. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A drinking cup made of horn.
6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. HORN *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*

HORNBE'AK. } *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.
HORNFI'SH. }

HO'RNBEAM. *ſ.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch.] A tree.

HO'RNBOOK. *ſ.* [*horn* and *book.*] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled. *Locke. Prior.*

HOR'NED. *a.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns. *Derham.*

HO'RNER. *ſ.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and ſells horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET. *ſ.* [hyrnette, Saxon.] A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOOT. *a.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed. *Hakewill.*

HO'RNOWL. *ſ.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNPIPE. *ſ.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *Raleigh. Ben. Johnſon.*

HO'RNSTONE. *ſ.* A kind of blue ſtone.

HO'RNWORK. *ſ.* A kind of angular fortification.

HO'RNY. *a.* [from *horn.*]
1. Made of horn.
2. Reſembling horn. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*

HO'ROGRAPHY. *ſ.* [ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE. } *ſ.* [*horologium*, Latin.]
HO'ROLOGY. } Any inſtrument that tells the hour: as, a clock; a watch; an hour glaſs. *Brown.*

HORO'METRY. *ſ.* [ὥρα and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring hours. *Brown.*

HO'ROSCOPE. *ſ.* [ὡροσκόπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond. Dryden.*

HO'RRIBLE. *a.* [*horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking; hideous; enormous. *South.*

HO'RRIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulneſs; hideouſneſs; terribleneſs.

HO'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *horrible.*]
1. Dreadfully; hideouſly. *Milton.*
2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*

HO'RRID. *a.* [*horridus*, Latin.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; ſhocking. *Shakeſp.*
2. Shocking; offenſive; unpleaſing. *Pope.*
3. Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*

HO'RRIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *horrid.*] Hideouſneſs; enormity. *Hammond.*

HO'RRIFICK. *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Cauſing horrour. *Thomſon.*

HORRI'SONOUS. *a.* [*horriſonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HO'RROUR. *ſ.* [*horror*, Latin.]
1. Terrour mixed with deteſtation. *Davies.*
2. Gloom; drearineſs. *Pope.*
3. [In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

HORSE. *ſ.* [hopr, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war and draught and carriage. *Creech.*
2. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination, for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry. *Clarendon.*
3. Something on which any thing is ſupported.
4. A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment.
5. Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe: as, a *horſe face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount upon a horſe. *Bacon.*
2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To cover a mare. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBACK. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *back.*] The ſeat of the rider; the ſtate of being on horſe. *Brown.*

HORSEBEA'N. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *bean.*] A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBLOCK. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *block.*] A block on which they climb to a horſe.

HORSEBOA'T. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat.*] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBO'Y. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtableboy. *Knolles.*

HO'RSEBREAKER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *break.*] One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle. *Ceeech.*

HORSECHE'SNUT. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut.*] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'RSECOURSER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *courſer.*]
1. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.
2. A dealer in horſes. *Wiſeman.*

HO'RSECRAB. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

HORSECU'CUMBER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *cucumber.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEDUNG. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung.*] The excrements of horſes. *Peacham.*

HORSEE'MMET. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFLESH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh.*] The fleſh of horſes. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEFLY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly.*] A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HO'RSEFOOT. *ſ.* An herb. The ſame with coltsfoot. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEHAIR. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair.*] The hair of horſes. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEHEEL. *ſ.* An herb.

HO'RSELAUGH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh. *Pope.*

HO'RSELEECH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech.*]
1. A great leech that bites horſes. *Shakeſp.*
2. A farrier.

HO'RSELITTER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, on which the perſon carried lyes along. 2 *Mac.*

HO'RSEMAN. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *man.*]
1. One ſkilled in riding. *Dryden.*
2. One that ſerves in wars on horſeback. *Hayward.*
3. A rider; a man on horſeback. *Prior.*

HO'RSEMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *horſeman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horſe. *Wotton.*

HO'RSEMARTEN. *ſ.* A kind of large bee. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMATCH. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMEAT. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *meat.*] Provender. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEMINT. *ſ.* A large coarſe mint.

HO'RSEMUSCLE. *ſ.* A large muſcle. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEPLAY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *play.*] Coarſe, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEPOND. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *pond.*] A pond for horſes.

HORSERA'CE. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *race.*] A match of horſes in running. *Bacon.*

HO'RSERADISH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *radiſh.*] A root acrid and biting; a ſpecies of ſcurvygraſs. *Floyer.*

HO'RSESHOE. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe.*]
1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HORSESTEA'LER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſteal.*] A thief who takes away horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'RSETAIL. *ſ.* A plant.

HO'RSETONGUE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

HO'RSEWAY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *way.*] A broad way by which horſes may travel. *Shakeſp.*

HORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HO'RTATIVE. *ſ.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*

HO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; adviſing to any thing.

HO'RTICULTURE. *ſ.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN. *a.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*

HO'SANNA. *ſ.* [ὡσαννα.] An exclamation of praiſe to God. *Fiddes.*

HOSE. *ſ.* plur. *hoſen.* [hoſa, Saxon.]
1. Breeches. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Stockings; covering for the legs. *Gay.*

HO'SIER. *ſ.* [from *hoſe.*] One who ſells ſtockings. *Swift.*

HO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*hoſpitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*

HO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *hoſpitable.*] With kindneſs to ſtrangers. *Prior.*

HO'SPITAL. *ſ.* [*hoſpital*, French; *hoſpitalis*, Latin.]
1. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor. *Addiſon.*
2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment. *Spenſer.*

HOSPITA'LITY. *ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers. *Hooker.*

HO'SPITALLER. *ſ.* [*hoſpitalarius*, low Latin; from *hoſpital.*] One reſiding in an hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger. *Ayliffe.*

To HO'SPITATE. *v. a.* [*hoſpitor*, Latin.] To reſide under the roof of another. *Grew.*

HOST. *ſ.* [*hoſte*, French; *hoſpes*, *hoſpitis*, Latin.]
1. One who gives entertainmont to another. *Sidney.*
2. The landlord of an inn. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [From *hoſtis*, Latin.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any great number. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [*Hoſtia*, Latin.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church.

To HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To take up entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To encounter in battle. *Milton.*

3. To review a body of men; to muſter. *Spenſer.*

HO'STAGE. *ſ.* [*oſtage*, French.] One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'STEL. } *ſ.* [*boſtel*, *boſtelerie*, Fr.]
HO'STELRY. } An inn.

HO'STESS. *ſ.* [*boſteſſe*, French.] A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment. *Dryden.*

HO'STESS SHIP. *ſ.* [from *boſteſs.*] The character of an hoſteſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'STILE. *a.* [*boſtilis*, Latin.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*

HOSTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*boſtilité*, Fr. from *boſtile.*] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war. *Hayward.*

HO'STLER. *ſ.* [*boſteller*, from *boſtel.*] One who has the care of horſes at an inn. *Spenſer.*

HO'STRY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *boſtelry.*] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept. *Dryden.*

HOT. *a.* [hat, Saxon.]

1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Luſtful; lewd. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Strongly affected by ſenſible qualities. *Dryden.*
4. Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarend.*
5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denham.*
6. Eager; keen in deſire. *Locke.*
7. Piquant; acrid.

HO'TBED. *ſ.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*

HOTBRA'INED. *a.* [*hot* and *brain.*] Violent; vehement; furious.

HOTCO'CKLES. *ſ.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him. *Arbuthnot.*

HOTHEA'DED. *n.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; paſſionate. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE. *ſ.* [*hot* and *houſe.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to ſweat and cup in. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A brothel. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HO'TLY. *ad.* [from *hot.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently *Sidney.*
3. Luſtfully. *Dryden.*

HOTMOU'THED. *a.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headſtrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*

HO'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TCHPOTCH. *ſ.* [*bachè en poche*, Fr.] A mingled haſh; a mixture. *Camden.*

HO'TSPUR. *ſ.* [*hot* and *ſpur.*]

1. A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate and heady. *Burton.*
2. A kind of pea of ſpeedy growth. *Mort.*

HO'TSPURRED. *a.* [from *hotſpur.*] Vehement; raſh; heady. *Peacham.*

HOVE. The preterite of *heave.*

HO'VEL. *ſ.* [diminutive of hope. houſe, Saxon.]

1. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead. *Tuſſer.*
2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*

To HO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter in an hovel. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'VEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *heave.*] Raiſed; ſwelled; tumefied. *Tuſſer.*

To HO'VER. *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over, Welſh.]

1. To hang in the air overhead. *Dryden. Prior. Pope.*
2. To ſtand in ſuſpenſe or expectation. *Spenſer.*
3. To wander about one place. *Addiſon.*

HOUGH. *ſ.* [hoz, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh. 2 *Eſd.*
2. [*Huë*, French.] An adz; an hoe. *Stillingfleet.*

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamſtring; to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham. *Joſ.*
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

HO'ULET. *ſ.* The vulgar name for an owl.

HOULT. *ſ.* [holt, Saxon.] A ſmall wood. *Fairfax.*

HOUND. *ſ.* [hunp, Saxon.] A dog uſed in the chace. *Prior.*

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on the chace. *Bramhall.*
2. To hunt; to purſue. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'UNDFISH. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

HOUNDSTO'NGUE. *ſ.* [*cynogloſſum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE. *ſ.* A kind of tree. *Ainſw.*

HOUP. *ſ.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainſworth.*

HOUR. *ſ.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the ſpace of ſixty minutes. *Shakeſp.*
2. A particular time.
3. The time as marked by the clock. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'URGLASS. *ſ.* [*hour* and *glaſs.*]

1. A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time. *Sidney. Bacon.*
2. Space of time. *Bacon.*

HO'URLY. *a.* [from *hour.*] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden.*

HOURLY. *ad.* [from *hour.*] Every hour; frequently. *Dryden.*

HOU'RPLATE. *ſ.* [*hour* and *plate.*] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inſcribed. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *ſ.* [hup, Saxon.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts.*
2. Any place of abode. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Places in which religious or ſtudious perſons live in common. *Addiſon.*
4. The manner of living; the table. *Swift.*
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, aſtrologically conſidered. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Family of anceſtors, deſcendants, and kindred; race. *Dryden.*
7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively conſidered. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To harbour; to admit to reſidence. *South.*
2. To ſhelter; to keep under a roof. *Evelyn.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*
1. To take ſhelter; to keep abode; to reſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREA'KER. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*] Burglar; one who makes his way into houſes to ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOUSEBREA'KING. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*] Burglary. *Swift.*

HO'USEDOG. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *dog.*] A maſtiff kept to guard the houſe. *Addiſon.*

HO'USEHOLD. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *hold.*]
1. A family living together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Family life; domeſtic management. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. It is uſed in the manner of an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick; belonging to the family. *Acts.*

HO'USEHOLDER. *ſ.* [from *houſehold.*] Maſter of a family. *Matthew.*

HO'USEHOLDSTUFF. *ſ.* [*houſehold* and *ſtuff.*] Furniture of any houſe; utenſils convenient for a family. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOU'SEKEEPER. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *keep.*]
1. Houſeholder; maſter of a family. *Locke.*
2. One who lives in plenty *Wotton.*
3. One who lives much at home. *Shakeſp.*
4. A woman ſervant that has care of a family, and ſuperintends the ſervants. *Swift.*
5. A houſedog. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOU'SEKEEPING. *a.* [*houſe* and *keep.*] Domeſtick; uſeful to a family. *Carew.*

HOU'SEKEEKING. *ſ.* Hoſpitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Prior.*

HO'USEL. *ſ.* [hurl, Saxon.] The holy euchariſt.

To HO'USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the euchariſt. Both the noun and the verb are obſolete.

HO'USELEEK. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *leek.*] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'USELESS. *a.* [from *houſe.*] Without abode; wanting habitation. *Weſt.*

HO'USEMAID. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *maid.*] A maid employed to keep the houſe clean. *Swift.*

HO'USEROOM. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *room.*] Place in a houſe. *Dryden.*

HOU'SESNAIL. *ſ.* A kind of ſnail.

HO'USEWARMING. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *warm.*] A feaſt of merrymaking upon going into a new houſe.

HO'USEWIFE. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *wife.*]
1. The miſtreſs of a family. *Pope.*
2. A female œconomiſt. *Spenſer.*
3. One ſkilled in female buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

HO'USEWIFELY. *a.* [from *houſewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a houſewife.

HO'USEWIFELY. *ad.* [from the noun.] With the œconomy of a houſewife.

HO'USEWIFERY. *ſ.* [from *houſewife.*]
1. Domeſtick or female buſineſs; management. *Chapman.*
2. Female œconomy. *Taylor.*

HO'USING. *ſ.* [from *houſe.*]
1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Graunt.*
2. [From *houſeaux*, French.] Cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental.

HO'USLING. *a.* [from *houſe.*] Provided for entertainment at firſt entrance into a houſe; houſewarming. *Spenſer.*

HOUSS. *ſ.* [from *houſeaux*, Fr.] Houſings. *Dryden.*

HOW. *ad.* [hu, Saxon.]
1. In what manner; to what degree. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. For what reaſon; from what cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. By what means. *Bacon.*
5. In what ſtate. *Dryden.*
6. It is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence. *Hayward. Bentley.*
7. It is much uſed in exclamation. *Lam.*

HOWBE'IT. } *ad.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet; however. Not now in uſe. *Hooker.*
HO'WBE. }

HOWDY'E. [contracted from *how do ye.*] In what ſtate is your health. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ever.*]
1. In whatſoever manner; in whatſoever degree. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at leaſt. *Tillotſon.*
3. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet. *Swift.*

To HOWL. *v. n.* [*hugelen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]
1. To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To utter cries in diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone. *A. Phillips.*
5. It is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

HOWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.*
2. The cry of a human being in horrour. *Dryden.*

HOWSOE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ſoever.*]
1. In what manner ſoever. *Ra'eigh.*
2. Although. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOX. *v. a.* [from hox, Saxon.] To hough; to hamſtring. *Knolles.*

HOY. *ſ.* [*hou*, old French.] A large boat ſometimes with one deck. *Watts.*

HU'BBUB. *ſ.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarend.*

HU'CKABACK. *ſ.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

HU'CKLEBACKED. *a.* [*hocker*, German, a bunch.] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *ſ.* [from *hucken.*] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER. } *ſ.* [*hock*, German, a
HU'CKSTERER. } pedlar.]
1. One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities. *South.*
2. A trickiſh mean fellow.

To HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*]
1. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to mobble.
2. To put on careleſsly in a hurry. *Swift.*
3. To cover up in haſte.
4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.*
5. To throw together in confuſion. *Locke.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*

HU'DDLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuſion. *Addiſon.*

HUE. *ſ.* [hiepe, Saxon.]
1. Colour; die. *Milton.*
2. [*Huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal purſuit. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'ER. *ſ.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whoſe buſineſs is to call out to others. *Carew.*

HUFF. *ſ.* [from *hove* or *hoven*, ſwelled.]
1. Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance. *Hudibras.*
2. A wretch ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value. *South.*

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſwell; to puff. *Grew.*
2. To hector; to treat with inſolence and arrogance.

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluſter; to ſtorm; to bounce. *South. Otway. Roſcommon.*

HU'FFER. *ſ.* [from *huff.*] A bluſterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFISH. *a.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; inſolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *ad.* [from *huffiſh.*] With arrogant petulance.

HU'FFISHNESS. *ſ.* Petulance; arrogance; noiſy bluſter.

To HUG. *v. a.* [hẽzian, Saxon.]
1. To preſs cloſe in an embrace. *L'Eſtr.*
2. To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs. *Milton.*
3. To hold faſt. *Atterbury.*

HUG. *ſ.* [from the noun.] Cloſe embrace. *Gay.*

HUGE. *a.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.]
1. Vaſt; immenſe. *Abbot.*
2. Great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

HU'GELY. *ad.* [from *huge.*]
1. Immenſely; enormouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Greatly; very much. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS. *ſ.* [from *huge.*] Enormous bulk; greatneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'GGERMUGGER. *ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *hug er morcker*, or hug in the dark. *Morcker* in the Daniſh is darkneſs, whence *murky.*] Secrecy; bye-place. *Hudibras.*

HU'GY. *a.* [See HUGE.] Vaſt; great; huge. *Carew.*

HUKE. *ſ.* [*huque*, French.] A cloak. *Bacon.*

HULK. *ſ.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Saxon.]
1. The body of a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shakeſp.*

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *bulk* a hare. *Ainſworth.*

HULL. *ſ.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]
1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.
2. The body of a ſhip; the hulk. *Grew.*

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder. *Sidney.*

HULLY. *a.* [from *hull.*] Siliquoſe; huſky. *Ainſworth.*

HU'LVER. *ſ.* Holly. *Tuſſer.*

To HUM. *v. a.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make the noiſe of bees. *Dryden.*
2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath. *Hudibras.*
4. To ſing low. *Glanville. Pope.*
5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The noiſe of bees or inſects. *Shakeſp.*
2. The noiſe of buſtling crowds. *Milton.*
3. Any low dull noiſe. *Pope.*
4. A pauſe with an articulate ſound. *Dryden.*
5. In *Hudibras* it ſeems uſed for *bam.*
6. An expreſſion of applauſe. *Spectator.*

HUM. *interj.* A ſound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'MAN. *a.* [*humanus*, Latin.]
1. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*
2. Belonging to man. *Milton.*

HUMA'NE. *a.* [*humaine*, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Sprat.*

HUMA'NELY.

HUMA'NELY. *ad.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; with good nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'MANIST. *ſ.* [*humaniſte*, French.] A philologer, a grammarian.

HUMA'NITY. *ſ.* [*humanitas*, Latin.]
1. The nature of man. *Sidney.*
2. Humankind; the collective body of humankind. *Glanville.*
3. Benevolence; tenderneſs. *Locke.*
4. Philology; grammatical ſtudies.

To HU'MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniſer*, Fr.] To ſoften; to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence. *Wotton.*

HU'MANKIND. *ſ.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *human.*]
1. After the notions of men. *Atterbury.*
2. Kindly; with good nature. *Pope.*

HU'MBIRD. *ſ.* [from *bum* and *bird.*] The humming bird. *Brown.*

HU'MBLE. *a.* [*humble*, French; *humilis*, Latin.]
1. Not proud; modeſt; not arrogant. *Spenſer. Shakeſpeare.*
2. Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive. *Rogers.*
2. To cruſh; to break; to ſubdue. *Milt.*
3. To make to condeſcend. *Locke.*
4. To bring down from an height. *Hakewill.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *ſ.* [*bum* and *bee.*] A buzzing wild bee. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater. ſ.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humility; abſence of pride. *Bacon. Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *a.* [*humble* and *mouth.*] Mild; meek. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLES. *ſ.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humbleneſs; humility. *Spenſer.*

HU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *humble.*]
1. Without pride; with humility. *Addiſ.*
2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM. *a.* [from *bum*, *drone.*] Dull; droniſh; ſtupid. *Hudibras.*

To HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat.]
To HUME'CTATE. } To wet; to moiſten. *Wiſeman.*

HUMECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*humectation*, Fr.] The act of wetting; moiſtening. *Brown.*

HU'MERAL. *a.* [*humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhoulder. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID. *a.* [*humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moiſt; watry. *Newton.*

HUMI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *humid.*] Moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*

HUMILIA'TION. *ſ.* [French.]
1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility. *Hooker.*
2. Mortification; external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs. *Milton.*
3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*

HUMI'LITY. *ſ.* [*humilité*, French.]
1. Freedom from pride; modeſty; not arrogance. *Hooker.*
2. Act of ſubmiſſion. *Davies.*

HU'MMER. *ſ.* [from *bum.*] An applauder. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MORAL. *a.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from humours. *Harvey.*

HU'MORIST. *ſ.* [*humoriſta*, Italian.]
1. One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour. *Spectator.*
2. One who has violent and peculiar paſſions. *Bacon.*

HU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Full of groteſque or odd images. *Addiſon.*
2. Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*
3. Pleaſant; jocular. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *humorous.*]
1. Merrily; jocoſely. *Calamy. Swift.*
2. With caprice; with whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *humorous.*] Fickleneſs; capricious levity.

HU'MORSOME. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Peeviſh; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous. *Swift.*

HU'MORSOMELY. *ad.* [from *humorſome.*] Peeviſhly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*humor*, Latin.]
1. Moiſture. *Ray.*
2. The different kinds of moiſture in man's body; phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy. *Milton.*
3. General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.*
4. Preſent diſpoſition. *Dryden.*
5. Groteſque imagery; jocularity; merriment.
6. Diſeaſed or morbid diſpoſition. *Temple.*
7. Petulance; peeviſhneſs. *South.*
8. A trick; a practice. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gratify; to ſooth by compliance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To fit; to comply with. *Addiſon.*

HUMP. *ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump.*] A crooked back. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACK. *ſ.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high ſhoulders. *Tatler.*

HUMPBA'CKED. *a.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*buſch*, German.]
1. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts. *Arb.*
2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* [*bunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'NDRED. *a.* [hunð, hundnigeð, Saxon.] The number conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NDRED. *ſ.*
1. A company or body conſiſting of an hundred. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*Hundredum*, low Latin.] A canton or diviſion of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. *Bacon.*

HU'NDREDTH. *a.* [hundnigeontegoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred. *Hooker.*

HUNG. The *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *hang.* *Dryden.*

HU'NGER. *ſ.* [hungep, Saxon.]
1. Deſire of food; the pain felt from faſting. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any violent deſire. *Decay of Piety.*

To HUNGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley.*
2. To deſire with great eagerneſs. *Milton.*

HU'NGERBIT. } *a.* [*hunger* and *bit.*]
HU'NGERBITTEN. } Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*

HU'NGERLY. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nouriſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGERLY. *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGERSTARVED. *a.* [*hunger* and *ſtarved.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*

HU'NGERED. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRY. *a.* [from *hunger.*]
1. Feeling pain for want of food. *Locke.*
2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more diſpoſed to draw than to impart. *Mortimer.*

HUNKS. *ſ.* [*hunſkur*, ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [huntian, Saxon.]
1. To chace wild animals. *Addiſon.*
2. To purſue; to follow cloſe. *Harvey.*
3. To ſearch for. *Spenſer.*
4. To direct or manage hounds in the chace. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*
1. To follow the chace. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſeek or ſearch. *Locke.*

HUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*
2. A chace. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Purſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *hunt.*]
1. One who chaces animals for paſtime. *Davies.*
2. A dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NTINGHORN. *ſ.* [*hunting* and *horn.*] A bugle; a horn uſed to cheer the hounds. *Prior.*

HU'NTRESS. *ſ.* [from *hunter.*] A woman that follows the chace. *Broome.*

HU'NTSMAN. *ſ.* [*hunt* and *man.*]
1. One who delights in the chace. *Waller.*
2. The ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the chace. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *huntſman.*] The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HU'RDLE. *ſ.* [hyrdel, Saxon.] A texture of ſticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden.*

HURDS. *ſ.* The refuſe of hemp or flax. *Ainſworth.*

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *hourlt*, to throw down, Iſlandick.]
1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuouſly. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, French, to make an howling or hideous noiſe.] *Spenſer.*
3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*

HURL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; ript; commotion. *Knolles.*

HU'RLBAT. *ſ.* [*hurl* and *bat.*] Whirlbat. *Ainſworth.*

HU'RLER. *ſ.* [from *hurl.*] One that plays at hurling. *Carew.*

HURLWIND. *ſ.* [*hurl* and *wind.*] A whirlwind; a violent guſt. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY. } *ſ.* Tumult; commotion;
HU'RLYBURLY. } buſtle. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'RRICANE. } *ſ.* [*huracan*, Spaniſh.]
HU'RRICANO. } A violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the eaſtern hemiſphere. *Addiſon.*

To HU'RRY. *v. a.* [hergian, to plunder, Saxon.] To haſten; to put into precipitation or confuſion. *Pope.*

To HURRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden.*

HU'RRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Addiſon.*

HURST. *ſ.* [hyrſt, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainſworth.*

To HURT. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. paſſ. *I have hurt.* [hyrt, wounded, Saxon.]
1. To miſchief; to harm. *Milton.*
2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm. *Walton.*

HURT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Harm; miſchief. *Baker.*
2. Wound or bruiſe. *Hayward.*

HU'RTER.

HU'RTER. *ſ.* [from *hurt.*] One that does harm.

HU'RTFUL. *a.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Miſchievous; pernicious. *Dryden.*

HU'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſchievouſly; perniciouſly.

HU'RTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſchievouſneſs; perniciouſneſs.

To HU'RTLE, *v. n.* [*heurter*, French.] To ſkirmiſh; to run againſt any thing; to joſtle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HU'RTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuoſity. *Spenſer.*

HU'RTLEBERRY. *ſ.* [*hiort bar*, Daniſh.] Bilberry.

HU'RTLESS. *a.* [from *hurt.*]

1. Innocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenſer.*

2. Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Without harm. *Sidney.*

HU'RTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND. *ſ.* [*boſsband*, maſter, Daniſh.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals. *Dryden.*

3. An œconomiſt, a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit. *Davies.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Spenſer.*

To HU'SBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with an huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To manage with frugality. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*

HU'SBANDLESS. *a.* [from *huſband.*] Without an huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'SBANDLY. *a.* [from *huſband.*] Frugal; thrifty. *Tuſſer.*

HU'SBANDMAN. *ſ.* [*huſband* and *man.*] One who works in tillage. *Broome.*

HU'SBANDRY. *ſ.* [from *huſband.*]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parſimony. *Swift.*

3. Care of domeſtick affairs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

HUSH. *a.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent. *Spenſer.*

To HUSH. *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe. *Otway.*

To HUSH *up. v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY. *ſ.* [*huſh* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift.*

HUSK. *ſ.* [*huldſch*, Dutch.] The outmoſt integument of fruits. *Bacon.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the out outward integument.

HU'SKED. *a.* [from *huſk.*] Bearing an huſk; covered with an huſk.

HU'SKY. *a.* [from *huſk.*] Abounding in huſks. *Phillips.*

HU'SSY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*] A ſorry or bad woman. *Southern.*

HU'STINGS. *ſ.* [hurtinz, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HUSTLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To ſhake together.

HU'SWIFE. *ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*]

1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An œconomiſt; a thriſty woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY. *ſ.* [from *huſwife.*]

1. Management good or bad. *Tuſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women. *Tuſſer.*

HUT. *ſ.* [hutte, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage. *Swift. Thomſon.*

HUTCH. *ſ.* [hpœcca, Saxon; *huche*, Fr.] A corn cheſt. *Mortimer.*

To HUZZ. *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA'. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*

To HUZZA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] to utter acclamation. *King.*

To HUZZA'. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation. *Addiſon.*

HY'ACINTH. *ſ.* [ὑάκινθος.]

1. A plant.

2. The *hyacinth* is the ſame with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a leſs ſhewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is ſeldom ſmaller than a ſeed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. *Hill.*

HYACI'NTHINE. *a.* [ὑακίνθινος.] Made of hyacinths.

HY'ADES. } *ſ.* [ὑάδες.] A watry conſtel-
HY'ADS. } lation. *Dryden.*

HY'ALINE. *a.* [ὑάλινος.] Gloſſy; cryſtalline. *Milton.*

HY'BRIDOUS. *a.* [ὕβρις; *hybrida*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different ſpecies. *Ray.*

HYDA'TIDES. *ſ.* [from ὕδωρ.] Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part: moſt common in dropſical perſons. *Quincy.*

HY'DRA. *ſ.* A monſter with many heads ſlain by *Hercules.* *Dryden.*

HY'DRAGOGUES. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ἄγω; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge the watry humours, which is generally the caſe of the ſtronger catharticks. *Quincy.*

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hydraulicks.*]
HYDRAU'LICK. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*

HYDRAU'LICKS. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλὸς, a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE. *ſ.* [ὑδροκηλὴ; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watry rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and κηφαλὴ.] A dropſy in the head. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω.] One who draws maps of the ſea. *Boyle.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω.] Deſcription of the watry part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROMANCY. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μαντία.] Prediction by water. *Ayliffe.*

HY'DROMEL. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι.] Honey and water. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'METER. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA. *ſ.* [ὑδροφοβία.] Dread of water. *Quincy.*

HYDRO'PICAL. } *a.* [ὑδροπικὸς.] Dropſi-
HYDRO'PICK. } cal; diſeaſed with extravaſated water. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *a.* [ὕδωρ and ςατικὴ.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hydroſtatical.*] According to hydroſtaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ςατικὴ; *hydroſtatique*, French.] The ſcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TICK. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'EN. } *ſ.* [*hyene*, French; *hyæna*, La-
HY'ENA. } tin.] An animal like a wolf. *Shakeſpeare.*

HYGRO'METER. *ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and μέτρεω.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quanity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

HYM. *ſ.* A ſpecies of dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

HY'MEN. *ſ.* [ὑμὴν.]
1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *ſ.* [ὑμέναιος.] A mar-
HYMENE'AN. } riage ſong. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENE'AN. } *Pope.*

HYMN. *ſ.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperior being. *Spenſer.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns.

To HYMN. *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration. *Milton.*

HYMNICK. *a.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns. *Donne.*

To HYP. *v. a.* [from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy; to diſpirit. *Spectator.*

HY'PALLAGE. *ſ.* [ὑπαλλαγὴ.] A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

HYPER. *ſ.* A hypercritick. *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA. *ſ.* [ὕπερ and βάλλω.] A ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis interſects it. *Harris.*

HY'PERBOLE. *ſ.* [ὑπερβολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or decreaſed beyond the exact truth. *He was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flagellet was a manſion for him.* Shakeſpeare.

HYPERBO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hyperbola.*]
HYPERBO'LICK. }
1. Belonging to the hyperbola. *Grew.*
2. [From *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *hyperbolical.*]
1. In form of an hyperbole.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation. *Broome.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *a.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *a.* [*hyberboreus*, Latin.] Northern.

HYPERCRI'TICK. *ſ.* [ὕπερ and κρίτικος.] A critick exact or copious beyond uſe or reaſon. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond uſe. *Swift.*

HYPE'RMETER. *ſ.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires. *Addiſon.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *ſ.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

HY'PHEN. *ſ.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction, as, *vir-tue, ever-living.*

HYPNO'TICK. *ſ.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *ſ.* [ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen. *Quincy.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *hypo-*
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. } *chondres.*]
1. Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Pro-

2. Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*

HY'POCIST. *ſ.* [ὑποκιςις.] *Hypociſt* is an inſpiſſated juice in large flat maſſes, conſiderably hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour, when broken. It is an aſtringent medicine of conſiderable power. *Hill.*

HYPO'CRISY. *ſ.* [*hypocriſie*, Fr. ὑποκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. *Dryden. Swift.*

HY'POCRITE. *ſ.* [ὑποκριτὴς.] A diſſembler in morality or religion. *Phillips*

HYPOCRI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *hypocrite.*]
HYPOCRI'TICK. } Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality. *Rogers.*

HYPOCRI'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypocritical.*] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK. *a.* [ὑπο and γαςηρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wiſe.*

HYPOGE'UM. *ſ.* [ὑπο and γη.] A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS. *ſ.* [ὑπόςασις.]

1. Diſtinct ſubſtance.

2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis.*]

1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients. *Boyle.*

2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENU'SE *ſ.* [ὑποτεινουσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS. *ſ.* [ὑπόθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved. *South.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*hypothetique*, Fr.
HYPOTHE'TICK. } from *hypotheſis.*] Including a ſuppoſition; conditional. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally. *Broome.*

HYRST. }
HURST. } From the Saxon hyꝛſt, a wood. *Gibſon.*
HERST. }

HY'SSOP. *ſ.* [*byſſopus*, Lat.] A plant. It hath been a great diſpute, whether the hyſſop commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

HYSTE'RICAL. }
HYSTE'RICK. } *a.* [ὑςερικὸς.]

1. Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.*

2. Proceeding from diſorders in the womb. *Pope.*

HYSTE'RICKS. *ſ.* [ὑςερικὰ.] Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I

JAB

I Is in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant. *I* vowel has a long ſound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is uſually marked by an *e* final; and a ſhort ſound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*. The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of the word, is always expreſſed by *y*. *J* conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*.

I. *pronoun perſonal.* [*ik*, Gothick; ic, Sax.] *I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*.

1. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. *I* is more than once, in *Shakeſpeare*, written for *ay*, or *yes*.

To JA'BBER. *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly, without thinking; to chatter. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER. *ſ.* [from *jabber.*] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hud.*

JAC

JA'CENT. *a.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JACI'NTH. *ſ.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem.*]

1. The ſame with hyacinth.

2. A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward.*

JACK. *ſ.* [*Jaques*, French.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*

3. An engine which turns the ſpit. *Wilkins.*

4. A young pike. *Mortimer.*

5. [*Jacque*, French.] A coat of mail. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden.*

7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal. *Bacon.*

9. The male of animals. *Arbuthnot.*

10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſworth.*

11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*
12. A cunning fellow. *Cleaveland.*

JACK *Boots.* *ſ.* Boots which ſerve as armour. *Spectator.*

JACK *by the Hedge.* *ſ.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

JACK *Pudding.* *ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A zani; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*

JACK *with a Lantern.* An *ignis fatuus.*

JACKALE'NT. *ſ.* A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

JACKA'L. *ſ.* [*chacal,* French.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lyon. *Dryden.*

JA'CKANAPES. *ſ.* [*jack* and *ape.*]
1. Monkey; an ape.
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbuth.*

JACKDA'W. *ſ.* A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts.*

JA'CKET. *ſ.* [*jacquet,* French.]
1. A ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat. *Spenſer.*
2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man. *L'Eſtrange.*

JA'COB's *Ladder.* *ſ.* The ſame with Greek valerian.

JACOB's *Staff.* *ſ.*
1. A pilgrim's ſtaff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A croſs ſtaff; a kind of aſtrolabe.

JA'COBINE. *ſ.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainſworth.*

JACTITA'TION. *ſ.* [*jactito,* Latin.] Toſſing; motion; reſtleſſneſs. *Harvey.*

JACULA'TION. *ſ.* [*jaculatio,* Lat.] The act of throwing miſſive weapons. *Milton.*

JADE. *ſ.*
1. A horſe of no ſpirit; a hired horſe; a worthleſs nag.
2. A ſorry woman. *Swift.*

JADE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of the jaſper. *Hill.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tire; to haraſs; to diſpirit; to weary. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To overbear; to cruſh; to degrade. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To employ in vile offices. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakeſpeare.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To loſe ſpirit; to ſink. *South.*

JA'DISH. *a.* [from *jade.*]
1. Vitious; bad, as an horſe. *Southern.*
2. Unchaſte; incontinent. *L'Eſtrange.*

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagaw,* ſlits or holes, Welſh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw. *Watts.*

JAGG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray.*

JA'GGY. *a.* [from *jagg.*] Uneven; denticulated. *Addiſon.*

JA'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *jagged.*] The ſtate of being denticulated; unevenneſs.

JAIL. *ſ.* [*geol,* French.] A gaol; a priſon. *Dryden.*

JA'ILBIRD. *ſ.* [*jail* and *bird.*] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *ſ.* [from *jail.*] The keeper of a priſon. *Sidney.*

JAKES *ſ.* A houſe of office. *Swift.*

JA'LAP. *ſ.* [*jalap,* French; *jalapium,* low Latin.] *Jalap* is a firm and ſolid root, of a faintiſh ſmell, and of an acrid and nauſeous taſte. It had its name *jalapium,* of *jalapa,* from Xalapa, a town in New Spain. It is an excellent purgative where ſerous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*

JAM. *ſ.* A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

JAMB. *ſ.* [*jambe,* French.] Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door. *Moxon.*

IA'MBICK. *ſ.* [*iambicus,* Latin.] Verſes compoſed of a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately. *Dryden.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler,* French.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. *Raleigh.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to ſound untuneable. *Prior.*

JA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *jangle.*] A wrangling, chattering, noiſy fellow.

JA'NIZARY. *ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] One of the guards of the Turkiſh king. *Waller.*

JA'NNOCK. *ſ.* Oat Bread.

JANTY. *a.* [*gentil,* French.] Showy; fluttering. *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY. *ſ.* [*Januarius,* Latin.] The firſt month of the year. *Peacham.*

JA'PAN. *ſ.* [from *Japan* in *Aſia.*] Work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours. *Swift.*

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To varniſh, to embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures. *Swift.*
2. To black ſhoes. A low phraſe. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *japan.*]
1. One ſkilled in japan work.
2. A ſhoeblacker. *Pope.*

To JAR. *v. n.*
1. To ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle.
2. To ſtrike or ſound untuneably. *Roſcommon.*
3. To claſh; to interfere; to act in oppoſition. *Dryden.*
4. To quarrel; to diſpute. *Spenſer.*

JAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of rattling vibration of ſound. *Holder.*
2. Claſh; diſcord: debate. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may ſtrike the poſt.

4. [*Giarro,*

4. [*Giarro*, Italian.] An earthen veſſel.

JARDES. *ſ.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horſes, a little below the bending of the ham on the outſide. *Farrier's Dict.*

JA'RGON. *ſ.* [*jargon*, French.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberiſh. *Bramhall.*

JA'RGONELLE. *ſ.* See PEAR, of which it is a ſpecies.

JA'SHAWK. *ſ.* A young hawk. *Ainſworth.*

JA'SMINE. *ſ.* [*jaſmin*, French.] A flower. *Thomſon.*

JA'SMINE *Perſian*. *ſ.* A plant.

JA'SPER. *ſ.* [*jaſpe*, Fr. *iaſpis*, Latin.] A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white. *Hill.*

IATROLE'PTICK. *a.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω.] That which cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or *jable*, *v. a.* To bemire; to ſoil over with dirt.

JA'VEL. *ſ.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow.

JA'VELIN. *ſ.* [*javeline*, French.] A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe. *Addiſon.*

JA'UNDICE. *ſ.* [*jauniſſe*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A diſtemper from obſtructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly ſeparated by them from the blood. *Quincy.*

JA'UNDICED. *a.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice. *Pope.*

To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there; to buſtle about. It is now always uſed in contempt or levity. *Shakeſpeare.*

JAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurſion. *Milton.*

JA'UNTINESS. *ſ.* [from *jaunty*.] Airyneſs; flutter; genteelneſs. *Addiſon.*

JAW. *ſ.* [*joue*, a cheek, French.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Walton. Grew.*

2. The mouth. *Rowe.*

JAY. *ſ.* A bird.

JA'ZEL. *ſ.* A precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

ICE. *ſ.* [ıꝛ, Saxon; *yſe*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold. *Locke.*

2. Concreted ſugar.

3. *To break the* ICE. To make the firſt opening to any attempt. *Peacham. Hudib.*

To ICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted ſugar.

I'CEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ice* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which ice is repoſited.

ICHNE'UMON. *ſ.* [ἰχνεύμων.] A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY'. *ſ.* A ſort of fly. *Derb.*

ICHNO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἴχνος and γράφω.] The groundplot. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR. *ſ.* [ἰχὼρ.] A thin watry humour like ſerum. *Quincy.*

I'CHOROUS. *a.* [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigeſted. *Harvey.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἰχθυολογία.] The doctrine of the nature of fiſh. *Brown.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY. *ſ.* [ἰχθὺς and φάγω.] Diet of fiſh.

I'CICLE. *ſ.* [from *ice*.] A ſhoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward.*

I'CINESS. *ſ.* [from *icy*.] The ſtate of generating ice.

I'CON. *ſ.* [ἰκὼν.] A picture or repreſentation. *Hakewill.*

ICO'NOCLAST. *ſ.* [ἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.

ICONO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*iconologie*, French; ἰκὼν and λέγω.] The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

ICTE'RICAL. *ſ.* [*ictericus*, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer.*

2. Good againſt the jaundice.

ICY. *a.* [from *ice*.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; froſty. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Frigid; backward. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'D. Contracted for *I would*.

IDE'A. *ſ.* [ἰδέα.] Mental imagination. *Dryden.*

IDE'AL. *a.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual. *Cheyne.*

IDE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally. *Brown.*

IDE'NTICAL. } *a.* [*identique*, French.]
IDE'NTICK. } The ſame; implying the ſame thing. *Tillotſon.*

IDE'NTITY. *ſ.* [*identitas*, ſchool Latin.] Sameneſs; not diverſity. *Prior.*

IDES. *ſ.* [*idus*, Lat.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, becauſe in theſe four months it was ſix days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Shakeſpeare.*

IDIO'CRACY. *ſ.* [ἴδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *idiocracy*.] Peculiar in conſtitution.

I'DIOCY. *ſ.* [ἰδιωτία.] Wanting underſtanding.

I'DIOM. *ſ.* [ἴδιωμα.] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect. *Dryden.*

IDIOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue; phraſeological. *Spectator.*
IDIOMA'TICK. }

IDIO'PATHY. *ſ.* [ἴδιος and πάθος.] A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIO-

IDIOSY'NCRASY. *ſ.* [ἴδιος, σύν, and κρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another. *Quincy.*

I'DIOT. *ſ.* [ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Sandys.*

I'DIOTISM. *ſ.* [ἰδιωτισμὸς.]
1. Peculiarity of expreſſion. *Hale.*
2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

I'DLE. *a.* [ydel, Saxon.]
1. Lazy; averſe from labour. *Bull.*
2. Not buſy; at leiſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unactive; not employed. *Addiſon.*
4. Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
5. Worthleſs; barren; not productive of good. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Trifling; of no importance. *Hooker.*

To IDLE. *v. n.* To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity. *Prior.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *a.* [*idle* and *head.*] Fooliſh; unreaſonable. *Carew.*

I'DLENESS. *ſ.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazineſs; ſloth; ſluggiſhneſs; averſion from labour. *South.*
2. Abſence of employment. *Sidney.*
3. Omiſſion of buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Unimportance; trivialneſs.
5. Inefficacy; uſeleſſneſs.
6. Barrenneſs; worthleſſneſs.
7. Unreaſonableneſs; want of judgment. *Bacon.*

I'DLER. *ſ.* [from *idle.*] A lazy perſon; a ſluggard. *Raleigh.*

I'DLY. *ad.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazily; without employment. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fooliſhly; in a trifling manner. *Prior.*
3. Careleſly; without attention. *Prior.*
4. Ineffectually; vainly. *Hooker.*

I'DOL. *ſ.* [εἴδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.]
1. An image worſhipped as God. 1 *Mac.*
2. A counterfeit. *Zech.*
3. An image. *Dryden.*
4. A repreſentation. *Spenſer.*
5. One loved or honoured to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'LATER. *ſ.* [*idololatra*, Latin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worſhips for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worſhip idols. *Ainſworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *a.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprifing idolatry. *Peacham.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *ad.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *ſ.* [*idololatria*, Lat.] The worſhip of images. *South.*

I'DOLIST. *ſ.* [from *idol.*] A worſhipper of images. *Milton.*

To I'DOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'NEOUS. *a.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient. *Boyle.*

I'DYL. *ſ.* [εἰδύλλιον.] A ſmall ſhort poem.

I. E. for *id eſt*, or *that is.*

JE'ALOUS. *a.* [*jaloux*, French.]
1. Suſpicious in love. *Dryden.*
2. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*
3. Zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour. 1 *Kings.*
4. Suſpiciouſly vigilant. *Clarendon.*
5. Suſpiciouſly careful. *Swift.*
6. Suſpiciouſly fearful. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *jealous.*] Suſpiciouſly; emulouſly.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *jealous.*] The ſtate of being jealous. *King Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY. *ſ.* [*jaleuſie*, French.]
1. Suſpicion in love. *Dryden.*
2. Suſpicious fear. *Clarendon.*
3. Suſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. *v. n.* To ſcoff; to flout; to make mock. *Herbert. Taylor.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with ſcoffs. *Howel.*

JEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jeſt; flout. *Swift.*

JE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *jeer.*] A ſcoffer; a ſcorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *ad.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly. *Derham.*

JE'GGET. *ſ.* A kind of ſauſage. *Ainſw.*

JEHO'VAH. *ſ.* [יהוה.] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJU'NE. *a.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; not ſaturated. *Brown.*
3. Dry; unaffecting. *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *jejune.*]
1. Penury; poverty. *Bacon.*
2. Dryneſs; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *a.* Glutinous; brought to a ſtate of viſcoſity. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *ſ.* [*gelatinum*, Latin.] See GELLY.]
1. Any thing brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs and viſcoſity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sweetmeat made by boiling ſugar. *Pope.*

JE'NNETING. *ſ.* [corrupted from *Juneting.*] A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe. *Mortimer.*

JE'NNET. *ſ.* [See GENNET.] A Spaniſh horſe. *Prior.*

To JE'OPARD. *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger. 2 *Mac.*

JE'OPARDOUS. *a.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY. *ſ.* [*jeu perdu*, Fr.] Hazard; danger; peril. *Bacon.*

To JERK. *v. a.* [geneccan, Saxon.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow; to laſh. *Swift.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To ſtrike up. *Dryden.*

JERK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmart quick laſh. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts. *Ben. Johnſon.*

JE'RKEN. *ſ.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a ſhort coat. *South.*

JE'RKIN. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

JE'RSEY. *ſ.* [from the iſland of *Jerſey*, where much yarn is ſpun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JESS. *ſ.* [*geſte*, French.] Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt.

JE'SSAMINE. *ſ.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower. *Spenſer.*

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes. ſ.* Sunflower, of which they are a ſpecies. *Mortimer.*

To JEST. *v. a.* [*geſticulor*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions. *Shakeſpeare.*

JEST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter. *Tillotſon.*
2. The object of jeſts; laughing-ſtock. *Sh.*
3. Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned, not real. *Grew.*

JE'STER. *ſ.* [from *jeſt.*]
1. One given to merriment and pranks. *Sh.*
2. One given to ſarcaſm. *Swift.*
3. Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenſer.*

JET. *ſ.* [gagat, Saxon; *gagates*, Latin.]
1. *Jet* is a very beautiful foſſil, of a firm and very even ſtructure, and of a ſmooth ſurface; found in maſſes, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain reſembling that of wood. *Hill. Drayton. Swift.*
2. [*Jet*, French.] A ſpout or ſhoot of water. *Blackmore.*
3. A yard. Obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

To JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]
1. To ſhoot forward; to ſhoot out; to intrude; to jut out. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſtrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To jolt; to be ſhaken. *Wiſeman.*

JE'TSAM. } *ſ.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods
JE'TSON. } which having been caſt over board in a ſtorm, or after ſhipwreck, are thrown upon the ſhore. *Bailey.*

JE'TTY. *a.* [from *jet.*]
1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet. *Brown.*

JE'WEL. *ſ.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.]
1. Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones. *South.*
2. A precious ſtone; a gem. *Pope.*
3. A name of fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, *or Office. ſ.* The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited. *Shakeſpeare.*

JE'WELLER. *ſ.* [from *jewel.*] One who trafficks in precious ſtones. *Boyle.*

JEWS-EARS. *ſ.* [from its reſemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variouſly hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. The common people cure themſelves of ſore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

JEWS-MALLOW. *ſ.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] An herb.

JEWS-STONE. *ſ.* An extraneous foſſil, being the clavated ſpine of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, ſwelling in the middle, and gradually tapering to each end. *Hill.*

JEWS-HARP. *ſ.* A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth.

IF. *conjunction.* [ȝif, Saxon.]
1. Suppoſe that; allowing that. *Hooker.*
2. Whether or no. *Prior.*
3. Though I doubt whether; ſuppoſe it be granted that. *Boyle.*

I'GNEOUS. *a.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville.*

IGNI'POTENT. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Preſiding over fire. *Pope.*

IGNIS FA'TUUS. ſ. [Latin.] Will with the wiſp; Jack with the lantern.

To I'GNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Latin.] To kindle; to ſet on fire. *Grew.*

IGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*ignition*, French.] The act of kindling, or ſetting on fire. *Boyle.*

IGNI'TIBLE. *a.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being ſet on fire. *Brown.*

IGNI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire. *Derham.*

IGNO'BLE. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Latin.]
1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden.*
2. Worthleſs; not deſerving honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

IGNO'BLY. *ad.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiouſly; meanly; diſhonourably. *Dryden.*

IGNOMI'NIOUS. *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominioſus*, Lat.] Mean; ſhameful; reproachful.

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully. *South.*

I'GNOMINY. *ſ.* [*ignominia*, Latin.] Diſgrace; reproach; ſhame. *Milton.*

IGNORA'MUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly uſed by the grand inqueſt impannelled in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their conſideration, when they miſlike

miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he delivered. *Cowel.*

2. A fooliſh fellow; a vain uninſtructed pretender. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *ſ.* [*ignorance*, French.]

1. Want of knowledge; unſkilfulneſs. *Hooker.*

2. Want of knowledge diſcovered by external effect. In this ſenſe it has a plural. *Common Prayer.*

I'GNORANT. *a.* [*ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninſtructed. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unknown; undiſcovered. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Without knowledge of ſome particular. *Bacon.*

4. Unacquainted with. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'GNORANT. *ſ.* One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed. *Denham.*

I'GNORANTLY. *ad.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unſkilfully; without information. *Dryden.*

To IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, French.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*ignoſcibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG. *ſ.* [*giga*, Italian.] A light careleſs dance, or tune. *Spenſer. Pope.*

To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance careleſly; to dance. *Locke.*

JI'GMAKER. *ſ.* [*jig* and *make.*] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakeſpeare.*

JI'GGUMBOB. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*

JILT. *ſ.* [perhaps from *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Otway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes. *Locke.*

To JI'NGLE. *v. n.* To clink; to ſound correſpondently. *Shakeſpeare.*

JI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Correſpondent ſounds. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon.*

ILE. *ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. *Pope.*

ILE. *ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] An ear of corn.

ILE'US. ſ. [Latin.] The twiſting of the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

I'LEX. ſ. [Latin.] The ſcarlet oak.

I'LIAC. *a.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. *Floyer.*

I'LIAC *Paſſion. ſ.* A kind of nervous cholick, whoſe ſeat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILK. *ad.* [ealc, Saxon.] Eke; alſo. It is ſtill retained in Scotland: *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies the ſame; as, *Macintoſh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whoſe ſurname and the title of his eſtate are the ſame.

ILL. *a.* [contracted from EVIL.]

1. Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral; evil. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; diſordered; not in health. *Temple.*

ILL. *ſ.*

1. Wickedneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Misfortune; miſery. *Tate.*

ILL. *ad.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any reſpect. *Dryden.*

2. Not eaſily. *Milton.*

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, ſtands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE. *ſ.* [*illapſus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual immiſſion or entrance of one thing into another. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; caſual coming. *Thomſon.*

To ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to enſnare. *More.*

ILLAQUEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illaqueate.*]

1. The act of catching or enſnaring. *Brown.*

2. A ſnare; any thing to catch.

ILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; concluſion drawn from premiſes. *Locke.*

I'LLATIVE. *a.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or concluſion. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praiſe or commendation. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthily; without deſerving praiſe. *Broome.*

ILLE'GAL. *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *illegal.*] Contrariety to law. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read. *Howel.*

ILLEGI'TIMACY. *ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] State of baſtardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE. *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleaveland.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock. *Brown.*

ILLE'VIABLE. *ad.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VOURED. *a.* Deformed.

ILLFA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With deformity.

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS. *ſ.* Deformity.

ILLI'BERAL. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; ſparing. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *illiberal.*] Parſimony; niggardlineſs. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *illiberal.*] Diſingenuouſly; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT. *a.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful.

To ILLI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited. *Thomſon.*

ILLI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *illimitable.*] Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED. *a.* [*illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*

ILLI'TERATE. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton.*

ILLI'TERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of ſcience. *Boyle.*

ILLI'TERATURE. *ſ.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

I'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *ill.*]

1. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*

2. Sickneſs; malady; diſorder of health. *Atterbury.*

3. Wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

ILLNA'TURE. *ſ.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence. *South.*

ILLNA'TURED. *a.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or goodwill; miſchievous. *South.*

2. Untractable; not yielding to culture. *Phillips.*

ILLNA'TUREDLY. *ad.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of kindly diſpoſition.

ILLO'GICAL. *a.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reaſon. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenſer.*

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thomſon.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light. *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light. *Spenſer.*

2. To adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Sandys.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illuſtrate. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*illuminatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſupplying with light.

2. That which gives light. *Raleigh.*

3. Feſtal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dryden.*

4. Brightneſs; ſplendour. *Felton.*

5. Infuſion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace. *Hooker.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light. *Digby.*

ILLUMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *illuminate.*]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton.*

ILLU'SION. *ſ.* [*illuſio*, Lat.] Mockery; falſe ſhow; counterfeit appearance; errour. *Shakeſpeare.*

ILLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *illuſus*, Latin.] Deceiving by falſe ſhow. *Blackmore.*

I'LLUSORY. *a.* [*illuſoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*illuſtro*, Latin.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour. *Milton.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; expoſition. *L'Eſtr.*

ILLU'STRATIVE. *a.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *illuſtrative.*] By way of explanation. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*illuſtris*, Latin.] Conſpicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Conſpicuouſly; nobly; eminently. *Atterbury. Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am.*

IM is uſed commonly, in compoſition, for *in* before mute letters.

I'MAGE. *ſ.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]
1. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues; a ſtatue; a picture. *South.*
2. An idol; a falſe god.
3. A copy; repreſentation; likeneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Semblance; ſhow; appearance. *Shakeſ.*
5. An idea; a repreſentation of any thing to the mind. *Watts.*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden.*

I'MAGERY. *ſ.* [from *image.*]
1. Senſible repreſentations; pictures; ſtatues. *Spenſer.*
2. Show; appearance. *Prior. Rogers.*
3. Copies of the fancy; falſe ideas; imaginary phantaſms. *Atterbury.*
4. Repreſentations in writing. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *a.* [*imaginable*, French.] Poſſible to be conceived. *Tillotſon.*

IMA'GINANT. *a.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY. *a.* [*imaginaire*, French.] Fancied; viſionary; exiſting only in the imagination. *Raleigh.*

IMAGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*imaginatio*, Latin.]
1. Fancy; the power or forming ideal pictures; the power of repreſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others. *Dennis. Pope.*
2. Conception; image in the mind; idea. *Sidney.*
3. Contrivance; ſcheme. *Lam.*

IMA'GINATIVE. *a.* [*imaginatif*, French; from *imagine.*] Fantaſtick; full of imagination. *Bacon. Taylor.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French.]
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.*
2. To ſcheme; to contrive. *Pſalms.*

IMA'GINER. *ſ.* [from *imagine.*] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* [*imbecilis*, Latin.] Weak; feeble; wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* To weaken a ſtock or fortune by clandeſtine expences. *Taylor.*

IMBECI'LITY. *ſ.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs of mind or body. *Hooker. Woodward.*

To IMBI'BE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin.]
1. To drink in; to draw in. *Swift.*
2. To admit into the mind. *Watts.*
3. To drench; to ſoak. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER. *ſ.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or ſucks. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBI'TION. *ſ.* [*imbibition*, French; from *imbibe.*] The act of ſucking or drinking in. *Bacon. Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]
1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleaſure; to make unhappy. *Addiſon.*
3. To exaſperate.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body.*]
1. To condenſe to a body.
2. To inveſt with matter. *Dryden.*
3. To bring together into one maſs or company. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To incloſe. Improper. *Woodward.*

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs; to coaleſce. *Milton. Locke.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from [*boil.*] To exeſtuate; to effervesce. *Spenſer.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raiſe to confidence; to encourage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *boſom.*]
1. To hold on the boſom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.*
2. To admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sidney.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To incloſe; to ſhut in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To arch; to vault. *Milton.*

IMBO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault. *Bacon.*

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to ſhelter with trees. *Thomſon.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word. *Hudibras.*

I'MBRICATED. *a.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities.

IMBRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obſcure; to cloud. *Milton. Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*]
1. To ſteep; to ſoak; to wet much or long. *Clariſſa.*
2. To pour; to emit moiſture. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To ſink down to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBUE. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Digby. Boyle. Woodward.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourſe*, French.] To ſtock with money.

IMITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

I'MI-

I'MITABLE. *a.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.]
1. Worthy to be imitated. *Raleigh.*
2. Poſſible to be imitated. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin.]
1. To copy; to endeavour to reſemble. *Cowley.*
2. To counterfeit. *Dryden.*
3. To purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples. *Gay.*

IMITA'TION. *ſ.* [*imitatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of copying; attempt to reſemble. *Dryden.*
2. That which is offered as a copy.
3. A method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *a.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to reſemble another. *Dryden.*

IMMA'CULATE. *a.* [*immaculatus*, Latin.]
1. Spotleſs; pure; undefiled. *Bacon.*
2. Pure; limpid. Improper. *Shakeſp.*

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter; to confine. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE. *a.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vaſt; prodigiouſly great.

IMMANENT. *a.* [*in* and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinſick; inherent; internal. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *a.* [*in* and *manifeſt.*] Not manifeſt; not plain. *Brown.*

IMMA'NITY. *ſ.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; ſavageneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *marceſco*, Latin.] Unfading.

IMMA'RTIAL. *a.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike. *Chapman.*

To IMMA'SK. *v. a.* [*in* and *maſk.*] To cover; to diſguiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMATE'RIAL. *a.* [*immateriel*, French.]
1. Incorporeal; diſtinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker.*
2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

IMMATERIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; diſtinctneſs from body or matter. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter. *Brown.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *a.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Diſtinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not conſiſting of matter; incorporeal; without body. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE. *a.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]
1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fullneſs or completion. *Dryden.*
3. Haſty; early; come to paſs before the natural time. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *immature.*] Too ſoon; too early; before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [from *immature.*]
IMMATU'RITY. } Unripeneſs; incompleteneſs; a ſtate ſhort of completion. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to paſs. *Arbuthnot.*

IMME'ASURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *meaſure.*] Immenſe; not to be meaſured; indefinitely extenſive. *Hooker.*

IMME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *immeaſurable.*] Immenſely; beyond all meaſure. *Milton.*

IMMECHA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks. *Cheyne.*

IMME'DIACY. *ſ.* [from *immediate.*] Perſonal greatneſs; power of acting without dependance. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATE. *a.* [*Immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]
1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them. *Burnet.*
2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes. *Abbot.*
3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *immediate.*]
1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event. *South.*
2. Inſtantly; at the time preſent; without delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS. *ſ.* [from *immediate.*]
1. Preſence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMME'DICABLE. *a.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IMME'MORABLE. *a.* [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] Not worth remembring.

IMMEMO'RIAL. *a.* [*immemorial*, French.] Paſt time of memory; ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*

IMME'NSE. *a.* [*immenſe*, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY. *ad.* [from *immenſe.*] Infinitely; without meaſure. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY. *ſ.* [*immenſité*, French.] Unbounded greatneſs; infinity. *Blackmore.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immenſurable.*] Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be meaſured.

To IMME'RGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMME'RIT. *ſ.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of deſert. *Suckling.*

IMME'RSE. *a.* [*immerſus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; ſunk deep. *Bacon.*

To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immerſus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To ſink or cover deep. *Woodward.*
3. To keep in a ſtate of intellectual depreſſion. *Atterbury.*

IMME'RSION. *ſ.* [*immerſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid.
3. The ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confuſed; being without regularity; being without method. *Addiſon.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *immethodical.*] Without method.

I'MMINENCE. *ſ.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'MMINENT. *a.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminens*, Latin.] Impending; at hand; threatening. *Pope.*

To IMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

IMMUNI'TION. *ſ.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decreaſe. *Ray.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immiſcible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *miſcible.*] Not capable of being mingled.

IMMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*immiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending in; contrary to emiſſion.

To IMMI'T. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To ſend in.

To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle. *Milton.*

IMMI'XABLE. *a.* [*in* and *mix.*] Impoſſible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*immobilité*, French.] Unmoveableneſs; want of motion; reſiſtance to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMO'DERATE. *a.* [*immoderatus*, Latin.] Exceſſive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *immoderate.*] In an exceſſive degree. *Burnet.*

IMMODERA'TION. *ſ.* [*immoderation*, Fr.] Want of moderation; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST. *a.* [*in* and *modeſt.*]

1. Wanting ſhame; wanting delicacy or chaſtity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unchaſte; impure. *Dryden.*
3. Obſcene. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Unreaſonably; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY. *ſ.* [*immodeſtie*, French] Want of modeſty. *Pope.*

To I'MMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin.] To ſacrifice; to kill in ſacrifice. *Boyle.*

IMMOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*immolation*, French.]

1. The act of ſacrificing. *Brown.*
2. A ſacrifice offered. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMO'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *moment.*] Trifling; of no importance or value. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMO'RAL. *a.* [*in* and *moral.*] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honeſty; diſhoneſt.

IMMORA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immoral.*] Diſhoneſty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Swift.*

IMMO'RTAL. *a.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]

1. Exempt from death; never to die. *Timothy. Abbot.*
2. Never ending; perpetual. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMORTA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immortal.*] Exemption from death; life never to end. *Corinthians.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. a.* [*immortaliſer*, French.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Davies.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *ad.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end. *Bentley.*

IMMO'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *movable.*]

1. Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.*
2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe.*
3. Unſhaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*

IMMO'VABLY. *ad.* [from *immovable.*] In a ſtate not to be ſhaken. *Atterbury.*

IMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*immunité*, French.]

1. Diſcharge from any obligation. *Hooker.*
2. Privilege; exemption. *Spratt.*
3. Freedom. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Latin; *emmurer*, old French.] To incloſe within walls; to confine; to ſhut up. *Wotton.*

IMMU'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A wall; an incloſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMU'SICAL. *a.* [*in* and *muſical.*] Unmuſical; inharmonious. *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat.] Exemption from change; invariableneſs. *Hooker.*

IMMU'TABLE. *a.* [*immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariably; unalterable. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariable; unchangeably. *Boyle.*

IMP. *ſ.* [*imp*, Welſh.]

1. A ſon; the offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
2. A ſubaltern devil; a puny devil. *Swift.*

To IMP. *v. a.* [*impio*, Welſh.] To lengthen or enlarge any thing adſcititious. *Cleaveland. Southern.*

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To drive cloſe or hard. *Woodward.*

To

To IMPA'INT. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, French.] To diminiſh; to injure; to make worſe. *Pope.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be leſſened or worn out. *Spenſer.*

IMPA'IR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decreaſe. *Brown.*

IMPA'IRMENT. *ſ.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury. *Brown.*

IMPA'LPABLE. *a.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in* and *palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch. *Boyle.*

To IMPA'RADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadiſare*, Italian.] To put in a ſtate reſembling paradiſe. *Donne.*

IMPA'RITY. *ſ.* [*imparitas*, Latin.]
1. Inequality; diſproportion. *Bacon.*
2. Oddneſs; indiviſibility into equal parts. *Brown.*

To IMPA'RK. *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To incloſe with a park; to ſever from a common.

To IMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.]
1. To grant; to give. *Dryden.*
2. To communicate. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPA'RTIAL. *a.* [*impartial*, Fr.] Equitable; free from regard or party; indifferent; diſintereſted; equal in diſtribution of juſtice; juſt. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [*impartialité*, Fr.] Equitableneſs; juſtice. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment; without regard to party or intereſt. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE. *a.* [*impartible*, Fr.] Communicable; to be conferred or beſtowed. *Digby.*

IMPA'SSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *paſſable.*] Not to be paſſed; not admitting paſſage; impervious. *Raleigh.*

IMPASSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impaſſibilité*, Fr.] Exemption from ſuffering.

IMPA'SSIBLE. *a.* [*impaſſible*, Fr. *in* and *paſſio*, Latin.] Incapable of ſuffering; exempt from the agency of external cauſes. *Hammond.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *impaſſible.*] Impaſſibility; exemption from pain. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPA'SSIONED. *a.* [*in* and *paſſion.*] Seized with paſſion. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *paſſive.*] Exempt from the agency of external cauſes. *Pope.*

IMPA'STED. *a.* [*in* and *paſte.*] Covered as with paſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPA'TIENCE. *ſ.* [*impatience*, French.]
1. Inability to ſuffer pain; rage under ſuffering. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Vehemence of temper; heat of paſſion.
3. Inability to ſuffer delay; eagerneſs.

IMPA'TIENT. *a.* [*impatient*, French.]
1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear. *Pope.*
2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. *Dryden.*
3. Vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion. *Taylor.*
4. Eager; ardently deſirous; not able to endure delay. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. *ad.* [from *impatient.*]
1. Paſſionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*
2. Eagerly; with great deſire.

To IMPA'TRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniſer*, French; *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to one's ſelf the power of any ſeigniory. This word is not uſual. *Bacon.*

To IMPA'WN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPE'ACH. *v. a.* [*empecher*, French.]
1. To hinder; to impede. *Davies.*
2. To accuſe by publick authority. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'ACH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; let; impediment. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *impeach.*] Accuſable; chargeable. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *impeach.*] An accuſer; one who brings an accuſation againſt another. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *impeach.*]
1. Hinderance; let; impediment; obſtruction. *Spenſer.*
2. Publick accuſation; charge preferred. *Swift.*

To IMPE'ARL. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl.*]
1. To form in reſemblance of pearls. *Milt.*
2. To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*

IMPECCABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr.] Exemption from ſin; exemption from failure. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE. *a.* [*impeccable*, French.] Exempt from poſſibility of ſin. *Hammond.*

To IMPE'DE. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obſtruct. *Decay of Piety. Creech.*

IMPE'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*impedimentum*, Lat.] Hinderance; let; impeachment; obſtruction; oppoſition. *Hooker. Taylor.*

To IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on toward a point; to urge forward; to preſs on. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT. *ſ.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulſive power; a power that drives forward. *Glanville.*

To IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendo*, Latin.] To hang over; to be at hand; to preſs nearly. *Smalridge. Pope.*

IMPE'NDENT. *a.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; preſſing cloſely. *Hale.*

IMPE'NDENCE. *ſ.* [from *impendent*] The ſtate of hanging over; near approach. *Hale.*

IMPE-

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impenetrabilité*, French.]
1. Quality of not being pierceable. *Newton.*
2. Inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*impenetrable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Dryden.*
2. Impervious; not admitting entrance. *Locke.*
3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
4. Not to be affected; not to be moved. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLY. *ad.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *ſ.* [*impenitence*, Fr.]
IMPE'NITENCY. } Obduracy; want of remorſe for crimes; final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *a.* [*impenitent*, French; *in* and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hooker. Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance. *Hamm.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *a.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*

I'MPERATE. *a.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with conſciouſneſs; done by direction of the mind. *South. Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE. *a.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expreſſive of command. *Clarke.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*imperceptible*, Fr.] Not to be diſcovered; not to be perceived. *Woodward.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *imperceptible.*] The quality of eluding obſervation. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECT. *a.* [*imperfectus*, Latin.]
1. Not complete; not abſolutely finiſhed; defective. *Boyle. Locke.*
2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect.*] Defect; failure; fault, whether phyſical or moral. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *ad.* [from *imperfect.*] Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Stepney. Locke.*

IMPE'RFORABLE. *a.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL. *a.* [*imperial*, French.]
1. Royal; poſſeſſing royalty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Betokening royalty; marking ſovereignty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *ſ.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperor. *Knolles.*

IM'PERIOUS. *a.* [*imperieux*, French.]
1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; aſſuming command. *Locke.*
2. Powerful; aſcendant; overbearing. *Tillotſon.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with inſolence of authority. *Garth.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *imperious.*]
1. Authority; air of command. *Sidney.*
2. Arrogance of command. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE. *a.* [*imperiſſable*, Fr.] Not to be deſtroyed. *Milton.*

IMPE'RSONAL. *a.* [*impersonalis*, Latin.] Not varied according to the perſons.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *ad.* [from *impersonal.*] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *perſuaſibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by perſuaſion. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE. } *ſ.* [*impertinence*, French.]
IMPE'RTINENCY. } French.]
1. That which is of no preſent weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand: *Bacon.*
2. Folly; rambling thought. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion. *Wotton.*
4. Trifle; thing of no value. *Evelyn.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *a.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]
1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. *Tillotſon.*
2. Importunate; intruſive; meddling. *Pope.*
3. Fooliſh; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT. *ſ.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *impertinent.*]
1. Without relation to the preſent matter.
2. Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intruſively. *Suckling.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*impervius*, Latin.]
1. Unpaſſable; impenetrable. *Boyle.*
2. Inacceſſible. Perhaps improperly uſed. *Pope.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *impervious.*] The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY. *ſ* [*in* and *pertranſeo*, Latin.] Impoſſibility to be paſſed through. *Hale.*

IMPETI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with ſmall ſcabs.

I'MPETRABLE. *a.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat.] Poſſible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To I'MPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRA'TION. *ſ.* [*impetratio*, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor.*

IMPETUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Shakeſpeare. Clarendon.*

IMPE'TUOUS. *a.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]
1. Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior.*
2. Vehement; paſſionate. *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MPETUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*

IMPIE'RCEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenſer.*

IMPI'ETY. *ſ.* [*impietas*, Latin.]
1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shakeſp.*
2. An act of wickedneſs; expreſſion of irreligion.

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *ſ.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall againſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh with. *Newton.*

To IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon.*

I'MPIOUS. *a.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Forbes.*

I'MPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly. *Granville.*

IMPLACABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableneſs; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *a.* [*implacabilis*, Latin.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; conſtant in enmity. *Addiſon.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *ad.* [from *implacable.*] With malice not to be pacified; inexorably. *Clarendon.*

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to inſert; to place; to engraft. *Sidney. Ray. Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant.*] The act of ſetting or planting.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *plauſible.*] Not ſpecious; not likely to ſeduce or perſuade. *Swift.*

I'MPLEMENT. *ſ.* [*implementum*, Lat.]
1. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants. *Hooker.*
2. Tool; inſtrument of manufacture. *Bro.*
3. Veſſels of a kitchen.

IMPLE'TION. *ſ.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the ſtate of being full. *Brown.*

IMPLE'X. *a.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Spectator.*

To I'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarraſs; to infold. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*implicatio*, Latin.]
1. Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.*
2. Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLI'CIT. *a.* [*implicitus*, Latin.]
1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. *Pope.*
2. Inferred; tacitly compriſed; not expreſſed. *Smalridge.*
3. Reſting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *implicit.*]
1. By inference compriſed though not expreſſed. *Bentley.*
2. By connexion with ſomething elſe; dependently; with unreſerved confidence or obedience. *Roſcommon. Rogers.*

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*imploro*, Latin.]
1. To call upon in ſupplication; to ſolicit. *Pope.*
2. To aſk; to beg. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPLO'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of begging. *Spenſer.*

IMPLO'RER. *ſ.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPLU'MED. *a.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.]
1. To infold; to cover; to intangle. *Spenſer.*
2. To involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant. *Dryden.*

To IMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoiſoner*, Fr.]
1. To corrupt with poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To kill with poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'LARILY. *ad.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles.

IMPOLI'TICAL. } *a.* [*in* and *politick.*]
IMPOLI'TICK. } Imprudent; indiſcreet; void of art or forecaſt. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY. } *ad.* [*in* and *politi-*
IMPOLI'TICKLY. } *cal.*] Without art or forecaſt.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

IMPORO'SITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *porous.*] Abſence of interſtices; compactneſs; cloſeneſs. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS *a.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interſtices. *Brown.*

To IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]
1. To carry into any country from abroad. *Pope.*
2. To imply; to infer. *Hooker. Bacon.*
3. To produce in conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [*Importer*, French.] To be of moment. *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Import-

1. Importance; moment; conſequence. *Dryden.*
2. Tendency. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing imported from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *portable.*] Unſupportable; not to be endured. *Spenſer.*

IMPO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. Thing imported or implied. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Matter; ſubject. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Conſequence; moment. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Importunity. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'RTANT. *a.* [*important*, French.]
1. Momentous; weighty; of great conſequence. *Wotton. Irene.*
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. *Spenſer.*
3. Importunate. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *import.*] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addiſon.*

IMPO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *a.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.] Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations; not to be repulſed. *Smalridge.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *importunate.*] With inceſſant ſolicitations; pertinaciouſly. *Duppa.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *importunate.*] Inceſſant ſolicitation. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTU'NE. *v. a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] To teize; to haraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring; to moleſt. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE. *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.]
1. Conſtantly recurring; troubleſome by frequency. *Bacon.*
2. Troubleſome; vexatious. *Hammond.*
3. Unſeaſonable; coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton.*

IMPORTU'NELY. *a.* [from *importune.*]
1. Troubleſomely; inceſſantly. *Spenſer.*
2. Unſeaſonably; improperly. *Sanderſon.*

IMPORTU'NITY. *ſ.* [*importunitas*, Lat.] Inceſſant ſolicitation. *Knolles.*

To IMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*impoſer*, French.]
1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty. *Shak.*
2. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Waller.*
3. To fix on; to impute to. *Brown.*
4. To obtrude fallaciouſly. *Dryden.*
5. *To* IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke.*
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the ſtone, and fit on the chaſes, in order to carry the forms to preſs.

IMPO'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *impoſe.*] To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *impoſe.*] One who enjoins. *Walton.*

IMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*impoſition*, French.]
1. The act of laying any thing on another. *Hammond.*
2. The act of giving a note of diſtinction. *Boyle.*
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Conſtraint; oppreſſion. *Watts.*
5. Cheat; fallacy; impoſture.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*impoſſible*, Fr.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable. *Walſh.*

IMPOSSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impoſſibilité*, Fr.]
1. Impracticability; the ſtate of being not feaſible. *Whitgifte. Rogers.*
2. That which cannot be done. *Cowley.*

I'MPOST. *ſ.* [*impoſt*, French.] A tax; a toll; cuſtom paid. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS. *ſ.* [*impoſte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainſworth.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *impoſthume.*] To form an abſceſs; to gather; to form a cyſt or bag containing matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an impoſthume. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *impoſthumate.*] The act of forming an impoſthume; the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STHUME. *ſ.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſt. *Harvey.*

IMPO'STOR. *ſ.* [*impoſteur*, French.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*

IMPO'STURE. *ſ.* [*impoſtura*, Lat.] Cheat. *South.*

I'MPOTENCE. } *ſ.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
I'MPOTENCY. }
1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakneſs. *Bentley.*
2. Ungovernableneſs of paſſion.
3. Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*

IMPO'TENT. *a.* [*impotens*, Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.*
2. Diſabled by nature or diſeaſe. *Shakeſp.*
3. Without power of reſtraint. *Dryden.*
4. Without power of propagation. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY. *ad.* [from *impotent.*] Without power. *Pope.*

To IMPOU'ND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.*]
1. To incloſe as in a pound; to ſhut in; to confine. *Bacon.*
2. To ſhut up in a pinfold. *Dryden.*

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* [*impracticable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be performed; unfeaſible; impoſſible. *Rogers.*
2. Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *impracticable.*] Impoſſibility. *Swift.*

To I'MPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

IMPRECA'TION. *ſ.* [*imprecatio*, Latin.] Curſe; prayer by which any evil is wiſhed. *King Charles.*

IMPRECATORY. *a.* [from *imprecate.*] Containing wiſhes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Lat.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality. *Milton.*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *a.* [*imprenable*, French.]
1. Not to be ſtormed; not to be taken. *Sandys.*
2. Unſhaken; unmoved; unaffected. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *ad.* [from *impregnable.*] In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Latin.]
1. To fill with young; to make prolifick. *Dryden.*
2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to ſaturate. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPREGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *impregnate.*]
1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation. *Bacon.*
2. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.*
3. Saturation. *Ainſworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE. *a.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepoſſeſſed; impartial. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *preparation.*] Unpreparedneſs; want of preparation. *Hooker.*

To IMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*impreſſum*, Latin.]
1. To print by preſſure, or ſtamp. *Derham.*
2. To fix deep. *Watts.*
3. To force into ſervice. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Mark made by preſſure. *Woodward.*
2. Effects upon another ſubſtance. *Glanv.*
3. Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp. *South.*
4. Device; motto. *Milton.*
5. Act of forcing into ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of preſſing one body upon another. *Locke.*
2. Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Image fixed in the mind. *Swift.*
4. Operation; influence. *Clarendon.*
5. Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing. *Dryden.*
6. Effect of an attack. *Wotton.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Lat.] What may be impreſſed. *Bacon.*

IMPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *impreſs.*] The mark made by preſſure; the dent; the impreſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]
1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure. *South.*
2. To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.
3. To fix on the mind or memory. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*empriſonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon.*] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Donne.*

IMPRI'SONMENT. *ſ.* [*empriſonnement*, Fr.] Confinement; cluſure; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. *Watts.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed. *Hammond.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *a.* [*improbable*, French.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addiſon.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *ad.* [from *improbable.*]
1. Without likelihood.
2. In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete. *Boyle.*

To IMPRO'BATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Latin.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*improbatio*, Latin.] Act of diſallowing. *Ainſworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *ſ.* [*improbitas*, Lat.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs. *Hooker.*

To IMPROLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick.*] To impregnate; to fecundate. *Brown.*

IMPRO'PER. *a.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Latin.]
1. Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.*
2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Not juſt; not accurate. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *ad.* [from *improper.*]
1. Not fitly; incongruouſly.
2. Not juſtly; not accurately. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]
1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf. *Bacon.*
2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] A layman that has the poſſeſſions of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRI'ETY. *ſ.* [from *improprius*, Lat.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs; inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs. *Brown. Swift.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *proſperous.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; not ſucceſsful. *Hammond.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *improſperous.*] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'VABLE. *a.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate. *Grew.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *improvable.*] Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY. *ad.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus. Quaſi probum facere.*]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better. *Pope.*
2. To diſprove. *Whitgifte.*

To IMPRO'VE. *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. Melioration; advancement from good to better. *Tillotſon.*
2. Act of improving. *Addiſon.*
3. Progreſs from good to better. *Addiſon.*
4. Inſtruction; edification. *South.*
5. Effect of melioration. *South.*

IMPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better. *Clarendon. Pope.*
2. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED. *a.* [*improviſus*, Latin.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt. *Spenſer.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale.*

IMPRO'VIDENT. *a.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecaſt; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care. *Donne.*

IMPROVI'SION. *ſ.* [*in* and *proviſion.*] Want of forethought. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*imprudence*, French; *imprudentia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU'DENT. *a.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiſcreet; negligent. *Tillotſon.*

I'MPUDENCE. } *ſ.* [*impudence*, Fr. *impu-*
I'MPUDENCY. } *dentia*, Lat.] Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty. *Shakeſp. King Charles.*

I'MPUDENT. *a.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameleſs; wanting modeſty. *Dryden.*

I'MPUDENTLY. *ad.* [from *impudent.*] Shameleſly; without modeſty. *Sandys.*

To IMPU'GN. *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to aſſault. *South.*

IMPU'GNER. *ſ.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUI'SSANCE. *ſ.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakneſs; feebleneſs. *Bacon.*

I'MPULSE. *ſ.* [*impulſus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South.*
2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea. *Locke.*
3. Hoſtile impreſſion. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*impulſion*, French.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon.*
2. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*

IMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [*impulſif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulſe; moving; impellent. *South.*

IMPU'NITY. *ſ.* [*impunité*, Fr.] Freedom from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment. *Davies.*

IMPU'RE. *a.* [*impurus*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to ſanctity; unhallowed; unholy. *Donne.*
2. Unchaſte. *Addiſon.*
3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droſſy.

IMPU'RELY. *ad.* [from *impure.*] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [*impuritas*, Lat. from
IMPU'RITY. } *impure.*]

1. Want of ſanctity; want of holineſs.
2. Act of unchaſtity. *Atterbury.*
3. Feculent admixture. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple.*] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *impute.*]

1. Chargeable upon any one. *South.*
2. Accuſable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe.*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *imputable.*] The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute.*]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill. *Dryden.*
2. Sometimes of good. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Cenſure; reproach. *Addiſon.*
4. Hint; reflection. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *impute.*] That which may impute. *Ainſworth.*

To IMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; ſometimes good. *Temple.*
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*

IMPU'TER. *ſ.* [from *impute.*] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [*in*, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is preſent. *Fairfax.*
2. Noting the ſtate preſent at any time. *Smalridge.*
3. Noting the time. *Locke.*

4. Noting power. *Spenſer.*
5. Noting proportion. *Swift.*
6. Concerning. *Locke.*
7. For the ſake. A ſolemn phraſe. *Dryden.*
8. Noting cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. IN *that.* Becauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. IN *as much.* Since; ſeeing that. *Hooker.*

IN. *ad.*
1. Within ſome place; not out. *South.*
2. Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.*
3. Placed in ſome ſtate. *Pope.*
4. Noting entrance. *Woodward.*
5. Into any place. *Collier.*
6. Cloſe; home. *Tatler.*

IN has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; before *l* into *l*; and into *m* before ſome other conſonants.

I'NABILITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impuiſſance; impotence; want of power. *Hooker.*

INA'BSTINENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *abſtinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abſtain. *Milton.*

INACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inacceſſible*, Fr. *in* and *acceſſible.*] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Ray.*

INA'CCURACY. *ſ.* [from *inaccurate.*] Want of exactneſs.

INA'CCURATE. *a.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate.

INA'CTION. *ſ.* [*inaction*, Fr.] Ceſſation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*

INA'CTIVE. *a.* Not buſy; not diligent; idle; indolent; ſluggiſh.

INA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *inactive.*] Idly; without labour; ſluggiſhly. *Locke.*

INACTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *activity.*] Idleneſs; reſt; ſluggiſhneſs. *Rogers.*

INA'DEQUATE. *a.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpoſe; defective. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *inadequate.*] Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*

INADVE'RTENCE. } *ſ.* [*inadvertance*,
INADVE'RTENCY. } French.]
1. Careleſſneſs; negligence; inattention. *South.*
2. Act or effect of negligence. *Government of the Tongue.*

INADVE'RTENT. *a.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careleſs.

INADVE'RTENTLY. *ad.* [from *inadvertent.*] Careleſly; negligently. *Clariſſa.*

INA'LIENABLE. *a.* [*in* and *alienable.*] That cannot be alienated.

INALIME'NTAL. *a.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inamiſſible*, French.] Not to be loſt. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *a.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *anima*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*

INA'NIMATE. } *a.* [*inanimatus*, Latin.]
INA'NIMATED. } Void of life; without animation. *Bacon. Bentley. Pope.*

INANI'TION. *ſ.* [*inanition*, Fr.] Emptineſs of body; want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

INA'NITY. *ſ.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptineſs; void ſpace. *Digby.*

INA'PPETENCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular uſe.

INAPPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*inapplication*, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE. *a.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*] *Inarching* is a method of graſting, called grafting by approach. This method of graſting is uſed when the ſtock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the ſtock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one ſide about three inches in length: after the ſame manner cut the ſtock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, ſo that they may join equally together that the ſap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the ſtock to admit it; ſo that, when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their ſlipping. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be ſufficiently united. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiſed upon oranges, myrtles, jaſmines, walnuts, firs, and pines. *Miller.*

INARTI'CULATE. *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech. *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY. *ad.* [from *inarticulate.*] Not diſtinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confuſion of ſounds; want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL. *ad.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*inattention*, French.] Diſregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Careleſs; negligent; regardleſs. *Watts.*

INAU'DIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To conſecrate; to inveſt with a new office by ſolemn rites. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Latin.] Inveſtiture by ſolemn rites. *Howel.*

INAURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *auſpicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Croſhaw.*

INBE'ING. *ſ.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inſeparableneſs. *Watts.*

I'NBORN. *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

INBRE'ATHED. *a.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inſpired; infuſed by inſpiration. *Milton.*

I'NBRED. *a.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to ſhut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCALE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*incaleſco*, Latin.]
INCALE'SCENCY. } The ſtate of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*

INCANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*incantation*, French.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCA'NTATORY. *a.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or ſeparate community. *Addiſon.*

INCAPABI'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *incapable.*]
INCA'PABLENESS. } Inability natural; diſqualification legal. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *a.* [*incapable*, French.]

1. Wanting power; wanting underſtanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not able to receive any thing. *Clarendon.*

3. Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Diſqualified by law. *Swift.*

INCAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of ſmall content. *Burnet.*

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowneſs; want of containing ſpace.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To diſable; to weaken. *Clariſſa.*

2. To diſqualify. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*incapacité*, Fr.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Latin.] To impriſon; to confine. *Harvey.*

INCARCERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *incarcerate.*] Impriſonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr.] To cloath with fleſh; to embody with fleſh. *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE. *partic. a.* [*incarnat*, Fr.] Cloathed with fleſh; embodied in fleſh. *Sanderſon.*

INCARNA'TION. *ſ.* [*incarnation*, French.]

1. The act of aſſuming body. *Taylor.*

2. The ſtate of breeding fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

INCA'RNATIVE. *ſ.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] A medicine that generates fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *caſe.*] To cover; to incloſe; to inwrap. *Pope.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedleſs. *Keil.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedleſly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

INCE'NDIARY. *ſ.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin.]

1. One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. *King Charles. Bentley.*

I'NCENSE. *ſ.* [*incenſum*, Latin; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs. *Prior.*

To INCENSE. *v. a.* [*incenſus*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exaſperate. *Milton. Dryden.*

INCE'NSEMENT. *ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] Rage; heat; fury. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*incenſio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the ſtate of being on fire. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of paſſions. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered. *Ainſworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *ſ.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; ſpur. *Addiſon.*

INCE'NTIVE. *a.* Inciting; encouraging. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning. *Bacon.*

INCI'P-

INCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERA'TION. *ſ.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax.

INCE'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Latin.] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

INCE'SSANT. *a.* [*in* and *ceſſans*, Latin.] Unceaſing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted. *Pope.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *ad.* [from *inceſſant.*] Without intermiſſion; continually. *Addiſon.*

I'NCEST. *ſ.* [*inceſte*, French; *inceſtum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCE'STUOUS. *a.* [*inceſtueux*, French.] Guilty of inceſt; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *South.*

INCE'STUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inceſtuous.*] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*

INCH. *ſ.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.*

2. A proverbial name for a ſmall quantity. *Donne.*

3. A nice point of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches. *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give ſparingly. *Ainſworth.*

To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

I'NCHED. *a.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NCHIPIN. *ſ.* Some of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*

I'NCHMEAL. *ſ.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence. *Raleigh.*

INCHOA'TION. *ſ.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.] Inception; beginning. *Hale.*

I'NCHOATIVE. *a.* [*inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.] Medicines *incide* which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles; by which the particles of other bodies are divided. *Quincy.*

I'NCIDENCE. } *ſ.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin;
I'NCIDENCY. } *incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. *Quincy.*

2. [*Incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; caſualty, *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NCIDENT. *a.* [*incident*, French; *incidens*, Latin.]

1. Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional; happening accidentally; falling in beſide the main deſign. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen. *South.*

I'NCIDENT. *ſ.* [*incident*, Fr.] Something happening beſide the main deſign; caſualty. *Dryden.*

INCIDE'NTAL. *a.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance. *Milton.*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *incidental.*] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally. *Sanderſon.*

I'NCIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *incident.*] Occaſionally; by the bye; by the way. *Bacon.*

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to aſhes. *Harvey.*

INCINERA'TION. *ſ.* [*incineration*, Fr.] The act of burning any thing to aſhes. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *circumſpection.*] Want of caution; want of heed. *Brown.*

INCI'SED. *a.* [*inciſus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiſeman.*

INCI'SION. [*inciſion*, French.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. *South.*

2. Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines. *Bacon.*

INCISIVE. *a.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *inciſus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR. *ſ.* [*inciſor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the fore part of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *a.* [*inciſoire*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *ſ.* [*inciſura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham.*

INCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulſe. *Brown.*

To INCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat.] To ſtir up; to puſh forward in a purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to urge on. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT. *ſ.* [from *incite.*] Motive; incentive; impulſe; inciting power. *Milton.*

INCI'VIL. *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpoliſhed.

INCIVI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incivilité*, French.]

1. Want of courteſy; rudeneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of rudeneſs, *Taylor.*

INCLE'MENCY. *ſ.* [*inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulneſs; cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *clemens*, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderneſs; harſh. *Milton.*

INCLI'NABLE. *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propenſion of will; favourably diſpoſed; willing. *Hooker.*

2. Having

2. Having a tendency. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION. *ſ.* [*inclinaiſon*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency toward any point. *Newton.*
2. Natural aptneſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*
4. Love; affection. *Dryden.*
5. Diſpoſition of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.
7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only ſtooping the veſſel. *Quincy.*

INCLI'NATORY. *a.* [from *incline.*] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*

INCLI'NATORILY. *ad.* [from *inclinatory.*] Obliquely; with inclination to one ſide or the other. *Brown.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part. *Brown.*
2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate. *Milton.*
2. To turn the deſire toward any thing.
3. To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To graſp; to incloſe; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter.*] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obſcure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]

1. To incloſe; to ſhut.
2. To compriſe; to comprehend. *Bacon.*

INCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*incluſif*, French.]

1. Incloſing; encircling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Comprehended in the ſum or number. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *incluſive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. *Holder.*

INCOA'GULABLE. *a.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *coexiſtence.*] The quality of not exiſting together. *Locke.*

INCO'G. *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private. *Addiſon.*

INCO'GITANCY. *ſ.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*

INCO'GITATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO. *ad.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a ſtate of concealment. *Prior.*

INCOHE'RENCE. } *ſ.* [*in* and *coherence.*]
INCOHE'RENCY. }

1. Want of connection; incongruity; inconſequence; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke.*
2. Want of coheſion; looſeneſs of material parts. *Boyle.*

INCOHE'RENT. *a.* [*in* and *coherent.*]

1. Inconſequential; inconſiſtent. *Locke.*
2. Without coheſion; looſe. *Woodward.*

INCOHE'RENTLY. *ad* [from *incoherent.*] Inconſiſtently; inconſequentially. *Broome.*

INCOLU'MITY. *ſ.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; ſecurity. *Howel.*

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of reſiſting fire. *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *a.* [*incombuſtible*, Fr.] not to be conſumed by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of not being waſted by fire.

I'NCOME. *ſ.* [*in* and *come.*] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY *ſ.* [from *incommenſurable.*] The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both.

INCOMME'NSURATE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common meaſure. *More. Holder.*

To INCO'MMODATE. } *v. a.* [*incommodo*,
To INCOMMO'DE. } Latin.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury. *Woodward.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great miſchief. *Hooker.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconveniently; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconvenience. *Burnet.*

INCOMMO'DITY. *ſ.* [*incommodité*, Fr.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Wotton.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incommunicable.* The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [*incommunicable*, French.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not to be expreſſed; not to be told. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *ad.* [from *incommunicable.*] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*

INCOMMU'NICATING. *a.* [*in* and *communicating.*] Having no intercourſe with each other. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'CT. } *a.* [*in* and *compacted.*]
INCOMPA'CTED. } Not joined; not cohering.

INCO'MPARABLE. *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney. Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLY. *ad.* [from *incomparable.*]

1. Beyond compariſon; without competition. *Hooker.*

2. Excellently; to the higheſt degree. *Addiſon.*

INCOMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *compaſſionate.*] Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe. *Suckling. Hammond.*

INCOMPA'TIBLY. *ad.* [from *incompatible.*] Inconſiſtently.

INCO'MPETENCY. *ſ.* [*incompetence*, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCO'MPETENT. *a.* [*in* and *competent*, Fr.] Not ſuitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *incompetent.*] Unſuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finiſhed. *Hooker.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfiniſhed ſtate. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *compliance.*]

1. Untractableneſs; impracticableneſs; contradictious temper. *Tillotſon.*

2. Refuſal of compliance. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED. *a.* [*in* and *compoſed.*] Diſturbed; diſcompoſed; diſordered. *Hawel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY *ſ.* [from *incompoſſible.*] Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething. *More.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *poſſible.*] Not poſſible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incomprehenſibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs; ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*incomprehenſible*, French.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully underſtood. *Hammond.*

2. Not to be contained. *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs. *Wat.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*incompreſſible*, French.] Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incompreſſible.*] Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCU'RRING. *a.* [*in* and *concur.*] Not concurring. *Brown.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept ſecret. *Brown.*

INCONCE'IVABLE. *a.* [*inconceivable*, Fr.] Incomprehenſible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Newton.*

INCONCE'IVABLY. *ad.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehenſion. *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceptible.*] Not to be conceived; incomprehenſible; inconceivable. *Hale.*

INCONCLU'DENT. *a.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no conſequence. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*in* and *concluſive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *a.* [*in* and *concoct.*]
INCONCO'CTED. } Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCO'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inconcoct.*] The ſtate of being indigeſted. *Bacon.*

INCO'NDITE. *a.* [*inconditus*, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpoliſhed. *Phillips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Without exception; without limitation. *Brown.*

INCONDI'TIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not reſtrained by any conditions. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others. *Hooker.*

INCONFU'SION. *ſ.* [*in* and *confuſion.*] Diſtinctneſs. *Bacon.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unſuitableneſs; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* [*incongruité*, French.]

1. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtency; inconſequence; abſurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.*

3. Diſagreement of parts; want of ſymmetry. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *a.* [*incongru*, French.]

1. Unſuitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtent; abſurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependence. *Brown.*

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conſcionable.*] Void of the ſenſe of good and evil. *Spenſer.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *ſ.* [*inconſequence*, Fr. *inconſequentia*, Latin.] Inconcluſiveneſs; want of juſt inference. *Stilling fleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *conſequent*, Latin.] Without juſt concluſion; without regular inference. *Brown.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conſiderable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant. *Rogers.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconſiderable.*] Small importance. *Tillotſon.*

INCONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*inconſideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careleſs; thoughtleſs; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.*

2. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtleſsly. *Addiſon.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Careleſſneſs; thoughtleſſneſs; negligence. *Tillotſon.*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *ſ.* [*inconſideration*, French.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

INCONSI'STING. *a.* [*in* and *conſiſt.*] Not conſiſtent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSI'STENCE. } *ſ.* [from *inconſiſtent.*]
INCONSI'STENCY. }

1. Such oppoſition as that one propoſition infers the negation of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together.

2. Abſurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part deſtroys the other.

3. Incongruity. *Swift.*

4. Unſteadineſs; changeableneſs.

INCONSI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *conſiſtent.*]

1. Incompatible; not ſuitable; incongruous. *Clarendon.*

2. Contrary. *Locke.*

3. Abſurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* [from *inconſiſtent.*] Abſurdly; incongruouſly; with ſelf-contradiction.

INCO'NSOLABLE. *a.* [*inconſolable*, Fr. *in* and *conſole.*] Not to be comforted; ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort. *Fiddes.*

INCO'NSONANCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *conſonancy.*] Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *conſpicuous.*] Indiſcernible; not perceptible by the ſight. *Boyle.*

INCO'NSTANCY. *ſ.* [*inconſtantia*, Latin.] Unſteadineſs; want of ſteady adherence; mutability. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT. *ſ.* [*inconſtant*, French; *inconſtans*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in reſolution; not ſteady in affection. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCONSU'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conſume.*] Not to be waſted. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *a.* Not to be ſpent; not to be brought to an end. *Digby.*

INCONTE'STABLE. *a.* [*inconteſtable*, Fr.] Not to be diſputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *inconteſtable.*] Indiſputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. } *ſ.* [*incontinentia*,
INCO'NTINENCY. } Latin.] Inability to reſtrain the appetites; unchaſtity. *Milton.*

INCO'NTINENT. *a.* [*incontinens*, Latin.]

1. Unchaſte; indulging unlawful pleaſure. *2 Timothy.*

2. Shunning delay; immediate. *Shakeſp.*

INCO'NTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *incontinent.*]

1. Unchaſtely; without reſtraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obſolete ſenſe. *Spenſer.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indiſputable; not to be diſputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute. *Brown.*

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *ſ.* [*inconvenient*,
INCONVE'NIENCY. } French.]

1. Unfitneſs; inexpedience. *Hooker.*

2. Diſadvantage; cauſe of uneaſineſs; difficulty. *Tillotſon.*

INCONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]

1. Incommodious; diſadvantageous. *Smal.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiouſly.

2. Unſeaſonably. *Ainſworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *converſable.*] Incommunicative; unſocial. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not tranſmutable. *Brown.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. *a.* [from *in*, and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artleſs.

2. In Scotland it denotes miſchievouſly unlucky. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCO'RPORAL. *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial;

material; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'LITY. *ſ.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.] Immaterialneſs.

INCO'RPORALLY. *ad.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients ſo as they ſhall make one maſs. *Bacon.*

2. To conjoin inſeparably. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. *Carew.*

4. To unite; to aſſociate. *Addiſon.*

5. To embody. *Sidney. Stilling fleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs. *Boyle.*

INCO'RPORATE. *a.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION. *ſ.* [*incorporation*, French.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one maſs. *Bacon.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; aſſociation. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL. *a.* [*incorporalis*, Latin; *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodied. *Bacon. Bentley.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *ad.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREI'TY. *ſ.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpſe.*] To incorporate. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCORRE'CT. *a.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finiſhed; not exact. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [*in* and *correctneſs.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactneſs.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *a.* [*incorrigible*, Fr.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *More.*

INCORRI'GIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeleſs depravity; badneſs beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*

INCORRI'GIBLY. *ad.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roſcommon.*

INCO'RRUPT. } *a.* [*in* and *corruptus*,
INCORRU'PTED. } Latin; *incorrompu*, French.]

1. Free from foulneſs or depravation. *Milton.*

2. Pure of manners; honeſt; good.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incorruptibilité*, French.] Inſuſceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill.*

INCORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [*incorruptible*, Fr.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*incorruption*, Fr.] Incapacity of corruption. *1 Cor.*

INCORRU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [*in* and *corrupt.*]

1. Purity of manners; honeſty; integrity. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *craſſus*, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown. Newton.*

INCRASSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *incraſſate.*]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The ſtate of growing thick. *Brown.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *ſ.* [from *incraſſate*] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creſco*, Lat.] To grow more or greater. *Prior.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the ſtate of growing more or greater. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original ſtock.

3. Produce. *Denham.*

4. Generation. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Progeny. *Pope.*

6. The ſtate of waxing. *Bacon.*

INCRE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *increaſe.*] He who increaſes.

INCREA'TED. *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] The quality of ſurpaſſing belief. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpaſſing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY. *ſ.* [*incredulité*, French.] Quality of not believing; hardneſs of belief. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard of belief; refuſing credit. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardneſs of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not conſumable by fire. *Brown.*

I'NCREMENT. *ſ.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater. *Brown.*

2. Increaſe; cauſe of growing more. *Woodward.*

3. Produce. *Phillips.*

To I'NCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION. *ſ.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehenſion; chiding. *Hammond.*

To INCRU'ST. } *v. a.* [*incruſto*, Lat.]
To INCRU'STATE. } To cover with an additional coat. *Pope.*

INCRUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*incruſtation*, Fr.] An adherent covering; ſomething ſuperinduced. *Addiſon.*

To I'NCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Lat.] To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh. Arbuthnot.*

I'NCUBUS. *ſ.* [Latin; *incube*, French.] The night-mare. *Floyer.*

To INCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin.] To impreſs by frequent admonitions. *Broome.*

INCULCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inculcate.*] The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition.

INCU'LT. *a.* [*inculte*, Fr. *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled. *Thomſon.*

INCU'LPABLE. *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably. *South.*

INCU'MBENCY. *ſ.* [from *incumbent.*]

1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The ſtate of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT, *a.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Reſting upon; lying upon. *Boyle. Addiſon.*
2. Impoſed as a duty. *Spratt.*

INCU'MBENT. *ſ.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in preſent poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To embarraſs. *Dryden.*

To INCU'R. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion. *Hayward.*
2. To occur; to preſs on the ſenſes. *South.*

INCURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable.*] Impoſſibility of cure. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *a.* [*incurable*, French.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeleſs. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incurable.*] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *incurable.*] Without remedy. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *curious.*] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham.*

INCU'RSION. *ſ.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; miſchievous occurrence. *South.*
2. [*Incurſion*, Fr.] Invaſion without conqueſt. *Bacon.*

INCURVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *incurvo*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked. *Glanville.*
2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCU'RVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

INCU'RVITY. *ſ.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedneſs; the ſtate of bending inward. *Brown.*

To I'NDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To ſearch; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indagate.*] Search; enquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGA'TOR. *ſ.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A ſearcher; an enquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*

To INDA'RT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to ſtrike in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INDE'BT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDE'BTED. *participial a.* [*in* and *debt.*] Obliged by ſomething received; bound to reſtitution; having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*

INDE'CENCY. *ſ.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT. *a.* [*indecent*, French.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *South.*

INDE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *indecent.*] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling; not ſhed. *Brown.*

INDECLI'NABLE. *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECO'ROUS. *a.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Indecency; ſomething unbecoming.

INDE'ED. *ad.* [*in* and *deed.*]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney. Spenſer.*
2. Above common rate. *Davies.*
3. This is to be granted that. *Wake.*
4. It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable. *Dryden.*
5. It is uſed to note conceſſion in compariſons. *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhauſted by labour. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *ad.* [from *indefatigable.*] Without wearineſs. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of ſuffering no decay; of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'ISIBLE. *a.* [*indefaiſible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defenſum*, Latin.] What cannot be defended or maintained. *Sanderſon.*

INDE'FINITE. *a.* [*indefinitus*, Latin.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not ſettled. *Bacon.*
2. Large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY. *a.* [from *indefinite.*]

1. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation. *Hooker.*
2. To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDE-

INDEFI'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *indefinite.*] Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE. } *a.* [*in* and *deliberate.*] Unpremeditated; done without conſideration. *Bramhall.*

INDELI'BERATED. }

INDE'LIBLE. *a.* [*indelibilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*
2. Not to be annulled. *Spratt.*

INDE'LICACY. *ſ.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addiſon.*

INDE'LICATE. *a.* [*in* and *delicate.*] Wanting decency; void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indemnify.*]
1. Security againſt loſs or penalty.
2. Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *demnify.*]
1. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *ſ.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment. *King Charles.*

To INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth. *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequality; inciſure; indentation. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTURE. *ſ.* [from *indent.*] A covenant, ſo named becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other. *Aſcham.*

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [*independance*, French.] Freedom; exemption from reliance on control; ſtate over which none has power. *Addiſon. Pope.*

INDEPE'NDENCY. }

INDEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*independant*, French.]
1. Not depending; not ſupported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *South.*
2. Not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperiour. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *ſ.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church. *Sanderſon.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT. *ſ.* [*in* and *deſert.*] Want of merit. *Addiſon.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *ad.* [*indeſinenter*, Fr.] Without ceſſation. *Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *deſtructible.*] Not to be deſtroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or ſettled. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*indeterminé*, French.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any ſettled manner. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINED. *a.* [*in* and *determined.*] Unſettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *determination.*] Want of determination. *Bramhall.*

INDEVO'TION. *ſ.* [*indevotion*, Fr.] Want of devotion; irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T. *a.* [*indevot*, French.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'X. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The diſcoverer; the pointer out. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The hand that points to any thing. *Bentley.*
3. The table of contents to a book. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readineſs. *Harvey.*

I'NDIAN *Arrow-root. ſ.* A root; a medicinal plant; it being a ſovereign remedy for curing the bite of waſps, and expelling the poiſon of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Creſs. ſ.* [*acrie-ſiola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Fig. ſ.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Reed. ſ.* A kind of mineral earth. *Hill.*

I'NDICANT. *a.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To I'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]
1. To ſhow; to point out.
2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*indication*, French.]
1. Mark; token; ſign; note; ſymptom. *Addiſon.*
2. [In phyſick.] *Indication* is of four kinds; vital, preſervative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cauſe of an approaching diſtemper, curing it whilſt it is actually preſent, or leſſening its effects. *Quincy.*
3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*

INDI'CATIVE. *a.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]
1. Showing; informing; pointing out.
2. [In grammar.] A certain modification

of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication. *Clarke.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *ad.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens. *Grew.*

To INDI'CT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*
2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, inſtituted by Conſtantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly diſpoſed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterward, in memory of the great victory obtained by Conſtantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an intire freedom was given to Chriſtianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Conſtantine, ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but that the *indiction* ſhould be made uſe of, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *ſ.* [*indifference*, Fr.]
INDI'FFERENCY. }

1. Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide. *Locke.*
2. Impartiality. *Whitgifte.*
3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs. *Addiſon.*
4. State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *a.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either ſide. *Addiſon.*
2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs. *Temple.*
3. Not to have ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other. *Davies.*
4. Impartial; diſintereſted. *Aſcham. Davies.*
5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate. *Roſcommon.*
6. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *ad.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without diſtinction; without preference. *Newton.*
2. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not well; tolerably; paſſably; middlingly. *Carew.*

I'NDIGENCE. } *ſ.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Latin.] Want; penury; poverty. *Burnet.*
I'NDIGENCY. }

INDI'GENOUS. *a.* [*indigéne*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NDIGENT. *a.* [*indigent*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; neceſſitous. *Addiſon.*
2. In want; wanting. *Phillips.*
3. Void; empty. *Bacon*

INDIGE'ST. } *a.* [*indigeſte*, Fr. *indigeſtus*, Latin.]
INDIGE'STED. }

1. Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders. *Raleigh.*
2. Not formed, or ſhaped. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not well conſidered and methodiſed. *Hooker.*
4. Not concocted in the ſtomach. *Dryden.*
5. Not brought to ſuppuration. *Wiſeman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *in* and *digeſtible.*] Not conquerable in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGE'STION. *ſ.* [*indigeſtion*, French.] The ſtate of meats unconcocted. *Temple.*

To INDI'GITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to ſhow. *Brown.*

INDIGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indigitate.*] The act of pointing out or ſhowing. *More.*

INDI'GN. *a.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat.]

1. Unworthy; undeſerving. *Bacon.*
2. Bringing indignity. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'GNANT. *a.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*indignation*, French; *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt. *Clarendon.*
2. The anger of a ſuperiour. *2 Kings.*
3. The effect of anger. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'GNITY. *ſ.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult. *Hooker.*

I'NDIGO. *ſ.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil, uſed in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRE'CT. *a.* [*indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſtraight; not rectilinear.
2. Not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not fair; not honeſt. *Daniel.*

INDIRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *direction.*]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a ſtraight line. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Diſhoneſt practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *indirect.*]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in expreſs terms. *Broome.*
3. Unfairly; not rightly. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [*in* and *directneſs.*]

1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairneſs.

INDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſcernible.*] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable. *Denh.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiſcernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſcerptible.*] Not to be ſeparated; incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *indiſcerptible.*] Incapability of diſſolution.

INDIS-

INDISCO'VERY. *ſ.* [*in* and *diſcovery.*] The ſtate of being hidden. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T. *a.* [*indiſcret*, French.] Imprudent; incautious; inconſiderate; injudicious. *Spenſer.*

INDISCREE'TLY. *ad.* [from *indiſcreet.*] Without prudence. *Sandys.*

INDISCRE'TION. *ſ.* [*indiſcretion*, French.] Imprudence; raſhneſs; inconſideration. *Hayward.*

INDISCRI'MINATE. *a.* [*indiſcriminatus*, Latin.] Undiſtinguiſhable; not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY. *ad.* [from *indiſcriminate.*] Without diſtinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE. *a.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be ſpared; neceſſary. *Woodward.*

INDISPE'NSABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] State of not being to be ſpared; neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *ad.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] Without diſpenſation; without remiſſion; neceſſarily. *Addiſon.*

To INDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*indiſpoſer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for.* *Atterbury.*
2. To diſincline; to make averſe. With *to.* *South.*
3. To diſorder; to diſqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville.*
4. To diſorder ſlightly with regard to health. *Walton.*
5. To make unfavourable. With *toward.* *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *indiſpoſed.*] State of unfitneſs or diſinclination; depraved ſtate. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*indiſpoſition*, Fr.]

1. Diſorder of health; tendency to ſickneſs. *Hayward.*
2. Diſinclination; diſlike. *Hooker.*

INDISPU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſputable.*] Uncontrovertible; inconteſtable. *Rogers.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *indiſputable.*] The ſtate of being indiſputable; certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *indiſputable.*]

1. Without controverſy; certainly. *Brown.*
2. Without oppoſition. *Howel.*

INDISSO'LVABLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſſolvable.*]

1. Indiſſoluble; not ſeparable as to its parts. *Newton.*
2. Not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayliffe.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*indiſſolubilité*, French.] Reſiſtance of a diſſolving power; firmneſs; ſtableneſs. *Locke.*

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*indiſſoluble*, French; *indiſſolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts; firm; ſtable. *Boyle.*
2. Binding for ever; ſubſiſting for ever. *Hooker.*

INDISSO'LUBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *indiſſoluble.*] Indiſſolubility; reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY. *ad.* [from *indiſſoluble.*]

1. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation. *Boyle.*
2. For ever obligatory.

INDISTI'NCT. *a.* [*indiſtinct*, French.]

1. Not plainly marked; confuſed. *Dryden.*
2. Not exactly diſcerning. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDISTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*]

1. Confuſion; uncertainty. *Brown.*
2. Omiſſion of diſcrimination. *Spratt.*

INDISTI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *indiſtinct.*]

1. Confuſedly; uncertainly. *Newton.*
2. Without being diſtinguiſhed. *Brown.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*] Confuſion; uncertainty. *Newton.*

INDISTU'RBANCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *diſturb.*] Calmneſs; freedom from diſturbance. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL. *a.* [*individu*, *individuel*, French.]

1. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies; ſingle; numerically one. *Prior. Watts.*
2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *individual.*] Separate or diſtinct exiſtence. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY. *ad.* [from *individual.*] With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence; numerically. *Hooker.*

To INDIVI'DUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] To diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies; to make ſingle. *More.*

INDIVIDUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual. *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being an individual; ſeparate exiſtence.

INDIVI'NITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. *Brown.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *indiviſible.*]
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } State in which no more diviſion can be made. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*indiviſible*, French.] What cannot be broken into parts; ſo ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller. *Digby.*

INDIVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiviſible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

INDO'CIL. *a.* [*indocile*, French.] Unteachable; incapable of being inſtructed. *Bentley.*

INDOCI'LITY. *ſ.* [*indocilité*, French.] Unteachableneſs; refuſal of inſtruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To inſtruct; to tincture with any ſcience or opinion. *Clarendon.*

INDOC-

INDOCTRINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Inſtruction; information. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE. } I'NDOLENCY. } *ſ.* [*in* and *doleo*, Latin.]

1. Freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
2. Lazineſs; inattention; liſtleſſneſs. *Dryden.*

I'NDOLENT. *a.* [French.]

1. Free from pain.
2. Careleſs; lazy; inattentive; liſtleſs. *Pope.*

I'NDOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *indolent.*]

1. With freedom from pain.
2. Careleſly; lazily; inattentively; liſtleſly. *Addiſon.*

To INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT. *ſ.* [*in* and *draught.*]

1. An opening in the land into which the ſea flows. *Raleigh.*
2. Inlet; paſſage inward. *Bacon.*

To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To ſoak; to drown. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDU'BIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not ſuſpecting; certain. *Harv.*

INDU'BITABLE. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Latin.] Undoubted; unqueſtionable. *Watts.*

INDU'BITABLY. *ad.* [from *indubitable.*] Undoubtedly; unqueſtionably. *Wotton. Spratt.*

INDU'BITATE. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unqueſtioned; certain; apparent; evident. *Wotton.*

To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Latin.]

1. To perſuade; to influence to any thing. *Hayward.*
2. To produce by perſuaſion or influence. *Bacon.*
3. To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning. *Brown.*
4. To incu'cate; to enforce.
5. To cauſe extrinſically; to produce. *Bacon.*
6. To introduce; to bring into view. *Brown.*
7. To bring on; to ſuperinduce. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER. *ſ.* [from *induce.*] A perſuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*
2. To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

INDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Induction; entrance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general. *Watts.*
3. The act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; perſuaſive. With *to.* *Milton.*
2. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale.*

To INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To inveſt. *Milton.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]

1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with conceſſion. *Dryden.*
2. To grant not of right, but favour. *Taylor.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. n.* To be favourable. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDU'LGENCE. } INDU'LGENCY. } *ſ.* [*indulgence*, French.]

1. Fondneſs; fond kindneſs. *Milton.*
2. Forbearance; tenderneſs; oppoſite to rigour. *Hammond.*
3. Favour granted. *Rogers.*
4. Grant of the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *a.* [*indulgent*, French.]

1. Kind; gentle. *Rogers.*
2. Mild; favourable. *Waller.*
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. *Dryden.*

INDU'LGENTLY. *ad.* [from *indulgent.*] Without ſeverity; without cenſure. *Hammond.*

INDU'LT. } INDU'LTO. } *ſ.* [Ital. and French.] Privilege or exemption.

To I'NDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*

To I'NDURATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard. *Sharp.*
2. To harden the mind.

INDURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indurate.*]

1. The ſtate of growing hard. *Bacon.*
2. The act of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardneſs of heart. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*induſtrius*, Latin.]

1. Diligent; laborious. *Milton.*
2. Deſigned; done for the purpoſe. *Watts.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *induſtrious.*]

1. Diligently; laboriouſly; aſſiduouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. For the ſet purpoſe; with deſign. *Bacon.*

I'NDUSTRY. *ſ.* [*induſtria*, Latin.] Diligence; aſſiduity. *Shakeſpeare. Cowley.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*

INEBRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenneſs; intoxication. *Brown.*

INEFFABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ineffable.*] Unſpeakableneſs.

INE'FFABLE. *a.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Latin.] Unſpeakable. *South.*

INE'F-

INE'FFABLY. *ad.* [from *ineffable.*] In a manner not to be expreſſed. *Milton.*

INEFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective.*] That which can produce no effect. *Taylor.*

INEFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power. *Hooker.*

INEFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Wake.*

INEFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

INE'FFICACY. *ſ.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE. } *ſ.* [from *inelegant.*] Ab-
INE'LEGANCY. } ſence of beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT. *a.* [*inelegant*, Latin.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful; oppoſite to elegant. *Woodward.*

2. Mean; deſpicable; contemptible. *Broome.*

INE'LOQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not perſuaſive; not oratorical.

INE'PT. *a.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; uſeleſs; trifling; fooliſh. *More.*

INE'PTLY. *ad.* [*inepté*, Latin.] Triflingly; fooliſhly; unfitly. *More.*

INE'PTITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.] Unfitneſs. *Wilkins.*

INEQUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *in æqualitas* and *in æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray.*

2. Unevenneſs; interchange of higher and lower parts. *Newton.*

3. Diſproportion to any office or purpoſe; ſtate of not being adequate; inadequateneſs. *South.*

4. Change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or ſtation. *Hooker.*

INERRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE. *a.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLY. *ad.* [from *inerrable.*] With ſecurity from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *ad.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour. *Glanville.*

INE'RT. *a.* [*inert*, Latin.] Dull; ſluggiſh; motionleſs. *Blackmore.*

INE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *inert.*] Sluggiſhly; dully. *Pope.*

INESCA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *eſca*, Lat.] The act of baiting.

INE'STIMABLE. *a.* [*ineſtimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; tranſcending all price. *Boyle.*

INE'VIDENT. *a.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obſcure. *Brown.*

INEVITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inevitable.*] Impoſſibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramhall.*

INE'VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin.] Unavoidable; not to be eſcaped. *Dryden.*

INE'VITABLY. *ad.* [from *inevitable.*] Without poſſibility of eſcape. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE. *a.* [*inexcuſabilis*, Lat.] Not to be excuſed; not to be palliated by apology. *Swift.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inexcuſable.*] Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation. *Smith.*

INEXCU'SABLY. *ad.* [from *inexcuſable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE. *a.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate. *Brown.*

INEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*in* and *exhauſted.*] Unemptied; not poſſible to be emptied. *Dryden.*

INEXHAU'STIBLE. *a.* Not to be ſpent. *Locke.*

INEXI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *exiſtent.*] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *exiſtence.*] Want of being; want of exiſtence. *Broome.*

INE'XORABLE. *a.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *ſ.* [*in* and *expediency.*]
INEXPE'DIENCY. } Want of fitneſs; want of propriety; unſuitableneſs to time or place. *Sanderſon.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Smalridge.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *ſ.* [*inexperience*, Fr.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*

INEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unſkilful; unſkilled. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLE. *a* [*inexpiable*, French.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLY. *ad.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement. *Roſcommon.*

INE'XPLEABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Inſatiably.

INE'XPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained. *Hooker. Newton.*

INE'XPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

INEX-

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *expreſs.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable. *Milton. Stillingfleet.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *inexpreſſible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered. *Hammond.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Latin.] Impregnable; not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued. *Ray.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *extinguo*, Latin.] Unquenchable. *Grew.*

INE'XTRICABLE. *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be diſintangled; not to be cleared. *Blackmore.*

INE'XTRICABLY. *ad.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be diſintangled. *Bentley.*

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock. *Phillips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*infallibilité*, Fr.]
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } Inerrability; exemption from errour. *Tillotſon.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*infallible*, French.] Privileged from errour; incapable of miſtake. *Hooker.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *ad.* [from *infallible.*]
1. Without danger of deceit; with ſecurity from errour. *Smalridge.*
2. Certainly. *Rogers.*

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamo*, Latin.] To repreſent to diſadvantage; to defame; to cenſure publickly. *Bacon.*

I'NFAMOUS. *a.* [*infamis*, Latin.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly cenſured. *Ben. Johnſon.*

I'NFAMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infamous.*]
1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.
2. Shamefully; ſcandalouſly. *Dryden.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS. } *ſ.* [*infamia*, Latin.]
I'NFAMY. } Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *King Charles.*

I'NFANCY. *ſ.* [*infantia*, Latin.]
1. The firſt part of life. *Hooker.*
2. Civil infancy.
3. Firſt age of any thing; beginning; original. *Arbuthnot.*

INFA'NGTHEF. It ſignifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

I'NFANT. *ſ.* [*infans*, Latin.]
1. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year. *Roſcommon.*
2. [In law.] A young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFA'NTA. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFA'NTICIDE. *ſ.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Latin.] The ſlaughter of the infants by *Herod.*

I'NFANTILE. *a.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham.*

I'NFANTRY. *ſ.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot ſoldiers of an army. *Milton.*

INFA'RCTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; conſtipation. *Harvey.*

To INFA'TUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin.] To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

INFATUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *infatuate.*] The act of ſtriking with folly; deprivation of reaſon. *South.*

INFA'USTING. *ſ.* [from *infauſtus*, Latin.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *feaſible.*] Impracticable. *Glanville.*

To INFE'CT. *v. a.* [*infectus*, Latin.]
1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion. *Milton.*
2. To fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; miſchief by communication. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFE'CTIOUS. *a.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Temple.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiouſneſs.

INFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of contagion. *Sidney*

INFECU'ND. [*infæcundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham.*

INFECU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*infæcunditas*, Latin.] Want of fertility.

INFELI'CITY. *ſ.* [*infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappineſs; miſery; calamity. *Watts.*

To INFE'R. *v. a.* [*infero*, Latin.]
1. To bring; to induce. *Harvey.*
2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one propoſition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.*
3. To offer; to produce. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NFERENCE. *ſ.* [*inference*, French; from *infer.*] Concluſion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE. *a.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premiſed grounds. *Brown.*

INFERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *inferiour.*] Lower ſtate of dignity or value. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *a.* [*inferior*, Latin.]
1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in ſtation or rank of life. *South.*
3. Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden.*
4. Subordinate. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *ſ.* One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFE'RNAL. *a.* [*infernal*, French.] Helliſh; tartarean. *Dryden.*

INFE'RNAL,

INFE'RNAL *Stone*. *ſ.* The lunar cauſtick, prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or from cryſtals of ſilver. *Hill.*

INFE'RTILE. *a.* [*infertile*, Fr.] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulneſs; want of fertility.

To INFE'ST. *v. a.* [*infeſto*, Latin.] To harraſs; to diſturb; to plague. *Hooker.*

INFESTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *feſtivity*.] Mournfulneſs; want of cheerfulneſs.

INFE'STRED. *a.* [*in* and *feſter*.] Rankling; inveterate. *Spenſer.*

INFEU'DATION. *ſ.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate. *Hale's Common Law.*

I'NFIDEL. *ſ.* [*infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miſcreant; a pagan; one who rejects Chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

INFIDE'LITY. *ſ.* [*infidelité*, French.]
1. Want of faith. *Taylor.*
2. Diſbelief of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*
3. Treachery; deceit. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE. *a.* [*infinitus*, Latin.]
1. Unbounded; boundleſs; unlimited; immenſe. *Dennis.*
2. It is hyperbolically uſed for large; great.

I'NFINITELY. *ad.* [from *infinite*.] Without limits; without bounds; immenſely. *Bacon.*

I'NFINITENESS. *ſ.* [from *infinite*.] Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; infinity. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE. *a.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming; but then it does not do it abſolutely. *Clarke.*

INFI'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *infinite*.]
1. Infinity; immenſity. *Hale.*
2. Boundleſs number. *Addiſon.*

INFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*infinité*, French.]
1. Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; unlimited qualities. *Raleigh.*
2. Endleſs number. *Arbuthnot.*

INFI'RM. *a.* [*infirmus*, Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; diſabled of body. *Milton.*
2. Weak of mind; irreſolute. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not ſtable; not ſolid. *South.*

To INFI'RM. *v. a.* [*infirmo*, Latin.] To weaken; to ſhake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

INFI'RMARY. *ſ.* [*infirmerie*, French.] Lodgings for the ſick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMITY. *ſ.* [*infirmité*, French.]
1. Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper. *Rogers.*
2. Failing; weakneſs; fault. *Clarendon.*
3. Diſeaſe; malady. *Hooker.*

INFI'RMNESS. *ſ.* [from *infirm*.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs. *Boyle.*

To INFI'X. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to faſten. *Spenſer.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]
1. To kindle; to ſet on fire. *Sidney. Milton.*
2. To kindle deſire. *Milton.*
3. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addiſon.*
4. To heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter.
5. To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To fire with paſſion. *Milton.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obſtructed matter. *Wiſeman.*

INFLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *inflame*.] The thing or perſon that inflames. *Addiſon.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of catching fire. *Harvey.*

INFLA'MMABLE. *a.* [French.] Eaſy to be ſet on flame. *Newton.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of eaſily catching fire. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMA'TION. *ſ.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of ſetting on flame.
2. The ſtate of being in flame. *Wilkins.*
3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obſtructed ſo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATORY. *a.* [from *inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope.*

To INFLA'TE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]
1. To ſwell with wind. *Ray.*
2. To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*

INFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate*.] The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind; flatuleace. *Arbuthnot.*

To INFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]
1. To bend; to turn. *Newton.*
2. To change or vary.
3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending or turning. *Hale.*
2. Modulation of the voice. *Hooker.*
3. Variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood.*

INFLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *inflect*.] Having the power of bending. *Derham.*

INFLEXIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*inflexibilité*,
INFLE'XIBLENESS. } French.]
1. Stiffneſs; quality of reſiſting flexure.
2. Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLE'XIBLE. *a.* [French ; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.*
2. Not to be prevailed on ; immoveable. *Addiſon.*
3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *ad.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably ; invariably. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*] He who puniſhes. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*]
1. The act of uſing puniſhments. *South.*
2. The puniſhment impoſed. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] That which is laid on as a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*influence*, French.]
1. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs. *Prior.*
2. Aſcendant power ; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney.. Taylor. Atterbury.*

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power ; to modify to any purpoſe. *Newton.*

I'NFLUENT. *a.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *influence*] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX. *ſ.* [*influxus*, Latin.]
1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*
2. Infuſion. *Hale.*
3. Influence ; power. *Bacon.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *a.* [from *influx.*] Influential. *Howel.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve ; to inwrap ; to incloſe with involutions. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Latin.] To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informo*, Latin.]
1. To animate ; to actuate by vital powers. *Dryden.*
2. To inſtruct ; to ſupply with new knowledge ; to acquaint. *Clarendon.*
3. To offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate. *Acts.*

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFO'RMAL. *a.* [from *inform.*] Offering an information ; accuſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFO'RMANT. *ſ.* [French.]
1. One who gives information or inſtruction. *Watts.*
2. One who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*informatio*, Latin.]
1. Intelligence given ; inſtruction. *South. Rogers.*
2. Charge or accuſation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *inform.*]
1. One who gives intelligence. *Swift.*
2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate. *L'Eſtrange.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared ; not to be dreaded. *Milton.*

INFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſſneſs. *Brown.*

INFO'RMOUS. *a.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſs ; of no regular figure. *Brown.*

INFO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break. *Thomſon.*

INFRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*infraction*, Fr.] The act of breaking ; breach ; violation. *Waller.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonneſs ; rarity. *Broome.*

INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare ; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Latin.] To chill ; to make cold. *Boyle.*

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]
1. To violate ; to break laws or contracts. *Waller.*
2. To deſtroy ; to hinder. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach ; violation. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker ; a violator. *Ayliffe.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *ſ.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh.

INFU'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged ; raging. *Milton.*

INFUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE. *v. a.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, Latin.]
1. To pour in ; to inſtil. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind ; to inſpire into. *Davies.*
3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon.*
4. To tincture ; to ſaturate with any thing infuſed. *Bacon.*
5. To inſpire with. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *infuſe.*]
1. Poſſible to be infuſed. *Hammond.*
2. Incapable of diſſolution ; not fuſible. *Brown.*

INFU'SION. *ſ.* [*infuſion*, French ; *infuſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pouring in ; inſtillation. *Addiſon.*
2. The act of pouring into the mind ; inſpiration. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. The

3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. *Bacon.*
4. The liquor made by infusion. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *infuse*] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. *Thomson.*

INGA'TE. *s.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; passage in. *Spenser.*

INGANNA'TION. *s.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *s.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harvest. *Exodus.*

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow. *Gibson.*

To INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINA'TION. *s.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER. *s.* [from *ingender.*] He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGE'NERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE. } *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
INGE'NERATED. }
1. Inborn; innate; inbred. *Witton.*
2. Unbegotten. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS. *a.* [*ingeniosus*, Latin.]
1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. *Boyle.*
2. Mental; intellectual. *Shakespeare.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; subtily. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittiness; subtilty. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *a.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*

INGENU'ITY. *s.* [from *ingenuous.*]
1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation. *Wotton. Donne.*
2. [From *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness. *South.*

INGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]
1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*
2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *King Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openness; fairness; candour.

I'NGENY. *s.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use. *Boyle.*

To INGEST. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Latin.] To throw into the stomach. *Brown.*

INGE'STION. *s.* [from *ingest.*] The act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Howel.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy. *Pope.*

I'NGOT. *s.* [*lingot*, French.] A mass of metal. *Dryden.*

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]
1. To propagate trees by incision. *May.*
2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.
3. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.*
4. To fix deep; to settle. *Hooker.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *s.* [from *ingraft.*]
1. The act of ingrafting.
2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE. } *a.* [*ingratus*, Latin.]
INGRA'TEFUL. }
1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakespeare.*
2. Unpleasing to the sense. *Bacon.*

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness.

INGRA'TITUDE. *s.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *s.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. *Milton.*

I'NGRESS. *s.* [*ingres*, French; *ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arbuthnot.*

INGRE'SSION. *s.* [*ingressio*, Lat.] The act of entering. *Digby.*

I'NGUINAL. *a.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Latin.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]
1. To swallow up in a vast profundity. *Milton.*
2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

To INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To swallow. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION. *s.* [from *ingurgitate.*] Voracity.

INGU'STABLE. *a.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown.*

INHA'BILE. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Latin.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Hooker. Isaiah.*

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milton.*

INHA'BITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke.*
2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. *Shakespeare.*

INHA'BITANCE. *s.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers. *Carew.*

INHA'BITANT. *s.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place. *Abbot.*

INHABITA'TION. *s.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Habitation; place of dwelling. *Milton.*

INFLE'XIBLE. *a.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.*
2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable. *Addiſon.*
3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *ad.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*] He who puniſhes. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*]
1. The act of uſing puniſhments. *South.*
2. The puniſhment impoſed. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] That which is laid on as a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*influence*, French.]
1. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs. *Prior.*
2. Aſcendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney. Taylor. Atterbury.*

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power; to modify to any purpoſe. *Newton.*

I'NFLUENT. *a.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX. *ſ.* [*influxus*, Latin.]
1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*
2. Infuſion. *Hale.*
3. Influence; power. *Bacon.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *a.* [from *influx.*] Influential. *Howel.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to incloſe with involutions. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Latin.] To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informo*, Latin.]
1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers. *Dryden.*
2. To inſtruct; to ſupply with new knowledge; to acquaint. *Clarendon.*
3. To offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate. *Acts.*

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFO'RMAL. *a.* [from *inform.*] Offering an information; accuſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFO'RMANT. *ſ.* [French.]
1. One who gives information or inſtruction. *Watts.*
2. One who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*informatio*, Latin.]
1. Intelligence given; inſtruction. *South. Rogers.*
2. Charge or accuſation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *inform.*]
1. One who gives intelligence. *Swift.*
2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate. *L'Eſtrange.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded. *Milton.*

INFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſſneſs. *Brown.*

INFO'RMOUS. *a.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſs; of no regular figure. *Brown.*

INFO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break. *Thomſon.*

INFRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*infraction*, Fr.] The act of breaking; breach; violation. *Waller.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonneſs; rarity. *Broome.*

INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Latin.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]
1. To violate; to break laws or contracts. *Waller.*
2. To deſtroy; to hinder. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violator. *Ayliffe.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *ſ.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh.

INFU'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging. *Milton.*

INFUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE. *v. a.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, Latin.]
1. To pour in; to inſtil. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inſpire into. *Davies.*
3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon.*
4. To tincture; to ſaturate with any thing infuſed. *Bacon.*
5. To inſpire with. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *infuſe.*]
1. Poſſible to be infuſed. *Hammond.*
2. Incapable of diſſolution; not fuſible. *Brown.*

INFU'SION. *ſ.* [*infuſion*, French; *infuſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pouring in; inſtillation. *Addiſon.*
2. The act of pouring into the mind; inſpiration. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. The

3. The act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling. *Bacon.*
4. The liquor made by infuſion. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *infuſe*] Having the power of infuſion, or being infuſed. *Thomſon.*

INGA'TE. *ſ.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; paſſage in. *Spenſer.*

INGANNA'TION. *ſ.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; deluſion; impoſture. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *ſ.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harveſt. *Exodus.*

INGE, in the names of places, ſignifies a meadow. *Gibſon.*

To INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *ingender.*] He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGE'NERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE. } *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
INGE'NERATED. }
1. Inborn; innate; inbred. *Witton.*
2. Unbegotten. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS. *a.* [*ingenioſus*, Latin.]
1. Witty; inventive; poſſeſſed of genius. *Boyle.*
2. Mental; intellectual. *Shakeſpeare.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; ſubtily. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittineſs; ſubtilty. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *a.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*

INGENU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*]
1. Openneſs; fairneſs; candour; freedom from diſſimulation. *Wotton. Donne.*
2. [From *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; ſubtilty; acuteneſs. *South.*

INGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]
1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*
2. Freeborn; not of ſervile extraction. *King Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generouſly. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openneſs; fairneſs; candour.

I'NGENY. *ſ.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in uſe. *Boyle.*

To INGEST. *v. a.* [*ingeſtus*, Latin.] To throw into the ſtomach. *Brown.*

INGE'STION. *ſ.* [from *ingeſt.*] The act of throwing into the ſtomach. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Howel.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy. *Pope.*

I'NGOT. *ſ.* [*lingot*, French.] A maſs of metal. *Dryden.*

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]
1. To propagate trees by inciſion. *May.*
2. To plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another.
3. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.*
4. To fix deep; to ſettle. *Hooker.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *ſ.* [from *ingraft.*]
1. The act of ingrafting.
2. The ſprig ingrafted.

INGRATE. } *a.* [*ingratus*, Latin.]
INGRA'TEFUL. }
1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unpleaſing to the ſenſe. *Bacon.*

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindneſs.

INGRA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulneſs. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *ſ.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.] Component part of a body, conſiſting of different materials. *Milton.*

I'NGRESS. *ſ.* [*ingres*, French; *ingreſſus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arbuthnot.*

INGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ingreſſio*, Lat.] The act of entering. *Digby.*

I'NGUINAL. *a.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Latin.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]
1. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity. *Milton.*
2. To caſt into a gulf. *Hayward.*

To INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To ſwallow. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ingurgitate.*] Voracity.

INGU'STABLE. *a.* [*in* and *guſto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taſte. *Brown.*

INHA'BILE. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Latin.] Unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Hooker. Iſaiah.*

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milton.*

INHA'BITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke.*
2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

INHA'BITANCE. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Reſidence of dwellers. *Carew.*

INHA'BITANT. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or reſides in a place. *Abbot.*

INHABITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Habitation; place of dwelling. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*

INHA'BITER. *s.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown.*

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to desire. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

INHARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Felton.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exist in something else. *Donne.*

INHE'RENT. *a.* [*inherent*, French; *inhærens*, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn. *Swift.*

To INHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance. *Addison.*

2. To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shakespeare.*

INHE'RITABLE. *a.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession. *Carew.*

INHE'RITANCE. *s.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession. *Milton.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, possession.

3. The reception of possession by hereditary right. *Locke.*

INHE'RITOR. *s.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRESS. *s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRIX. *s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. *Shakespeare.*

To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse.*] To inclose in a funeral monument. *Shakespeare.*

INHE'SION. *s.* [*inhæsio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Latin; *inhiber*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon. Ayliffe.*

INHIBI'TION. *s.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. [In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Cowel.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *hospitable.*] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers. *Dryden.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *inhospitable.*] Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS, } *s.* [*inhospitalité*,
INHOSPITA'LITY. } Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHU'MAN. *a.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate. *Atterbury.*

INHUMA'NITY. *s.* [*inhumanité*, French.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity. *Sidney. King Charles.*

INHU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Swift.*

To INHU'MATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr.
To INHU'ME. } *humo*, Lat.] To bury; to inter. *Pope.*

To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION. *s.* [*injectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of casting in. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body.

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications. *Quincy.*

INIMITABI'LITY. *s.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Milton. Denham.*

INI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*

To INJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN. *Milton.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, to join.

INI'QUITOUS. *a.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjust; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *s.* [*iniquitas*, Latin.]

1. Injustice; unreasonableness. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime. *Hooker.*

INI'TIAL. *a.* [*initial*, French; *initium*, Latin.]

1. Placed at the beginning. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Latin.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art. *More.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*

INI'TIATE. *a.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] Unpractised. *Shakespeare.*

INITIA'TION. *s.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate.*] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state. *Hammond.*

INJUCU'NDITY. *s.* [*in* and *jucundity.*] Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *judico*, Latin.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJU-

INJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law.

INJUDI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgment; without judgment. *Burnet. Tillotſon.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wiſely. *Broome.*

INJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.] Command; order; precept. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Cowel.*

To I'NJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French.]

1. To hurt unjuſtly; to miſchief undeſervedly; to wrong. *Temple.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton.*

I'NJURER. *ſ.* [from *To injure.*] He that hurts another unjuſtly. *Ben. Johnſon.*

INJU'RIOUS. *a.* [*injurius*, Latin.]

1. Unjuſt; invaſive of another's rights. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton.*

3. Miſchievous; unjuſtly hurtful. *Tillotſon.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful. *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injuſtice. *Pope.*

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *injurious.*] Quality of being injurious. *King Charles.*

I'NJURY. *ſ.* [*injuria*, Latin.]

1. Hurt without juſtice. *Hayward.*

2. Miſchief; detriment. *Watts.*

3. Annoyance. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE. *ſ.* [*injuſtice*, French; *injuſtitia*, Latin.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift.*

INK. *ſ.* [*inchioſtro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write. *Ben. Johnſon. Boyle.*

2. *Ink* is uſed for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink.

INKHO'RN. *ſ.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NKLE. *ſ.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Gay.*

I'NKLING. *ſ.* Hint; whiſper; intimation. *Clarendon.*

I'NKMAKER. *ſ.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

I'NKY. *a.* [from *ink.*]

1. Conſiſting of ink. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Reſembling ink. *Boyle.*

3. Black as ink. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NLAND. *a.* [*in* and *land.*] Interiour; lying remote from the ſea. *Swift.*

I'NLAND. *ſ.* Interiour or midland parts. *Spenſer.*

I'NLANDER. *ſ.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the ſea. *Brown.*

To INLA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido.*] Lat.] To make ſtoney; to turn to ſtone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]

1. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum. *Milton. Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inſerted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton.*

INLA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay. *Milton.*

To INLA'W. *v. a.* [*in* and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

I'NLET. *ſ.* [*in* and *let.*] Paſſage; place of ingreſs; entrance. *Wotton.*

I'NLY. *a.* [from *in.*] Interiour; internal; ſecret. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NLY. *ad.* Internally; within; ſecretly; in the heart. *Milton. Dryden.*

I'NMATE. *ſ.* [*in* and *mate.*] *Inmates* are thoſe that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man. *Cowel. Dryden.*

I'NMOST. *a.* [from *in.*] Deepeſt within; remoteſt from the ſurface. *Shakeſpeare.*

INN. *ſ.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.]

1. A houſe of entertainment for travellers. *Sidney. Spenſer.*

2. A houſe where ſtudents are boarded and taught. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging. *Donn.*

To INN. *v. a.* To houſe; to put under cover. *Shakeſpeare.*

INNA'TE. } *a.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.]
INNA'TED. } Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not ſuperadded; not adſcititious. *Howel. Bentley.*

INNA'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be paſſed by ſailing. *Dryden.*

I'NNER. *a.* [from *in.*] Interiour; not outward. *Spenſer.*

I'NNERMOST. *a.* [from *inner.*] Remoteſt from the outward part. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER. *ſ.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A man who keeps an inn.

I'NNINGS. *ſ.* Lands recovered from the ſea. *Ainſworth.*

INNKE'EPER. *ſ.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for entertainment of travellers. *Taylor.*

I'NNOCENCE. }
I'NNOCENCY. } *ſ.* [*innocentia*, Latin.]

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity. *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shakeſp.*

3. Harm-

3. Harmleſſneſs; innoxiouſneſs. *Burnet.*
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NNOCENT. *a.* [*innocens*, Latin.]
1. Pure from miſchief. *Milton.*
2. Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden.*
3. Unhurtful; harmleſs in effects. *Pope.*

I'NNOCENT. *ſ.*
1. One free from guilt or harm. *Spenſer.*
2. A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*

I'NNOCENTLY. *ad.* [from *innocent.*]
1. Without guilt. *South.*
2. With ſimplicity; with ſillineſs or imprudence.
3. Without hurt. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS. *a.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmleſs in effects. *Grew.*

INNO'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innocuous.*] Without miſchievous effects. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmleſſneſs. *Digby.*

To I'NNOVATE. *v. a.* [*innovo*, Latin.]
1. To bring in ſomething not known before. *Bacon.*
2. To change by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNOVA'TION. *ſ.* [*innovation*, French.] Change by the introduction of novelty. *Swift.*

INNOVA'TOR. *ſ.* [*innovateur*, French.]
1. An introduction of novelties. *Bacon.*
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS. *a.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]
1. Free from miſchievous effects. *Digby.*
2. Pure from crimes. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſly. *Brown.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INNUE'NDO. *ſ.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE. *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton.*

INNU'MERABLY. *ad.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS. *a.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted. *Pope.*

To INO'CULATE. *v. a.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Latin.]
1. To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock. *May.*
2. To yield a bud to another ſtock. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*inoculatio*, Latin.]
1. *Inoculation* is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone-fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines.
2. The practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder ſort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

INOCULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *inoculate.*]
1. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation. *Friend.*

INO'DOROUS. *a.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting ſcent; not affecting the noſe. *Arbuthn.*

INOFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *offenſive.*]
1. Giving no ſcandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.*
2. Giving no pain; cauſing no terrour. *Locke.*
3. Harmleſs; hurtleſs; innocent. *Milton.*
4. Unembarraſſed; without ſtop or obſtruction. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *inoffenſive*] Without appearance of harm; without harm. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INOFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *officious.*] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, French.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unſeaſonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; diſorder. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE. *a.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Irregular; diſorderly; deviating from right. *Spenſer.*

INO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularly; not rightly.

INO'RDINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; deviation from right. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *organical.*] Void of organs or inſtrumental parts. *Locke.*

To INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *oſculum*, Latin.] To unite by appoſition or contact. *Denham.*

INOSCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inoſculate.*] Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray.*

I'NQUEST. *ſ.* [*enqueſte*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Lat.]
1. Judicial enquiry or examination. *Atterbury.*
2. [In law.] The *inqueſt* of jurors, or by jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil cauſes, after proof is made on either ſide, ſo much as each part thinks good for himſelf, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the diſcretion of twelve indifferent men, and as they bring in their verdict, ſo judgment paſſes: for the judge ſaith, The jury finds the fact thus: then is the law thus, and ſo we judge. For the *inqueſt* in criminal cauſes, ſee JURY.

3. En-

3. Enquiry; ſearch; ſtudy. *South.*

INQUI'ETUDE. *ſ.* [*inquietude*, French.] Diſturbed ſtate; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. *Wotton.*

To I'NQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION. *ſ.* [*inquinatio*, Latin.] Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inquire.*] That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUI'RE. *v. n.* [*inquiro*, Latin.]

1. To aſk queſtions; to make ſearch; to exert curioſity on any occaſion. *Swift.*

2. To make examination. *Dryden.*

To INQUI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To aſk about; to ſeek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

INQUI'RER. *ſ.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquiſitive. *Locke.*

2. One who interrogates; one who queſtions.

INQUI'RY. *ſ.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Interrogation; ſearch by queſtion. *Acts.*

2. Examination; ſearch. *Locke.*

INQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*inquiſitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry. *Taylor. Southern.*

2. Examination; diſcuſſion. *Eſther.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowel.*

4. The court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of herely. *Corbet.*

INQUI'SITIVE. *a.* [*inquiſitus*, Latin.] Curious; buſy in ſearch; active to pry into any thing. *Watts.*

INQUI'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *inquiſitive.*] With curioſity; with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inquiſitive.*] Curioſity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney. South.*

INQUI'SITOR. *ſ.* [*inquiſitor*, Latin.]

1. One who examines judicially. *Dryden.*

2. An officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

To INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To incloſe with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*

I'NROAD. *ſ.* [*in* and *road.*] Incurſion; ſudden and deſultory invaſion. *Clarendon.*

INSA'NABLE. *a.* [*inſanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE. *a.* [*inſanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin.] Greedy beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſatiable.*] Greedineſs not to be appeaſed. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *ad.* [from *inſatiable.*] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *a.* [*inſatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied. *Phillips.*

INSATISFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſatisfaction.*] Want; unſatisfied ſtate. *Bacon.*

INSA'TURABLE. *a.* [*inſaturabilis*, Latin.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing.

3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another. *Creech.*

INSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*inſcription*, French.]

1. Something written or engraved. *Dryden.*

2. Title. *Brown.*

3. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE. *a.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Latin.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy. *Sandys.*

To INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSCU'LPTURE. *ſ.* [from *in* and *ſculpture.*] Any thing engraved. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſeam.*] To impreſs or mark by ſeam or cicatrix. *Pope.*

I'NSECT. *ſ.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]

1. *Inſects* are ſo called from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.*

2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible. *Thomſon.*

INSECTA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *inſector*, Latin.] One that perſecutes or harraſſes with purſuit.

INSE'CTILE. *a.* [from *inſect.*] Having the nature of inſects. *Bacon.*

INSECTO'LOGER. *ſ.* [*inſect* and λόγος.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects. *Derh.*

INSECU'RE. *a.* [*in* and *ſecure.*]

1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety. *Tillotſon.*

2. Not ſafe.

INSECU'RITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſecurity.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable confidence. *Brown.*

2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard. *Hammond.*

INSEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſemination*, Fr.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSECU'TION. *ſ.* [*inſecution*, French.] Purſuit. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*

INSE'NSATE. *a.* [*inſenſato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility. *Hammond.*

INSEN-

INSENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*inſenſibilité*, French.]
1. Inability to perceive. *Glanville.*
2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.
3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*inſenſible*, French.]
1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſes. *Newton.*
2. Slowly gradual. *Dryden.*
3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal. *Milton.*
4. Void of emotion or affection. *Temple. Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſenſible.*] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *inſenſible.*]
1. Imperceptibly; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes. *Addiſon.*
2. By ſlow degrees. *Swift.*
3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

INSEPARABI'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *inſepar-*
INSE'PARABLENESS. } *able.*] The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE. *a.* [*inſeparable*, French; *inſeparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be diſjoined; united ſo as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *inſeparable.*] With indiſſoluble union. *Bentley.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inſerer*, French; *inſero*, *inſertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongſt other things. *Stillingfleet.*

INSE'RTION. *ſ.* [*inſertion*, French.]
1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The thing inſerted. *Broome.*

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Latin.] To be of uſe to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*inſerviens*, Lat.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhell.*] To hide in a ſhell. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INSHI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhip.*] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow; to embark. *Shakeſp.*

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhrine.*] To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe. *Milton.*

I'NSIDE. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſide.*] Interiour part; part within. *Addiſon.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

INSI'DIOUS. *a.* [*inſidieux*, French; *inſidioſus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inſidious.*] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'NSIGHT. *ſ.* [*inſicht*, Dutch.] Inſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts. *Sidney.*

INSIGNI'FICANCE. } *ſ.* [*inſignificance*,
INSIGNI'FICANCY. } French.]
1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. *Glanville.*
2. Unimportance. *Addiſon.*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *a.* [*in* and *ſignificant.*]
1. Wanting meaning; void of ſignification. *Blackmore.*
2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. *South.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.* [from *inſignificant.*]
1. Without meaning. *Hale.*
2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE. *a.* [*inſincerus*,, Latin.]
1. Not what he appears; not hearty; diſſembling; unfaithful.
2. Not ſound; corrupted. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *inſincere.*] Diſſimulation; want of truth or fidelity. *Broome.*

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſinew.*] To ſtrengthen; to confirm. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSI'NUANT. *a.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*inſinuer*, French; *inſinuo*, Latin.]
1. To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward.*
2. To puſh gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. *Clarendon.*
3. To hint; to impart directly. *Swift.*
4. To inſtill; to infuſe gently. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*
1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly. *Harvey.*
3. To enfold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton.*

INSINUA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſinuatio*, Latin.] The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections. *Clarendon.*

INSI'NUATIVE. *a.* [from *inſinuate.*] Stealing on the affections. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSINUA'TOR. *ſ.* [*inſinuator*, Latin.] He that inſinuates. *Ainſworth.*

INSI'PID. *a.* [*inſipidus*, Latin.]
1. Without taſte; without power of affecting the organs of guſt. *Floyer.*
2. Without ſpirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden.*

INSIPI'DITY. } *ſ.* [*inſipidité*, French.]
INSI'PIDNESS. }
1. Want of taſte.
2. Want of life or ſpirit. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *inſipid.*] Without taſte; dully. *Locke.*

INSI'PIENCE. *ſ.* [*inſipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of underſtanding.

To INSI'ST. *v. n.* [*inſiſter*, French; *inſiſto*, Latin.]
1. To ſtand or reſt upon. *Ray.*
2. Not

2. Not to recede from terms or aſſertions; to perſiſt in. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To dwell upon in diſcourſe. *Decay of Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *a.* [*inſiſtens*, Latin.] Reſting upon any thing. *Wotton.*

INSI'TIENCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſitio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirſt. *Grew.*

INSI'TION. *ſ.* [*inſitio*, Latin.] The inſertion or ingraffment of one branch into another. *Ray.*

INSI'STURE. *ſ.* [from *inſiſt.*] This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify conſtancy or regularity.

To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſnare.*]
1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare; to inveigle. *Fenton.*
2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities. *Hooker.*

INSNA'RER. *ſ.* [from *inſnare.*] He that inſnares.

INSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*inſociable*, French.]
1. Averſe from converſation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*

INSOBRI'ETY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſobriety.*] Drunkenneſs; want of ſobriety. *Decay of Piety.*

To I'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*inſolo*, Latin.] To dry in the ſun; to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſolation*, French.] Expoſition to the ſun. *Brown.*

I'NSOLENCE. } *ſ.* [*inſolence*, Fr. *inſolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Tillotſon.*

To I'NSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſult. *King Charles.*

I'NSOLENT. *a.* [*inſolent*, Fr. *inſolens*, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Atterbury.*

I'NSOLENTLY. *ad.* [*inſolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Addiſon.*

INSO'LVABLE. *a.* [*inſolvable*, French.]
1. Not to be ſolved; not to be cleared; unextricable; ſuch as admits of no ſolution, or explication. *Watts.*
2. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE. *a.* [*inſoluble*, French.]
1. Not to be cleared; not to be reſolved. *Hooker.*
2. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated. *Arbuthnot.*

INSO'LVENT. *a.* [*in* and *ſolvo*, Lat.] Unable to pay. *Smart.*

INSO'LVENCY. *ſ.* [from *inſolvent.*] Inability to pay debts.

INSOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in ſo much.*] So that; to ſuch a degree that. *Addiſon.*

To INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inſpicio*, *inſpectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inſpection*, French; *inſpectio*, Latin.]
1. Prying examination; narrow and cloſe ſurvey. *South.*
2. Superintendence; preſiding care. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A prying examiner. *Denham.*
2. A ſuperintendent. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*inſperſio*, Latin.] A ſprinkling. *Ainſworth.*

To INSPHE'RE *v. a.* [*in* and *ſphere.*] To place in an orb or ſphere. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inſpire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inſpire.*]
1. The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The act of breathing into any thing.
3. Infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power. *Denham.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inſpiro*, Latin.] To draw in the breath. *Walton.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*
1. To breathe into; to infuſe into the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To animate by ſupernatural infuſion. *Addiſon.*
3. To draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPI'RER. *ſ.* [from *inſpire.*] He that inſpires. *Denham.*

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpiſſus*, Latin.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbuthnot.*

INSPISSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inſpiſſate.*] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbuthnot.*

INSTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*inſtabilité*, French; *inſtabilis*, Latin.] Inconſtancy; fickleneſs; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addiſon.*

INSTA'BLE. *a.* [*inſtabilis*, Latin.] Inconſtant; changing.

To INSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*inſtaller*, French; *in* and *ſtall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtallation*, Fr.] The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat. *Ayliffe.*

INSTA'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *inſtall.*]
1. The act of inſtalling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſeat in which one is inſtalled. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NSTANCE. } *ſ.* [*inſtance*, French.]
I'NSTANCY. }
1. Importunity; urgency; ſolicitation. *Hooker.*
2. Motive;

2. Motive; influence; preſſing argument. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit. *Ayliffe.*
4. Example; document. *Addiſon.*
5. State of any thing. *Hale.*
6. Occaſion; act. *Rogers.*

To I'NSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example. *Tillotſon.*

I'NSTANT. *a.* [*inſtans*, Latin.]
1. Preſſing; urgent; importunate; earneſt. *Luke.*
2. Immediate; without any time intervening; preſent. *Prior.*
3. Quick; without any delay. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT. *ſ.* [*inſtant*, French.]
1. *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion. *Locke.*
2. The preſent or current month. *Addiſon.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*inſtantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an inſtant; acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion. *Burnet.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inſtantaneous.*] In an indiviſible point of time. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [*inſtanter*, Latin.]
1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon.*
2. With urgent opportunity.

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtate*]
1. To place in a certain rank or condition. *Hale.*
2. To inveſt. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTAURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtauratio*, Latin.] Reſtoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTE'AD *of.* prep. [of *in* and *ſtead*, place.]
1. In room of; in place of. *Swift.*
2. Equal to. *Tillotſon.*

To INSTE'EP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep.*]
1. To ſoak; to macerate in moiſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Lying under water. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NSTEP. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſtep.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

To I'NSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*inſtigo*, Lat.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtigation*, French.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulſe to ill. *South.*

INSTIGA'TOR. *ſ.* [*inſtigateur*, French.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSTI'LL. *v. a.* [*inſtillo*, Latin.]
1. To infuſe by drops. *Milton.*
2. To inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuſe. *Calamy.*

INSTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtillatio*, Lat. from *inſtill.*]
1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind.
3. The thing infuſed. *Rambler.*

INSTI'NCT. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] Moved; animated. *Milton.*

I'NSTINCT. *ſ.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] Deſire or averſion. *Prior.*

INSTI'NCTED. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] Impreſſed as an animating power. *Bentley.*

INSTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtinct.*] Acting without the application of choice of reaſon. *Broome.*

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *inſtinctive.*] By inſtinct; by the call of nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

To I'NSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*inſtituo*, Latin.]
1. To fix; to eſtabliſh; to appoint; to enact; to ſettle. *Hale.*
2. To educate; to inſtruct; to form by inſtruction. *Decay of Piety.*

I'NSTITUTE. *ſ.* [*inſtitutum*, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed law; ſettled order. *Dryden.*
2. Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden.*

INSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtitutio*, Latin.]
1. Act of eſtabliſhing.
2. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement. *Swift.*
3. Poſitive law. *Atterbury.*
4. Education. *Hammond.*

INSTITU'TIONARY. *a.* [from *inſtitution.*] Elemental; containing the firſt doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*

I'NSTITUTOR. *ſ.* [*inſtitutor*, Latin.]
1. An eſtabliſher; one who ſettles. *Holder.*
2. Inſtructor; educator. *Walker.*

I'NSTITUTIST. *ſ.* [from *inſtitute.*] Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions. *Harvey.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtop.*] To cloſe up; to ſtop. *Dryden.*

To INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*inſtruo*, Latin.]
1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively. *Milton.*
2. To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRU'CTER. *ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*] A teacher; an inſtitutor. *Addiſon.*

INSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*]
1. The act of teaching; information. *Locke.*
2. Precepts conveying knowledge. *Young.*
3. Authoritative information; mandate. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtruct.*] Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*

I'NSTRUMENT. *ſ.* [*inſtrumentum*, Latin.]
1. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe. *Blackmore.*
2. A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds. *Dryden.*
3. A writing containing any contract or order. *Tob.*
4. The agent or mean of any thing. *Sidney. Locke.*
5. One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *a.* [*inſtrumental*, Fr.]
1. Conducive as means to ſome end; organical. *Smalridge.*
2. Acting

2. Acting to ſome end; contributing to ſome purpoſe; helpful. *Swift.*
3. Conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments. *Hooker.*
4. Produced by inſtruments; not vocal. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTALITY. *ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *inſtrumental.*] In the nature of an inſtrument; as means to an end. *Digby.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Uſefulneſs as means to an end. *Hammond.*

INSU'FFERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *ſufferable.*]
1. Intolerable; inſupportable; intenſe beyond endurance. *Locke.*
2. Deteſtable; contemptible. *Dryden.*

INSU'FFERABLY. *ad.* [from *inſufferable.*] To a degree beyond indurance. *South.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [*inſufficience*, Fr.]
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*inſufficient*, French.] Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe; wanting abilities. *Rogers.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *ad.* [from *inſufficient.*] With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſuffio*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon. *Hammond.*

I'NSULAR. } *a.* [*inſulaire*, French.] Be-
I'NSULARY. } longing to an iſland. *Howel.*

I'NSULATED. *a.* [*inſula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any ſide.

INSU'LSE. *a.* [*inſulſus*, Latin.] Dull; inſipid; heavy. *Dict.*

INSU'LT. *ſ.* [*inſultus*, Latin.]
1. The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryden.*
2. Act of inſolence or contempt. *Broome.*

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*inſulto*, Latin.]
1. To treat with inſolence or contempt. *Pope.*
2. To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSU'LTER. *ſ.* [from *inſult.*] One who treats another with inſolent triumph. *Rowe.*

INSU'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *inſulting.*] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE. *a.* [*inſuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; inſurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibleneſs; impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *ad.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibly; inſurmountably. *Grew.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; inſufferable; not to be endured. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſupportable.*] Inſufferableneſs; the ſtate of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *ad.* [from *inſupportable.*] Beyond endurance. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [*inſurmountable*, French.] Inſuperable; unconquerable. *Locke.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *ad.* [from *inſurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inſurgo*, Latin.] A ſeditious riſing; a rebellious commotion. *Arbuthnot.*

INSUSURRA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſuſurro*, Latin.] The act of whiſpering.

INTA'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO. ſ. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it. *Addiſon.*

INTA'STABLE. *ad.* [*in* and *taſte.*] Not raiſing any ſenſations in the organs of taſte. *Grew.*

I'NTEGER. ſ. [Latin.] The whole of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL. *a.* [*integral*, French.]
1. Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as compriſing all its conſtituent parts. *Bacon.*
2. Uninjured; complete; not defective. *Holder.*
3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *ſ.* The whole made up of parts. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY. *ſ.* [*integritas*, Latin.]
1. Honeſty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers.*
2. Purity; genuine unadulterated ſtate. *Hale.*
3. Intireneſs; unbroken whole. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT. *ſ.* [*integumentum*, Latin.] Any thing that covers or invelops another. *Addiſon.*

I'NTELLECT. *ſ.* [*intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of underſtanding. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION. *ſ.* [*intellectio*, Latin.] The act of underſtanding. *Bentley.*

INTELLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*intellectif*, French.] Having no power to underſtand. *Glanville.*

I'NTELLE'CTUAL. *a.* [*intellectuel*, Fr.]
1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind; tranſacted by the underſtanding. *Taylor.*
2. Mental; compriſing the faculty of underſtanding. *Watts.*
3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes. *Cowley.*
4. Having the power of underſtanding. *Milt.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *ſ.* Intellect; underſtanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE. } INTE'LLIGENCY. } *ſ.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.]
1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayward.*
2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. *Bacon.*
3. Spirit; unbodied mind. *Collier.*
4. Underſtanding; ſkill. *Spenſer.*

INTE'LLIGENCER. *ſ.* [from *intelligence.*] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions. *Howel.*

INTE'LLIGENT. *a.* [*intelligens*, Latin.]
1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful. *Milton.*
2. Giving information. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *intelligence.*]
1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind. *Milton.*
2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *intelligible.*]
1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.
2. The power of underſtanding; intellection. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Latin.] To be conceived by the underſtanding. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intelligible.*] Poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* [from *intelligible.*] So as to be underſtood; clearly; plainly. *Woodward.*

INTE'MERATE. *a.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *ſ.* [*in* and *temperament.*] Bad conſtitution. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE. } INTE'MPERANCY. } *ſ.* [*intemperantia*, Latin.] Want of temperance; want of moderation; exceſs in meat or drink. *Hakewill.*

INTE'MPERATE. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.]
1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink. *South.*
2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'MPERATELY. *ad.* [from *intemperate.*]
1. With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillotſon.*
2. Immoderately; exceſſively. *Spratt.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *intemperate.*]
1. Want of moderation.
2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainſworth.*

INTE'MPERATURE. *ſ.* [from *intemperate.*] Exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTE'ND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]
1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. To enforce; to make intenſe. *Newton.*
3. To regard; to attend; to take care of. *Hooker.*
4. To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon.*
5. To mean; to deſign. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *ſ.* [French.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *ſ.* Attention; patient hearing. *Spenſer.*

INTE'NDMENT. *ſ.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; deſign. *L'Eſtrange.*

To INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to ſoften. *Bacon.*

INTENERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intenerate.*] The act of ſoftening or making tender. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'NSE. *a.* [*intenſus*, Latin.]
1. Raiſed to a high degree; ſtrained; forced; not ſlight; not lax. *Boyle.*
2. Vehement; ardent. *Addiſon.*
3. Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive. *Milton.*

INTE'NSELY. *ad.* [from *intenſe.*] To a great degree. *Addiſon.*

INTE'NSENESS. *ſ.* [from *intenſe.*] The ſtate of being affected to a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remiſſion. *Woodw.*

INTE'NSION. *ſ.* [*intenſio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing. *Taylor.*

INTE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *intenſe.*]
2. Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf. *Hale.*
2. Intent; full of care. *Wotton.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* To a greater degree. *Bramhall.*

INTE'NT. *a.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiouſly diligent; fixed with cloſe application. *Watts.*

INTE'NT. *ſ.* [from *intend.*] A deſign; a purpoſe; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*

INTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*intentio*, Latin.]
1. Eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South.*
2. Deſign; purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL. *a.* [*intentionel*, French.] Deſigned; done by deſign. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *intentional.*]
1. By deſign; with fixed choice. *Hale.*
2. In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*

INTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied; buſily attentive. *Brown.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *intentive.*] With application; cloſely.

INTE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *intent.*] With cloſe attention; with cloſe application; with eager deſire. *Hammond.*

INTE'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *intent.*] The ſtate of being intent; anxious application. *Swift.*

To

To INTE'R. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'RCALAR. } *a.* [*intercalaris*, Lat.]
INTE'RCALARY. } Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.

To INTE'RCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercalo*, Lat.] To inſert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION. *ſ.* [*intercalatio*, Lat.] Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown.*

To INTERCE'DE. *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Latin.]
1. To paſs between. *Newton.*
2. To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*

INTERCE'DER. *ſ.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To INTERCE'PT. *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Lat.]
1. To ſtop and ſeize in the way. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To obſtruct; to cut off; to ſtop from being communicated. *Newton.*

INTERCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*interceptio*, Latin.] Stoppage in courſe; hinderance; obſtruction. *Wotton.*

INTERCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*interceſſio*, Latin.] Mediation; interpoſition; agency between two parties; agency in the cauſe of another. *Romans.*

INTERCESS'OUR. *ſ.* [*interceſſor*, Latin.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*]
1. To put each in the place of the other. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſucceed alternately. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Howel.*
2. Alternate ſucceſſion. *Holder.*
3. Mutual donation and reception. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *interchange.*]
1. Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*
2. Following each other in alternate ſucceſſion. *Tillotſon.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange; mutual transference. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERCI'PIENT. *ſ.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage. *Wiſeman.*

INTERCI'SION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Latin.] Interruption. *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening. *Holder.*

INTERCLUSION. *ſ.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obſtruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The ſpace between the pillars. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common.*] To feed at the ſame table. *Bacon.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*inter* and *community.*] A mutual communication or community.

INTERCO'STAL. *a.* [*inter* and *coſta*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *ſ.* [*entrecours*, French.]
1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton.*
2. Communication. *Bacon.*

INTERCU'RRENCE. *ſ.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Paſſage between. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT. *a.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *ſ.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourſe. *Spenſer.*

To INTERDI'CT. *v. a.* [*interdico*, Lat.]
1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Tickel.*
2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree. *Dryden.*
2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*interdictio*, Lat.]
1. Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton.*
2. Curſe: from the papal *interdict.* *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainſworth.*

To INTERE'SS. } *v. a.* [*intereſſer*, Fr.]
To INTERE'ST. } To concern; to affect; to give ſhare in. *Dryden.*

To INTERE'ST. *v. n.* To affect; to move.

I'NTEREST. *ſ.* [*intereſt*, Lat. *interet.* Fr.]
1. Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.*
2. Influence over others. *Clarendon.*
3. Share; part in any thing; participation.
4. Regard to private profit. *Swift.*
5. Money paid for uſe; uſury. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Any ſurplus of advantage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTERFE'RE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]
1. To interpoſe; to intermeddle. *Swift.*
2. To claſh; to oppoſe each other. *Smalridge.*
3. A horſe is ſaid to *interfere*, when the ſide of one of his ſhoes ſtrikes againſt and hurts one of his feſlocks, or the hitting one leg againſt another, and ſtriking off the ſkin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTE'R-

INTE'RFLUENT. *a.* [*interfluens*, Latin.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *a.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *a.* [*interfusus*, Latin.] Poured or ſcattered between. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſtate of lying between. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT. *a.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

INTERJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*interjectio*, Latin.]

1. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion: ſuch as are in Engliſh, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke.*

2. Intervention; interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM. *ſ.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*

INTERJO'IN. *a.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'RIOUR. *a.* [*interior*, Lat.] Internal; inner; not outward; not ſuperficial. *Burnet.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hayward.*

INTERLA'PSE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *lapſe.*] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey.*

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat.

2. To interpoſe; to inſert between. *Carew.*

3. To diverſify by mixture. *Hale.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*] To write in alternate lines. *Locke.*

2. To correct by ſomething written between the lines. *Dryden.*

INTERLINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

INTERLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of ſpeech. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLO'CUTOR. *ſ.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogiſt; one that talks with another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY. *a.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr.]

1. Conſiſting of a dialogue. *Fiddes.*

2. Preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other. *Tatler.*

INTERLOPER. *ſ.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERLU'CENT. *a.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

I'NTERLUDE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Latin.] Something played at the intervals of feſtivity; a farce. *Bacon.*

INTERLU'ENCY. *ſ.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interpoſited; interpoſition of a flood. *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR, INTERLU'NARY. *a.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addiſon.*

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry ſome of each family with the other. *Swift.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpoſe officiouſly. *Hayward. Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenſer.*

INTERME'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interpoſes officiouſly; one that thruſts himſelf into buſineſs to which he has no right. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERME'DIACY. *ſ.* [from *intermediate.*] Interpoſition; intervention. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL. *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

INTERME'DIATE. *a.* [*intermediat*, Fr.] Intervening; interpoſed. *Newton.*

INTERME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL. *v. a.* [*entremeſler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenſer.*

INTE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*enterrement*, French.] Burial; ſepulture.

INTERMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*intermigration*, Fr.] Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other. *Hale.*

INTE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immenſe; admitting no boundary. *Milton.*

INTE'RMINATE. *a.* [*interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*

INTERMIN'ATION. *ſ.* [*intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix ſome things amongſt others. *Hooker.*

To

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*intermiſſion*, Fr. *intermiſſio*, Lat.]
1. Ceſſation for a time; pauſe; intermediate ſtop. *Wilkins.*
2. Intervenient time. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. State of being intermitted. *Ben. Johnſon.*
4. The ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual. *Brown.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. *Rogers.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxyſms.

INTERMI'TTENT. *a.* [*intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits. *Harvey.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put ſome things among others. *Hayward.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]
1. Maſs formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.*
2. Something additional mingled in a maſs. *Bacon.*

INTERMU'NDANE. *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainſworth.*

INTERMU'TUAL. *a.* [*inter* and *mutual.*] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel.*

INTE'RN. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.] Inward; inteſtine; not foreign. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.]
1. Inward; not external. *Locke.*
2. Intrinſick; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *internal.*]
1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *a.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual deſtruction. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION. *ſ.* [*internecio*, Latin.] Maſſacre; ſlaughter. *Hale.*

INTERNU'NCIO. *ſ.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Meſſenger between two Parties.

INTERPELLA'TION. *ſ.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.] A ſummons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*

To INTE'RPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Lat.]
1. To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope.*
2. To renew; to begin again. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*interpolation*, Fr.] Something added or put into the original matter. *Cromwell.*

INTERPOLA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages. *Swift.*

INTERPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. Interpoſition; agency between two perſons. *South.*
2. Intervention. *Glanville.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin.]
1. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift.*
2. To offer as a ſuccour or relief. *Woodward.*
3. To place between; to make intervenient. *Bacon.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. n.*
1. To mediate; to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption. *Boyle.*

INTERPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. One that comes between others. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*interpoſitio*, Lat.]
1. Intervenient agency. *Atterbury.*
2. Mediation; agency between parties. *Addiſon.*
3. Intervention; ſtate of being placed between two. *Raleigh.*
4. Any thing interpoſed. *Milton.*

To INTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to tranſlate; to decipher; to give a ſolution. *Daniel.*

INTE'RPRETABLE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION. *ſ.* [*interpretatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of interpreting; explanation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition. *Hooker.*
3. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY. *ad.* [from *interpretative.*] As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

INTER'PRETER. *ſ.* [*interpres*, Latin.]
1. An expoſitor; an expounder. *Burnet.*
2. A tranſlator. *Fanſhaw.*

INTERPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERRE'GNUM. ſ. [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another. *Cowley.*

INTERRE'IGN. *ſ. interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; to queſtion.

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To aſk; to put queſtions. *Hammond.*

INTER-

INTERROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]
1. A queſtion put; an enquiry.
Government of the Tongue.
2. A note that marks a queſtion: thus?

INTERRO'GATIVE. *a.* [*interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *ſ.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions; as, who? what?

INTERRO'GATIVELY. *ad.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *interrogate.*] An aſker of queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY. *ſ.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A queſtion; an enquiry.
Shakeſpeare.

INTERRO'GATORY. *a.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRU'PT. *v. a.* [*interruptus*, Lat.]
1. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Hale.*
2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
3. To divide; to ſeparate. *Milton.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages. *Boyle.*

INTERRU'PTER. *ſ.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*interruptio*, Latin.]
1. Interpoſition; breach of continuity.
Hale.
2. Intervention; interpoſition. *Dryden.*
3. Hinderance; ſtop; let; obſtruction.
Shakeſpeare.

INTERSCA'PULAR. *a.* [*inter* and *ſcapula*, Latin.] Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcribo*, Lat.] To write between.

INTERSE'CANT. *a.* [*interſecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT. *v. a.* [*interſeco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.
Brown.

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and croſs each other. *Wiſeman.*

INTERSE'CTION. *ſ.* [*interſectio*, Latin.] Point where lines croſs each other.
Bentley.

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interſero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.
Brerewood.

INTERSE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *interſert.*] An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interſperſus*, Lat.] To ſcatter here and there among other things. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *interſperſe.*] The act of ſcattering here and there.
Watts.

INTERSTE'LLAR. *a.* Intervening between the ſtars. *Bacon.*

I'NTERSTICE. *ſ.* [*interſtitium*, Lat.]
1. Space between one thing and another.
Newton.
2. Time between one act and another.
Ayliffe.

INTERSTI'TIAL. *a.* [from *interſtice.*] Containing interſtices. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XTURE. *ſ.* [*intertexo*, Latin.] Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWI'NE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and
To INTERTWI'ST. } *twine*, or *twiſt.*] To unite by twiſting one in another.
Milton.

I'NTERVAL. *ſ.* [*intervallum*, Latin.]
1. Space between places; interſtice; vacuity. *Newton.*
2. Time paſſing between two aſſignable points. *Swift.*
3. Remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.
Atterbury.

To INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat.] To come between things or perſons.
Taylor.

INTERVE'NE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſition. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *a.* [*interveniens*, Lat.] Intercedent; interpoſed; paſſing between.
Bacon.

INTERVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*interventio*, Latin.]
1. Agency between perſons. *Atterbury.*
2. Agency between antecedents and conſecutives *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Interpoſition; the ſtate of being interpoſed. *Holder.*

To INTERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.] To turn to another courſe. *Wotton.*

INTERVI'EW. *ſ.* [*entrevue.* French.] Mutual ſight; ſight of each other. *Hooker.*

To INTERVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Latin.] To involve one within another.
Milton.

To INTERWE'AVE, *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. paſſ. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved.* [*inter* and *weave.*] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*

To INTERWI'SH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wiſh.*] To wiſh mutually to each other. *Donne.*

INTE'STABLE *a.* [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] Diſqualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*

INTE'STATE. *a.* [*inteſtatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without will. *Dryden.*

INTE'STINAL. *a* [*inteſtinal*, Fr. from *inteſtine.*] Belonging to the guts. *Arbuthn.*

INTE'STINE. *a.* [*inteſtin*, Fr. *inteſtinus*, Latin.]
1. Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.*
2. Con-

2. Contained in the body. *Milton.*
3. Domeſtick, not foreign. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE. *ſ.* [*inteſtinum*, Lat.] The gut; the bowel. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTHRA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enſlave; to ſhackle; to reduce to ſervitude. *Prior.*

INTHRA'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *inthrall.*] Servitude; ſlavery. *Milton.*

To INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*] To raiſe to royalty; to ſeat on a throne. *Thomſon.*

I'NTIMACY. *ſ.* [from *intimate.*] Cloſe familiarity. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE. *a.* [*intimus*, Lat.]
1. Inmoſt; inward; inteſtine. *Tillotſon.*
2. Near; not kept at diſtance. *South.*
3. Familiar; cloſely acquainted. *Roſcom.*

I'NTIMATE. *ſ.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh.] A familiar friend; one who is truſted with our thoughts. *Government of the Tongue.*

To I'NTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Locke.*

I'NTIMATELY. *ad.* [from *intimate.*]
1. Cloſely; with intermixture of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Nearly; inſeparably. *Addiſon.*
3. Familiarly; with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intimate.*] Hint; obſcure or indirect declaration or direction. *South.*

I'NTIME. *a.* Inward; being within the maſs; internal. *Digby.*

To INTI'MIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.] To make fearful; to daſtardize; to make cowardly. *Irene.*

INTI'RE. *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undiminiſhed; unbroken. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *intire.*] Wholeneſs; integrity. *Donne.*

I'NTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to.*]
1. Noting entrance with regard to place. *Wotton.*
2. Noting penetration beyond the outſide. *Pope.*
3. Noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe. *Boyle.*

INTO'LERABLE. *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat.]
1. Inſufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne. *Taylor.*
2. Bad beyond ſufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intolerable.*] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY. *ad.* [from *intolerable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT. *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTO'MB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To incloſe in a funeral monument; to bury. *Dryden.*

To I'NTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder.

INTONA'TION. *ſ.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate.*] The act of thundering.

To INTO'NE. *v. n.* [from *tone.*] To make a ſlow protracted noiſe. *Pope.*

To INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortus*, Latin.] To twiſt; to wreath; to wring. *Pope.*

To INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*

INTOXICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intoxicate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the ſtate of being drunk. *South.*

INTRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
1. Ungovernable; violent; ſtubborn; obſtinate. *Rogers.*
2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intractable.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs.

INTRA'CTABLY. *ad.* [from *intractable.*] Unmanageably; ſtubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LLITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietneſs; want of reſt. *Temple.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *tranſmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance. *Ray.*

To INTRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treaſure.*] To lay up as in a treaſury. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTRE'NCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trancher*, French.]
1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden.*
2. To break with hollows. *Milton.*
3. To fortify with a trench.

INTRE'NCHANT. *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indiviſible. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTRE'NCHMENT. *ſ.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *a.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearleſs; daring; bold; brave. *Thomſon.*

INTREPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearleſſneſs; courage; boldneſs. *Gulliver's Tra.*

INTRE'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearleſly; boldly; daringly. *Pope.*

I'NTRICACY. *ſ.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution. *Addiſon.*

I'NTRICATE. *a.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obſcure. *Addiſon.*

To I'NTRICATE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in uſe. *Camden.*

I'NTRICATELY. *ad.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift.*

I'NTRICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obſcurity. *Sidney.*

INTRI'GUE. *ſ.* [*intrigue*, Fr.]
1. A plot; a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged. *Addiſon.*
2. Intricacy; complication. *Hale.*
3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private deſigns.

INTRI'GUER. *ſ.* [*intrigueur*, Fr.] One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions; one who forms plots; one who perſues women. *Addiſon.*

INTRI'GUINGLY. *ad.* [from *intrigue.*] With intrigue; with ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL. *a.* [*intrinſecus*, Lat.]
1. Internal; ſolid; natural; not accidental. *Bentley.*
2. Intimate; cloſely familiar. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY. *ad.* [from *intrinſecal.*]
1. Internally; naturally; really. *South.*
2. Within; at the inſide. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*intrinſecus*, Lat.]
1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Hanm.*
2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers.*

INTRI'NSECATE. *a.* Perplexed. *Shakeſp.*

To INTRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat.]
1. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon. *Locke.*
2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice. *Brown.*
3. To produce; to give occaſion. *Locke.*
4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER. *ſ.* [from *introduce.*]
1. One who conducts another to a place or perſon.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*

INTRODU'CTION. *ſ.* [*introductio*, Lat.]
1. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Clarendon.*
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [*introductif*, Fr.] Serving as the means to ſomething elſe. *South.*

INTRODU'CTORY. *a.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; ſerving as a means to ſomething further. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*introgreſſio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROI'T. *ſ.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the maſs; the beginning of publick devotions.

INTROMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*intromiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending in. *Peacham.*

To I'NTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.] To ſend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter. *Holder. Newton.*

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introſpectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *introſpect.*] A view of the inſide. *Dryden.*

INTROVE'NIENT. *a.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion. *Watts.*
2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. *Coloſſians.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome. *Pope.*

INTRU'DER. *ſ.* [from *intrude.*] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right. *Davies. Addiſon.*

INTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*intruſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate. *Loc.*
2. Encroachment upon any perſon or place. *Wake.*
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Wotton.*

To INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret.

INTUI'TION. *ſ.* [*intuitus*, Latin.]
1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon. *Glanville.*

INTU'ITIVE. *a.* [*intuitivus*, Latin.]
1. Seen by the mind immediately. *Locke.*
2. Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker.*
3. Having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker.*

INTU'ITIVELY. *ad.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate perception. *Hooker.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*intumeſcence*, Fr.
INTUME'SCENCY. } *intumeſco*, Latin.] Swell; tumour. *Brown.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *turgeſco*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling. *Brown.*

INTU'SE. *ſ.* [*intuſus*, Lat.] Bruiſe. *Spenſer.*

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*]
1. To twiſt, or wreath together. *Hooker.*
2. To incompaſs by circling round it. *Dryd.*

To INVA'DE *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]
1. To attack a country; to make an hoſtile entrance. *Knolles.*
2. To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault. *Shak.*
3. To violate with the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER. *ſ.* [from *invado*, Latin.]
1. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another. *Bacon.*
2. An aſſailant.
3. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*invaleſco*, Latin.] Strength; health. *Dict.*

INVA'LID. *a.* [*invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy. *Boyle. Locke.*

INVALI'D. *ſ.* [Fr.] One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts. *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *ſ.* [*invalidité*, French.]
1. Weakneſs; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily ſtrength. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *a.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above eſtimation; ineſtimable. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, French.] Unchangeable; conſtant. *Brown.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; conſtancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably; conſtantly. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION. *ſ.* [*invaſio*, Latin.]
1. Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another; hoſtile encroachments. 1 *Samuel. Locke.*
2. Attack of an epidemical diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *invade.*] Entering hoſtilely upon other mens poſſeſſions. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVE. *ſ.* [*invective*, French.] A cenſure in ſpeech or writing. *Hooker.*

INVE'CTIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abuſive. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Satirically; abuſively. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INVE'IGH. *v. a.* [*invebo*, Latin.] To utter cenſure or reproach. *Arbuthnot.*

INVE'IGHER. *ſ.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer. *Wiſeman.*

To INVE'IGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital.] To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure. *Hudibras.*

INVE'IGLER. *ſ.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French.]
1. To diſcover; to find out; to excogitate. *Amos. Arbuthnot.*
2. To forge; to contrive falſely; to fabricate. *Stillingfleet.*
3. To feign; to make by the imagination. *Addiſon.*
4. To light on; to meet with. *Spenſer.*

INVE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *inventeur*, French.]
1. One who produces ſomething new; a deviſer of ſomething not known before. *Garth.*
2. A forger.

INVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*invention*, French.]
1. Fiction. *Roſcommon.*
2. Diſcovery. *Ray.*
3. Excogitation; act or producing ſomething new. *Dryden.*
4. Forgery. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The thing invented. *Milton.*

INVE'NTIVE. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Aſcham. Dryden.*

INVE'NTOR. *ſ.* [*inventor*, Latin.]
1. A finder out of ſomething new. *Milton.*
2. A contriver; a framer. *Shakeſpeare.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *ad.* In manner of an inventory. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NVENTORY. *ſ.* [*inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Spectator.*

To I'NVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS. *ſ.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor.*] A female that invents. *Burnet.*

INVE'RSE. *a.* [*inverſe*, Fr. *inverſus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: oppoſed to *direct.* *Garth.*

INVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*inverſion*, Fr. *inverſio*, Latin.]
1. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt. *Dryden.*
2. Change of place, ſo as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Waller. Dryden. Watts.*
2. To place the laſt firſt. *Prior.*
3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. *Knolles.*

INVE'RTEDLY. *ad.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reverſed order. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*inveſtio*, Latin.]
1. To dreſs; to clothe; to array. *Milton.*
2. To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. To adorn; to grace. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To confer; to give. *Bacon.*
5. To incloſe; to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions.

INVE'STIENT. *a.* [*inveſtiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *a.* [from *inveſtigate.*] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Lat.] To ſearch out; to find out by rational diſquiſition. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*inveſtigatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered. *Watts.*
2. Examination. *Pope.*

INVE'STITURE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.*
2. The act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVE'STMENT. *ſ.* [*in* and *veſtment.*] Dreſs; clothes; garment; habit. *Shakeſp.*

INVE'TERACY. *ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]
1. Long continuance of any thing bad. *Addiſon.*

2. [In phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE. *a.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.]
1. Old; long eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*
2. Obſtinate by long continuance. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Lat.] To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

INVETERA'TION. *ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *a.* [*invidioſus*, Latin.]
1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*
2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *invidious.*]
1. Malignantly; enviouſly. *Spratt.*
2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to ſtrengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Addiſon.*

INVIGORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *invigorate.*]
1. The act of invigorating.
2. The ſtate of being invigorated. *Norris.*

INVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*invincibilis*, Latin.] Inſuperable; unconquerable; not to be ſubdued. *Knolles. Bentley.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableneſs; inſuperableneſs.

INVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *invincible.*] Inſuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLE. *a.* [*inviolabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Locke.*
2. Not to be broken. *Hooker.*
3. Inſuſceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLY. *ad.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure. *Spratt.*

INVI'OLATE. *a.* [*inviolatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden.*

I'NVIOUS. *a.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impaſſable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

INVISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inviſible.*] The ſtate of being inviſible; imperceptibleneſs to ſight. *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*inviſibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the ſight; not to be ſeen. *Sidney.*

INVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *inviſible.*] Imperceptibly to the ſight. *Denham.*

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viſcus*, Lat.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*

INVITA'TION. *ſ.* [*invitatio*, Latin.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*

To INVI'TE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin.]
1. To bid; to aſk to any place. *Swift.*
2. To allure; to perſuade. *Bacon.*

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] To aſk or call to any thing pleaſing. *Milton.*

INVI'TER. *ſ.* [from *invite.*] He who invites. *Smalridge.*

INVI'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *inviting.*] In ſuch a manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Piety.*

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cover with ſhades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*inunctus*, Latin.] The act of ſmearing or anointing. *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [*inundatio*, Latin.]
1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Blackmore.*
2. A confluence of any kind. *Spenſer.*

To I'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Milton.*

INVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*invocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.*
2. The form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being. *Waſe.*

I'NVOICE. *ſ.* A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To INVO'KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*

To INVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]
1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Dryden.*
2. To imply; to compriſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. To entwiſt; to join. *Milton.*
4. To take in; to catch. *Spratt.*
5. To intangle. *Locke.*
6. To complicate; to make intricate. *Locke.*
7. To blend; to mingle together confuſedly. *Milton.*

INVO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [from *involuntary.*] Not by choice; not ſpontaneouſly.

INVO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*involontaire*, Fr.]
1. Not having the power of choice. *Pope.*
2. Not choſen; not done willingly. *Locke. Pope.*

INVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*involutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The ſtate of being entangled; complication. *Glanville.*
3. That which is wrapped round any thing. *Brown.*

To INU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure.*]
1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practiſe and cuſtom; to accuſtom. *Daniel.*
2. To bring into uſe; to practiſe again. *Spenſer.*

INU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency. *Wotton.*

To INU'RN. *v. a.* To intomb; to bury. *Dryden.*

INU'STION.

INU'STION. *ſ.* [*inuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *a.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Latin.] Uſeleſs; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*inutilitas*, Latin.] Uſeleſſneſs; unprofitableneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; ſecure from wound. *Swift.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* To incloſe with a wall. *Spenſer.*

I'NWARD. } *ad.* [inpeapd, Saxon.]
I'NWARDS. }

1. Toward the internal parts; within. *Milton.*
2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely. *Dryden.*
3. Into the mind or thoughts. *Hooker.*

I'NWARD. *a.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outſide but within. *Milton.*
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.*
3. Intimate; domeſtick. *Job.*
4. Seated in the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NWARD. *ſ.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. *Mortimer.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakeſp.*

I'NWARDLY. *ad.* [from *inward.*]

1. In the heart; privately. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In the parts within; internally. *Arbuthnot.*
3. With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INWE'AVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove* or *inwoven*, [*in* and *weave.*]

1. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture. *Pope.*
2. To entwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods. *Sidney.*

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]

1. To cover by involution; to involve. *Donne.*
2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity. *Bacon.*
3. To raviſh or tranſport. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *a.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work. *Milton.*

To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] To ſurround as with a wreath. *Milton.*

JOB. *ſ.*

1. A low mean lucrative buſy affair.
2. Petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work. *Pope.*
3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To drive in a ſharp inſtrument. *Milton.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the ſtockjobber; to buy and ſell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB's *tears. ſ.* An herb.

JO'BBER. *ſ.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds. *Swift.*
2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL. *ſ.* [*jobbe*, Flemiſh, dull; hnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *ſ.* [from *Jack.*]

1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race. *Addiſon.*
2. A man that deals in horſes.
3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juſtle by riding againſt one.
2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *a.* [*jocoſus*, Latin.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *ad.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *ſ.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggery; merriment.
JOCO'SITY. }

Brown.

JO'CULAR. *a.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh. *Government of the Tongue.*

JOCULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt. *Brown.*

JOCU'ND. *a.* [*jocundus*, Latin.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*

JOCU'NDLY. *ad.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gaily. *South.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe. *Norris.*

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by ſuccuſſation. *Milton.*

JOG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A rub; a ſmall ſtop. *Glanville.*

JO'GGER. *ſ.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To ſhake. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *ſ.* A ſharp apple. *Mortimer.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in continuity. *Iſaiah.*
2. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden.*
3. To daſh together; to collide; to encounter. *Knolles.*
4. To aſſociate. *Acts.*
5. To unite in one act. *Dryden.*
6. To unite in concord. 1 *Corinthians.*
7. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous. *Acts.*
2. To cloſe; to claſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra.*

4. To

4. To become confederate. 1 *Mac.*

JO'INDER. *ſ.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. *Shakeſpeare.*

JO'INER. *ſ.* [from *join.*] One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood joined. *Moxon.*

JO'INERY. *ſ.* [from *joiner.*] An art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *ſ.* [*jointure*, French.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Temple.*
2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*
3. [In joinery.] Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are ſhot. *Moxon.*
4. A knot or commiſſure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*
6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*
7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confuſion and diſorder. *Shakeſpeare.*

JOINT. *a.*

1. Shared among many. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. United in the ſame poſſeſſion. *Donne.*
3. Combined; acting together in conſort. *Addiſon.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together in confederacy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To form many parts into one. *Dryden.*
3. To form in articulations. *Ray.*
4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*

JO'INTED. *a.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commiſſures. *Phillips.*

JO'INTER. *ſ.* [from *joint.*] A ſort of plane. *Moxon.*

JO'INTLY. *ad.* [from *joint.*]

1. Together; not ſeparately. *Hooker.*
2. In a ſtate of union or co-operation. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS. *ſ.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakeſpeare.*

JOINTSTO'OL. *ſ.* [*joint* and *ſtool.*] A ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'INTURE. *ſ.* [*jointure*, French.] Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe. *Pope.*

JOIST. *ſ.* [from *joindre*, French.] The ſecondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. *ſ.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious. *Watts.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Latin.] To jeſt; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay.*

JO'KER. *ſ.* [from *joke.*] A jeſter; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

JOLE. *ſ.* [*gueule*, French.]

1. The face or cheek. *Collier.*
2. The head of a fiſh. *Pope.*

To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head againſt any thing; to claſh with violence.

JO'LLILY. *ad.* [from *jolly.*] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth. *Dryden.*

JO'LLIMENT. *ſ.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. *Spenſer.*

JO'LLINESS. } *ſ.* [from *jolly.*]
JO'LLITY. }

1. Gaiety; elevation of ſpirit. *Sidney.*
2. Merriment; feſtivity. *Addiſon.*

JO'LLY. *a.* [*joli*, French.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively. *Burton.*
2. Plump; like one in high health. *South.*

To JOLT. *v. n.* To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground. *Swift.*

To JOLT. *v. a.* To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JO'LTHEAD. *ſ.* A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *Grew.*

JONQUI'LLE. *ſ.* [*jonquille*, French.] A ſpecies of daffodil. *Thomſon.*

JO'RDEN. *ſ.* [ʒoꝛn, *ſtercus*, and ꝺen, *receptaculum.*] A pot. *Pope.*

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, French.] To juſtle; to ruſh againſt.

JOT. *ſ.* [ἰῶτα.] A point; a tittle. *Spenſer.*

JO'VIAL. *a.* [*jovial*, French.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.*
2. Gay; airy; merry. *Bacon.*

JO'VIALLY. *ad.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gaily.

JO'VIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *jovial.*] Gaiety; merriment.

JO'UI'SANCE. *ſ.* [*rejouiſſance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; feſtivity. *Spenſer.*

JO'URNAL. *a.* [*journale*, French; *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. *Shakeſpeare.*

JO'URNAL. *ſ.* [*journal*, French.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any paper publiſhed daily.

JO'URNALIST. *ſ.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY. *ſ.* [*journée*, French.]

1. The travel of a day. *Milton.*
2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by ſea. *Rogers.*
3. Paſſage from place to place. *Burnet.*

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place. *Numbers.*

JO'URNEYMAN. *ſ.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man.*] A hired workman. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *ſ.* [*journée*, French, and *work.*] Work performed for hire. *Arbuthnot.*

JOUST.

JOUST. *ſ.* [*jouſt*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written leſs properly *juſt*. *Milton.*

To JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.] To run in the tilt. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *ſ.* A kind of hunting dog. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *ſ.* A fiſh-driver. *Carew.*

JOY. *ſ.* [*joye*, French.]

1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs. *South.*
2. Gaiety; merriment; feſtivity. *Dryden.*
3. Happineſs; felicity. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A term of fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun,] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Wotton.*

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly. *Prior.*
2. To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*
3. [*Jouirde*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

JOYA'NCE. *ſ.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; feſtivity. *Spenſer.*

JO'YFUL. *a.* [*joy* and *full.*]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting. 1 *Kings.*
2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cauſe of joy. *Pope.*

JO'YFULLY. *ad.* [from *joyful.*] With joy; gladly. *Wake.*

JO'YFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *joyful.*] Gladneſs; joy. *Deuteronomy.*

JO'YLESS. *a.* [from *joy.*]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object.
3. Giving no pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

JO'YOUS. *a.* [*joyeux*, French.]

1. Glad; gay; merry. *Prior.*
2. Giving joy. *Spenſer.*
3. It has *of* ſometimes before the cauſe of joy. *Dryden.*

IPECACUA'NHA. *ſ.* An Indian plant. *Hill.*

IRA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*iraſcibilis*, low Lat. *iraſcible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby.*

IRE. *ſ.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred. *Dryden.*

I'REFUL. *a.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden.*

I'REFULLY. *ad.* [from *ire.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

I'RIS. ſ. [Latin.]

1. The rainbow. *Brown.*
2. Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow. *Newton.*
3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Iſlandick.] *It irks me*; I am weary of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'RKSOME. *a.* [from *irk.*] Weariſome; tedious; troubleſome. *Swift.*

I'RKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *irkſome.*] Weariſome; tediouſly.

I'RKSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *irkſome.*] Tediouſneſs; wearineſs.

I'RON. *ſ.* [ıpen, Saxon.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in moſt, and of a ſmall price. Though the lighteſt of all metals, except tin, it is conſiderably the hardeſt; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into ſteel, or when in the impure ſtate from its firſt fuſion, in which it is called caſt iron, it is ſcarce malleable. Iron is more capable of ruſt than any other metal, is very ſonorous, and requires the ſtrongeſt fire of all the metals to melt it. The ſpecifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*
2. Any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron. *Pope.*

I'RON. *a.*

1. Made of iron. *Mortimer.*
2. Reſembling iron in colour. *Woodward.*
3. Harſh; ſevere; rigid; miſerable. *Craſhaw.*
4. Indiſſoluble; unbroken. *Phillips.*
5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakeſpeare.*

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmooth with an iron.
2. To ſhackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL. *a.* [from *irony.*] Expreſſing one thing and meaning another. *Brown. Swift.*

IRO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *ironical.*] By the uſe of irony. *Bacon.*

IRONMO'NGER. *ſ.* [*iron* and *monger.*] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD. *ſ.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water.

I'RONWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY. *a.* [from *iron.*] Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond.*

I'RONY. *ſ.* [*ironie*, French.] A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *ſ.* [*irradiance*, Fr.]
IRRA'DIANCY. }

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*
2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*
2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*
3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*
4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments. *Pope.*

IRRA-

IRRADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*irradiation*, French.]
1. The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby.*
2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *a.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]
1. Void of reaſon; void of underſtanding. *Milton.*
2. Abſurd; contrary to reaſon. *Harvey.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *ad.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reaſon.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *irrational.*] Without reaſon; abſurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Addiſon.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *a.* [*irreconcilable*, French.]
1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeaſed. *Dryden.*
2. Not to be made conſiſtent. *Rogers.*

IRRECONCI'LEABENESS. *ſ.* [from *irreconcileable.*] Impoſſibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *ad.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned. *Shakeſpeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]
1. Not to be regained; not to be reſtored or repaired. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *ad.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; paſt repair. *Milt.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; ſuperior to argumental oppoſition. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *ad.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *a.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]
1. Deviation from rule, cuſtom or nature. *Prior.*
2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton. Cowley.*
3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*irregularité*, Fr.]
1. Deviation from rule.
2. Neglect of method and order. *Brown.*
3. Inordinate practice. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *irregular.*] Without obſervation of rule or method. *Locke.*

To IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* To make irregular; to diſorder. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; ſingle; unconnected.

IRRELI'GION. *ſ.* [*irreligion*, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*irreligieux*, French.]
1. Contemning religion; impious. *South.*
2. Contrary to religion. *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE. *a.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *a.* [*irremediable*, Fr.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. *Bacon.*

IRREME'DIABLY. *ad.* [from *irremediable.*] Without cure. *Taylor.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*irremiſſible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond.*

IRREMO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shakeſpeare.*

IRRENO'WNED. *a.* [*in* and *renown.*] Void of honour. *Spenſer.*

IRRE'PARABLE. *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired. *Addiſon.*

IRRE'PARABLY. *ad.* Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*irreprehenſibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreprehenſible.*] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *repreſent.*] Not to be figured by any repreſentation. *Stillingfleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *ad.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reproveable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] Power or force above oppoſition. *Hammond.*

IRRESI'STIBLE. *a.* [*irreſiſtible*, French.] Superiour to oppoſition. *Hooker.*

IRRESI'STIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] In a manner not to be oppoſed. *Rogers.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reſolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be diſſolved. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *irreſoluble.*] Reſiſtance to ſeparation in the parts. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *reſolved.*] Without ſettled determination. *Boyle.*

IRRE'-

IRRE'SOLUTE. *a.* [*in* and *reſolute.*] Not conſtant in purpoſe; not determined. *Temple.*

IRRE'SOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *irreſolute.*] Without firmneſs of mind; without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*irreſolution*, Fr.] Want of firmneſs of mind. *Addiſon.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *reſpective.*] Having no regard to any circumſtances. *Hammond. Rogers.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *irreſpective.*] Without regard to circumſtances. *Hammond.*

IRRETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIE'VABLY. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward.*

IRRE'VERENCE. *ſ.* [*irreverentia*, Lat.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration. *Pope.*

2. State of being diſregarded. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT. *a.* [*irreverent*, French.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect. *Raleigh.*

IRRE'VERENTLY. *ad.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due reſpect or veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE. *a.* Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers.*

IRREVE'RSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreverſible.*] Without change. *Hammond.*

IRRE'VOCABLE. *a.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back. *Bacon.*

IRRE'VOCABLY. *ad.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall. *Boyle.*

To I'RRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moiſten; to water. *Ray.*

IRRIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moiſtening. *Bacon.*

IRRI'GUOUS. *a.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery; watered. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moiſt. *Phillips.*

IRRI'SION. *ſ.* [*irriſio*, Latin.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*

To I'RRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to teaze; to exaſperate. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce. *Bacon.*

IRRITA'TION. *ſ.* [*irritatio*, Latin.]

1. Provocation; exaſperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*irruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burnet.*

2. Inroad; burſt of invaders into any place. *Addiſon.*

IS. [ıꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The third perſon ſingular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he *is*. *Job.*

2. Sometimes expreſſed by *'s*.

ISCHIA'DICK. *a.* [ἰσχιαδικὸς.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris.*

I'SCHURY. *ſ.* [ἰσχυρία.] A ſtoppage of urine.

ISCHURE'TICK. *ſ.* [*iſchuretique*, French.] Such medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

ISH. [ıꝛc, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to expreſs diminution: as, *bluiſh*, tending to blue.

2. It is likewiſe ſometimes the termination of a gentile or poſſeſſive adjective: as, *Swediſh*, *Daniſh*.

3. It likewiſe notes participation of the qualities of the ſubſtantive: as, *man*, *maniſh*.

I'SICLE. *ſ.* [from *ice.*] A pendent ſhoot of ice. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS. *ſ.* [from *ice*, or *iſe*, and *glaſs*, that is, matter congealed into glaſs.] *Iſinglaſs* is a tough, firm, and light ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and in ſome degree tranſparent, much reſembling glue, but cleanlier and ſweeter. The fiſh from which *iſinglaſs* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a ſpecies of ſturgeon. It is frequent in many of the larger rivers of Europe. From the inteſtines of this fiſh the *iſinglaſs* is prepared by boiling. *Hill. Floyer.*

I'SINGLASS *Stone.* *ſ.* This is a foſſil which is one of the pureſt and ſimpleſt of the natural bodies. It is found in broad maſſes compoſed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The maſſes are of a browniſh or reddiſh colour; but when the plates are ſeparated, they are perfectly colourleſs, and pellucid. It is found in Muſcovy, Perſia, Cyprus, the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, inſtead of glaſs. *Hill.*

I'SLAND. *ſ.* [*inſula*, Latin. It is pronounced *iland.*] A tract of land ſurrounded by water. *Johnſon. Thomſon.*

I'SLANDER. *ſ.* [from *iſland.*] An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water. *Addiſon.*

ISLE. *ſ.* [*iſle*, French. Pronounce *ile.*]

1. An iſland; a country ſurrounded by water.

2. A long walk in a church, or publick building. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. [ἴσος, πέρι, and μέτρον.] In geometry, are ſuch figures as have

have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt.

ISO'SCELES. *ſ.* That which hath only two ſides equal. *Harris.*

I'SSUE. *ſ.* [*iſſue*, French.]

1. The act of paſſing out.
2. Exit; egreſs; or paſſage out. *Prov.*
3. Event; conſequence. *Fairfax.*
4. Termination; concluſion. *Broome.*
5. Sequel deduced from premiſes, *Shakeſp.*
6. A ſontanel; a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours. *Wiſeman.*
7. Evacuation. *Matthew.*
8. Progeny; offſpring. *Dryden.*
9. [In law.] *Iſſue* hath divers applications: ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife; ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement; ſometimes for profits of lands or tenements; ſometimes for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury. *Cowel.*

To I'SSUE. *v. n.* [*uſcire*, Italian.]

1. To ſend out; to ſend forth. *Bacon.*
2. To come out; to paſs out of any place. *Pope.*
2. To make an eruption. *Dryden.*
3. To proceed as an offſpring. 2 *Kings.*
4. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*
5. To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

To I'SSUE, *v. a.*

1. To ſend out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

I'SSUELESS. *a.* [from *iſſue.*] Without offſpring; without deſcendants. *Carew.*

I'STHMUS. *ſ.* [*iſthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent. *Sandys.*

IT. *pronoun.* [hit, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonſtrative. *Cowley.*
2. *It* is ſometimes expreſſed by *'t.* *Hudibras.*
3. *It* is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis. *Locke.*
4. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrouſly, or rudely to perſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

ITCH. *ſ.* [gicha, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious, which overſpreads the body with ſmall puſtules filled with a thin ſerum, and raiſed as microſcopes have diſcovered by a ſmall animal. It is cured by ſulphur. *Hudibras.*
2. The ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing.
3. A conſtant teaſing deſire. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing. *Dryden.*
2. To long; to have continual deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'TCHY. *a.* [from *itch.*] Infected with the itch.

I'TEM. *ad.* [Latin.] Alſo. A word uſed when any article is added to the former.

I'TEM. *ſ.*

1. A new article. *Glanville.*
2. A hint; an innuendo.

To I'TERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*
2. To do over again. *Milton.*

I'TERANT. *a.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating. *Bacon.*

ITERA'TION. *ſ.* [*iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again. *Hammond.*

ITI'NERANT. *a.* [*itinerant*, French.] Wandering; not ſettled. *Addiſon.*

ITI'NERARY. *ſ.* [*itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels. *Addiſon.*

ITINERARY. *a.* [*itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITSE'LF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *ſelf.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things. *Locke.*

JU'BILANT. *a.* [*jubilans*, Latin.] Uttering ſongs of triumph. *Milton.*

JUBILA'TION. *ſ.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Latin.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE. *ſ.* [*jubilum*, low Latin.] A publick feſtivity. *Dryden.*

JUCU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs. *Brown.*

JU'DAS *Tree.* *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To JUDAI'ZE. *v. n.* [*judaizo*, low Latin.] To conform to the Jews. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *ſ.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]

1. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal. *Dryden.*
2. One who preſides in a court of judicature. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.* [*juger*, French.]

1. To paſs ſentence. *Geneſis.*
2. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*
3. To diſcern; to diſtinguiſh. *Addiſon.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To paſs ſentence upon; to examine authoritatively. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely. *Matthew.*

JU'DGER. *ſ.* [from *judge.*] One who forms judgment or paſſes ſentence. *Digby.*

JU'DGMENT. *ſ.* [*jugement*, French.]

1. The power of diſcerning the relations between one term or one propoſition and another. *Locke.*
2. Doom; the right or power of paſſing judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The act of exerciſing judicature. *Addiſon.*
4. Determination; deciſion. *Burnet.*
5. The quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety. *Dennis.*
6. Opinion;

6. Opinion; notion. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Sentence againſt a criminal. *Milton.*
8. Condemnation. *Tillotſon.*
9. Puniſhment inflicted by providence. *Addiſon.*
10. Diſtribution of juſtice. *Arbuthnot.*
11. Judiciary laws; ſtatutes. *Deuter.*
12. The laſt doom. *Shakeſpeare.*

JU'DICATORY. *ſ.* [*judico*, Latin.]
1. Diſtribution of juſtice. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of juſtice. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATURE. *ſ.* [*judicature*, French.] Power of diſtributing juſtice. *Bacon. South.*

JUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*judicium*, Latin.]
1. Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice. *Bentley.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *judicial.*] In the forms of legal juſtice. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY. *a.* [*judiciaire*, French.] Paſſing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS. *a.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wiſe; ſkilful. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *judicious.*] Skilfully; wiſely. *Dryden.*

JUG. *ſ.* [*jugge*, Daniſh.] A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly. *Swift.*

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jougler*, Fr.]
1. To play tricks by ſlight of hand. *Digby.*
2. To practiſe artifice or impoſture. *Shakeſpeare.*

JU'GGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An impoſture; a deception. *Tillotſon.*

JU'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *juggle.*]
1. One who practiſes ſlight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance. *Sandys.*
2. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow. *Donne.*

JU'GGLINGLY. *ad.* [from *juggle.*] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *a.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiſeman.*

JUICE. *ſ.* [*jus*, French.]
1. The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*
2. The fluid in animal bodies. *Ben. Johnſon.*

JUI'CELESS. *a.* [from *juice.*] Dry; without moiſture. *More.*

JUI'CINESS. *ſ.* [from *juice.*] Plenty of juice; ſucculence.

JU'ICY. *a.* [from *juice.*] Moiſt; full of juice. *Milton.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.] To perch upon any thing: as birds.

JU'JUB. } *ſ.* A plant. The fruit is like a
JU'JUBES. } ſmall plum, but it has little fleſh. *Miller.*

JU'LAP. *ſ.* [Arabick; *julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened. *Quincy.*

JU'LUS. *ſ.*
1. July flower.
2. Thoſe long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular. *Miller.*

JU'LY. *ſ.* [*Julius*, Lat.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæſar*; the ſeventh month from January. *Peacham.*

JU'MART. *ſ.* [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* To mix violently and confuſedly together. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſed mixture; violent and confuſed agitation. *Swift.*

JU'MENT. *ſ.* [*jument*, Fr.] Beaſt of burthen. *Brown.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to ſkip; to move forward without ſtep or ſliding. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. To leap ſuddenly. *Collier.*
3. To jolt. *Nah.* iii.
4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill. Hudibras. Pope.*

JUMP. *ad.* Exactly; nicely. *Shakeſpeare.*

JUMP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a ſkip. *Locke.*
2. A lucky chance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waiſtcoat; limber ſtays worn by ſickly ladies. *Cleaveland.*

JU'NCATE. *ſ.* [*juncade*, Fr.]
1. Cheeſecake; a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar.
2. Any delicacy. *Milton.*
3. A furtive or private entertainment.

JU'NCOUS. *a.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulruſhes.

JU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*jonction*, French.] Union; coalition. *Addiſon.*

JU'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*junctura*, Latin.]
1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.*
2. Joint; articulation. *Hale.*
3. Union; amity. *King Charles.*
4. A critical point or article of time. *Addiſ.*

JUNE. *ſ.* [*Juin*, Fr.] The ſixth month from January.

JU'NIOR. *a.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another. *Swift.*

JU'NIPER. *ſ.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretick, and carminative. *Hill.*

JUNK. *ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. A ſmall ſhip of China. *Bacon.*
2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET. *ſ.* [properly *juncate.*]
1. A ſweetmeat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſtolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feaſt ſecretly; to make entertainments by ſtealth. *Swift.*
2. To feaſt. *South.*

JU'NTO. *ſ.* [Italian.] A cabal. *South.*

I'VORY. *ſ.* [*ivoire*, French.]
Ivory is a hard ſubſtance, of a white colour: the elephant carries on each ſide of his jaws a tooth of ſix or ſeven feet in length, of the thickneſs of a man's thigh at the baſe, and almoſt entirely ſolid; the two ſometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: theſe *ivory* tuſks are hollow from the baſe to certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary ſubſtance. *Hill.*

JUPPO'N. *ſ.* [*juppon*, French.] A ſhort cloſe coat. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT. *ſ.* [*juratus*, Lat.] A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JU'RATORY. *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] Giving oath. *Ayliffe.*

JURI'DICAL. *a.* [*juridicus*, Lat.]
1. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.
2. Uſed in courts of juſtice. *Hale.*

JURI'DICALLY. *a.* [from *juridical.*] With legal authority.

JU'RISCONSULT. *ſ.* [*juris conſultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in law. *Arbuthnot.*

JURISDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*juriſdictio*, Lat.]
1. Legal authority; extent of power. *Hayward.*
2. Diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*juriſprudence*, Fr.] *juriſprudentia*, Lat.] The ſcience of law.

JU'RIST. *ſ.* [*juriſte*, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a civilian.

JU'ROR. *ſ.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that ſerves on the jury. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

JU'RY. *ſ.* [*juràti*, Lat. *juré*, French.] A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion. Trial by aſſiſe, by the action civil or criminal, publick or private, perſonal, or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, ſo paſſeth the judgment. This *jury*, though it appertain to moſt courts of the common law, yet it is moſt notorious in the half year courts of the juſtices errants, commonly called the great aſſiſes, and in the quarter-ſeſſions, and in them it is moſt ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil cauſes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inqueſt. The grand *jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twenty-four grave and ſubſtantial gentlemen, or ſome of them yeomen, choſen indifferently out of the whole ſhire by the ſheriff, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them theſe words, *billa vera*, or diſallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, are farther referred to another *jury* to be conſidered of. Thoſe that paſs upon civil cauſes real, are all, or ſo many as can conveniently be had, of the ſame hundred, where the land or tenement in queſtion doth lie, and four at the leaſt. *Cowel.*

JU'RYMAN. *ſ.* [*jury* and *man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury. *Swift.*

JU'RYMAST. *ſ.* So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight, or by a ſtorm. *Harris.*

JUST. *a.* [*juſte*, Fr.]
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable, *Dryden.*
2. Honeſt; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotſon.*
3. Exact; proper; accurate. *Granville.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Matthew.*
5. True; not forged; not falſely imputed. *Milton.*
6. Equally retributed. *Romans.*
7. Completely without ſuperfluity or defect. *Bacon.*
8. Regular; orderly. *Addiſon.*
9. Exactly proportioned. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Full; of full dimenſions. *Knolles.*
11. Exact of retribution. *Vanity of human Wiſhes.*

JUST. *ad.*
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.*
2. Merely; barely. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly. *Temple.*

JUST. *ſ.* [*jouſte*, French.] Mock encounter on horſeback. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.]
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To puſh; to drive; to juſtle.

JU'STICE. *ſ.* [*juſtice*, French.]
1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.*
2. Vindicative retribution; puniſhment. *Bacon.*
3. Right; aſſertion of right. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [*Juſticiarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowel.*
5. JU'STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*juſticiarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and a chief of the reſt; wherefore he is alſo called *capitalis juſticiarius Angliæ.* His office eſpecially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the king; as treaſons, felonies, mayhems, and ſuch like.
6. JU'STICE *of the Common Pleas.* Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus juſticiarius*

ticiarius communium placitorum. He with his aſſiſtants originally did hear and determine all cauſes at the common law; that is, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real; for which cauſe it was called the court of common pleas, in oppoſition to the pleas of the crown.

7. Ju'stices *of Aſſiſe.* Are ſuch as were wont, by ſpecial commiſſion, to be ſent into this or that country to take aſſiſes.

8. Ju'stices *in Eyre.* Are ſo termed of the French *erre, iter.* The uſe in ancient time was to ſend them with commiſſion into divers counties, to hear ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were termed the pleas of the crown, for the eaſe of the ſubjects, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the king's bench.

9. Ju'stices *of Gaol Delivery.* Are ſuch as are ſent with commiſſion to hear and determine all cauſes pertaining to ſuch as for any offence are caſt into a gaol.

10. Ju'stices *of Niſi Prius.* Are all one now-a-days with juſtices of aſſiſe.

11. Ju'stices *of Peace.* [*juſticiarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commiſſion, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom ſome are made of the quorum, becauſe buſineſs of importance may not be dealt in without the preſence of one of them. *Cowel.*

To JU'STICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adminiſter juſtice to any. *Heyward.*

JU'STICEMENT. *ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER. *ſ.* [from *To juſtice.*] Adminiſtrator of juſtice. An old word. *Davies.*

JU'STICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Rank or office of juſtice. *Swift.*

JUSTI'CIABLE. *a.* [from *juſtice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

JU'STIFIABLE. *a.* [from *juſtify.*] Defenſible by law or reaſon; conformable to juſtice. *Brown.*

JU'STIFIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rectitude; poſſibility of being fairly defended. *King Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY. *ad.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rightly; ſo as to be ſupported by right. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*juſtification,* Fr.]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; ſupport. *Swift.*

2. Deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt. *Clarke.*

JUSTIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

JU'STIFIER. *ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who juſtifies; one who defends or abſolves. *Romans.*

To JU'STIFY. *v. a.* [*juſtifier,* Fr.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to abſolve from an accuſation. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. *Denham.*

3. To free from paſt ſin by pardon. *Acts.*

To JU'STLE. *v. n.* [*jouſter,* French.] To encounter; to claſh; to ruſh againſt each other. *Lee.*

To JU'STLE. *v. a.* To puſh; to drive; to force by ruſhing againſt it. *Brown.*

JU'STLY. *ad.* [from *juſt.*]

1. Uprightly; honeſtly; in a juſt manner. *South.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *juſt.*]

1. Juſtice; reaſonableneſs; equity. *Spenſer. Shakeſpeare.*

2. Accuracy; exactneſs; propriety. *Dryd.*

To JUT. *v. n.* To puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Wotton. Dryden. Broome.*

To JU'TTY. *v. a.* [from *jutt.*] To ſhoot out beyond. *Shakeſpeare.*

JU'VENILE. *a.* [*juvenilis,* Latin.] Young; youthful. *Bacon.*

JUVENI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *juvenile.*] Youthfulneſs. *Glanville.*

JU'XTAPOSITION. *ſ.* [*juxta* and *poſitio,* Latin.] Appoſition; the ſtate of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*

I'VY. *ſ.* [ıfıȝ, Saxon.] A plant. *Raleigh.*

K, A letter borrowed by the Engliſh. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* *K* is ſilent in the preſent pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell.*

KA'LENDAR. *ſ.* [now written *calendar.*] An account of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

KA'LI. *ſ.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs was made, whence the word *alkali.* *Bacon.*

KAM. *a.* Crooked. *Shakeſpeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a raven, crow or rook. *Locke.*

KAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *ſ.* [*quille*, French.]
1. Ninepin; kettlepins. *Sidney.*
2. Nine holes.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the ſtomach; to reach at vomiting. *Bacon.*

To KE'CKLE *a cable.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainſworth.*

KE'CKSY. *ſ.* [commonly *kex*; *cigue*, Fr. *cicuta*, Latin.] It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'CKY. *a.* [from *kex.*] Reſembling a kex. *Grew.*

KE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *kedge.*] A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine.* *Gay.*

KE'DLACK. *ſ.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tuſſer.*

KEEL. *ſ.* [cœle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of a ſhip. *Swift.*

To KEEL. *v. a.* [cœlan, Saxon.] To cool. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'ELFAT. *ſ.* [cœlan, Saxon, to cool.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *ſ.* The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale.*] To puniſh in the ſeamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN. *a.* [cene, Saxon.]
1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. *Dryden.*
2. Severe; piercing. *Ellis.*
3. Eager; vehement. *Tatler.*
4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift.*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſharpen. *Thomſon.*

KEENLY. *a.* [from *keen.*] Sharply; vehemently.

KE'ENNESS. *ſ.* [from *keen.*]
1. Sharpneſs; edge. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.
3. Aſperity; bitterneſs of mind. *Clarendon.*
4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]
1. To retain; not to loſe. *Temple.*
2. To have in cuſtody. *Knolles.*
3. To preſerve; not to let go. 1 *Chron.*
4. To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity. *Addiſon.*
5. To protect; to guard. *Geneſis.*
6. To guard from flight. *Acts.*
7. To detain. *Dryden.*
8. To hold for another. *Milton.*
9. To reſerve; to conceal. *Bacon.*
10. To tend. *Carew.*
11. To preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
12. To regard; to attend. *Dryden.*
13. To not ſuffer to fail. *Pſal. Milton.*
14. To hold in any ſtate. *Locke.*
15. To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate. *Sidney.*
16. To continue any ſtate or action. *Knolles.*
17. To practiſe; to uſe habitually. *Pope.*
18. To copy carefully. *Dryden.*
19. To obſerve any time. *Milton.*
20. To obſerve; not to violate. *Shakeſp.*
21. To maintain; to ſupport with neceſſaries of life. *Milton.*
22. To have in the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
23. Not to intermit. *Eccluſ.*
24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.*
25. To remain in; not to leave a place. *Shakeſpeare.*
26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillotſon.*
27. To reſtrain; to with-hold. *Shakeſpeare. Boyle.*
28. To debar from any place. *Milton.*
29. *To* KEEP *back.* To reſerve; to withhold. *Jeremiah.*
30. *To* KEEP *back.* To withhold; to reſtrain. *Pſalms.*
31. *To* KEEP *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany. *Donne.*
32. *To* KEEP *company with.* To have familiar intercourſe. *Broome.*
33. *To* KEEP *in.* To conceal; not to tell. *Shakeſpeare. Addiſon.*
34. *To* KEEP *in.* To reſtrain; to curb. *Locke.*
35. *To* KEEP *off.* To bear to diſtance.
36. *To* KEEP *off.* To hinder. *Locke.*

37. To

37. *To* KEEP *up.* To maintain without abatement. *Addiſon.*
38. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue; to hinder from ceaſing. *Taylor.*
39. *To* KEEP *under.* To oppreſs; to ſubdue. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP. *v. n.*
1. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate. *Pope.*
2. To continue in any place or ſtate; to ſtay. *Sidney.*
3. To remain unhurt; to laſt. *Sidney.*
4. To dwell; to live conſtantly. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To adhere ſtrictly. *Addiſon.*
6. *To* KEEP *on.* To go forward. *Dryden.*
7. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue undiſmayed. *Dryden.*

KEEP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cuſtody; guard. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
2. Guardianſhip; reſtraint. *Aſcham.*

KE'EPER. *ſ.* [from *keep.*]
1. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another. *Sidney.*
2. One who has priſoners in cuſtody. *Dryden.*
3. One who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. One who has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing. *2 Kings.*

KE'EPER *of the great ſeal.* Is a lord by his office, called lord *keeper* of the great ſeal of England, *&c.* and is of the king's privy-council, under whoſe hands paſs all charters, commiſſions, and grants of the king, ſtrengthened by the great or broad ſeal, without which ſeal all ſuch inſtruments by law are of no force. This lord *keeper*, by the ſtatute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like juriſdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *keeper.*] Office of a keeper. *Carew.*

KEG. *ſ.* [*caque*, French.] A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL. *ſ.* A ſort of pottage. *Ainſworth.*

KELL. *ſ.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. *Wiſeman.*

KELP. *ſ.* A ſalt produced from calcined ſea-weed. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *ſ.* [more properly *keelſon.*] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cemban, Saxon.] To ſeparate or diſentangle by an inſtrument. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon.]
1. To ſee at a diſtance; to deſcry. *Addiſon.*
2. To know. *Gay.*

KEN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] View; reach of ſight. *Shakeſpeare. Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *ſ.* [*chenil*, French.]
1. A cot for dogs. *Sidney. Shakeſpeare.*
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The hole of a fox, or other beaſt.
4. [*Kennel*, Dutch.] The water-courſe of a ſtreet. *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to dwell: uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt. *L'Eſtrange.*

KEPT. pret. and part. paſſ. of *keep.*

KERCHIE'IF. *ſ.*
1. A head dreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any cloth uſed in dreſs. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *a.* [from *kerchief.*] Dreſſ-
KERCHE'IFT. } ed; hooded. *Milton.*

KERF. *ſ.* [ceorfan, Saxon, to cut.] The ſawn-away ſlit between two pieces of ſtuff is called a *kerf.* *Moxon.*

KE'RMES. *ſ.* *Kermes* is a roundiſh body, of the bigneſs of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered when moſt perfect with a purpliſh grey duſt. It contains a multitude of little diſtinct granules, ſoft, and when cruſhed yield a ſcarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak. *Hill.*

KERN. *ſ.* [an Iriſh word.] Iriſh foot ſoldier. *Spenſer.*

KERN. *ſ.* A hand-mill conſiſting of two pieces of ſtone, by which corn is ground.

To KERN. *v. n.*
1. To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.*
2. To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *ſ.* [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon.]
1. The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell. *More.*
2. Any thing included in a huſk or integument. *Denham.*
3. The ſeeds of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.*
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient ſtrata are concreted. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Knobby concretions in childrens fleſh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen as kernels. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY. *a.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

KE'RSEY. *ſ.* [*karſaye*, Dut.] Coarſe ſtuff. *Hale.*

KEST. The preter tenſe of *caſt.* *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *ſ.* A little kind of baſtard hawk. *Spenſer.*

KETCH. *ſ.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'TTLE. *ſ.* [cet, Saxon.] A veſſel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *ſ.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

KEY. *ſ.* [cæg, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult. *Burnet.*
4. The parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers. *Pamela.*
5. [In muſick.] Is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted. *Harris.*
6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips. *Dryden.*

KE'YAGE. *ſ.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the key. *Ainſworth.*

KEYHO'LE. *ſ.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. *Prior.*

KE'YSTONE. *ſ.* [*key* and *ſtone*.] The middle ſtone of an arch. *Moxon.*

KIBE. *ſ.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel. *Wiſeman.*

KI'BED. *a.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German.] To ſtrike with the foot. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt. *Tillotſon.*

KICK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*

KI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *kick*.] One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW. *ſ.* [a corruption of *quelque choſe*, Fr. ſomething.]
1. Something uncommon; fantaſtical; ſomething ridiculous. *Milton.*
2. A diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known. *Fenton.*

KI'CKSEY-WICKSEY. *ſ.* A made word in ridicule and diſdain of a wife. *Shakeſp.*

KID. *ſ.* [*kid*, Daniſh.]
1. The young of a goat. *Spenſer.*
2. [From *cidwlen*, Welſh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER. *ſ.* An ingroſſer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainſworth.*

To KIDNA'P. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To ſteal children; to ſteal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *kidnap*.] One who ſteals human beings. *Spectator.*

I'DNEY. *ſ.*
1. Theſe are two in number, one on each ſide: they have the ſame figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. The uſe of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood. *Quincy.*
2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language. *L'Eſtrange.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. } *ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
KI'DNEYWORT. }

KI'LDERKIN. *ſ.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dut.] A ſmall barrel. *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.]
1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent. 2 *Mac.*
2. To deſtroy animals for food. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To deprive of life as a cauſe or inſtrument. *Bacon.*
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Floyer.*

KI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life. *Sidney. Waller.*

KI'LLOW. *ſ.* An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour. *Woodward.*

KILN. *ſ.* [cyln, Saxon.] A ſtove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things. *Bacon.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. n.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer.*

KILT. for *killed*. *Spenſer.*

KI'MBO. *a.* [*a ſchembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Arbuthnot.*

KIN. *ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity. *Bacon.*
2. Relatives; thoſe who are of the ſame race. *Dryden.*
3. A relation; one related. *Davies.*
4. The ſame generical claſs. *Boyle.*
5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch.

KIND. *a.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]
1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill. *South.*
2. Favourable; beneficent. *Luke.*

KIND. *ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Race; general claſs. *Hooker.*
2. Particular nature. *Baker.*
3. Natural ſtate. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
4. Nature; natural determination. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Manner; way. *Bacon.*
6. Sort. *Bacon.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet on fire; to light; to make to burn. *King Charles.*
2. To inflame the paſſions; to exaſperate; to animate. *Daniel.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* [*cinnu*, Welſh; cyndelan, Saxon.]
1. To catch fire. *Iſaiah.*
2. [From cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth.

KI'ND-

KI'NDLER. *ſ.* [from *kindle.*] One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay.*

KI'NDLY. *ad.* [from *kind.*] Benevolently; favourably; with good will. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI'NDLY. *a.* [from *kind.*]

1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred. *Hammond.*
2. Bland; mild; ſoftening. *Dryden.*

KI'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *kind.*] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love. *Collier.*

KI'NDRED. *ſ.* [cynnene, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity. *Dryden.*
2. Relation; ſort. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Relatives. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *a.* Congeneal; related; cognate. *Dryden.*

KINE. *ſ.* plur. from *cow.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

KING. *ſ.* [*cuning*, or *cyning*, Teut.]

1. Monarch; ſupreme governour. *Pope.*
2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* alſo is.
3. A card with the picture of a king. *Pope.*
4. KING *at Arms*, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the ſociety; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Phillips.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with a king. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make royal; to raiſe to royalty. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI'NGAPPLE. *ſ.* A kind of apple.

KI'NGCRAFT. *ſ.* [*king* and *craft.*] The act of governing.

KI'NGCUP. *ſ.* [*king* and *cup.*] A flower. *Peacham.*

KI'NGDOM. *ſ.* [from *king.*]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories ſubject to a monarch. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A different claſs or order of beings. *Locke.*
3. A region; a tract. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI'NGFISHER. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bird. *May.*

KI'NGLIKE. } *a.* [from *king.*]
KI'NGLY. }

1. Royal; ſovereign; monarchical. *Shak.*
2. Belonging to a king. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Noble; auguſt. *Sidney.*

KI'NGLY. *ad.* With an air of royalty; with ſuperiour dignity. *Dunciad.*

KINGSE'VIL. *ſ.* [*king* and *evil.*] A ſcrofulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiſeman.*

KI'NGSHIP. *ſ.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles. South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

KI'NGSTONE. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

KI'NSFOLK. *ſ.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; thoſe who are of the ſame family. *Spect.*

KI'NSMAN. *ſ.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the ſame race or family.

KI'NSWOMAN. *ſ.* [*kin* and *woman*] A female relation. *Dennis.*

KIRK *ſ.* [cyrce, Saxon.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Cleaveland.*

KI'RTLE. *ſ.* [cyrtel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shakeſpeare.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cuſan*, Welſh; κυ'ω.]

1. To touch with the lips. *Sidney.*
2. To treat with fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To touch gently. *Shakeſpeare.*

KISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden.*

KI'SSER. *ſ.* [from *kiſs.*] One that kiſſes.

KI'SSINGCRUST. *ſ.* [*kiſſing* and *cruſt.*] Cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *ſ.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*
2. A ſmall diminutive fiddle. *Grew.*
3. A ſmall wooden veſſel.

KI'TCHEN. *ſ.* [*kegin*, Welſh; *cuiſine*, Fr.] The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked. *Hooker.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which eſculent plants are produced. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A cookmaid.

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *ſtuff.*] The fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KI'TCHENWENCH. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the inſtrument of cookery. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI'TCHENWORK. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *work*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *ſ.* [cyta, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens. *Grew.*
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *Government of the Tongue.*

KI'TTESFOOT. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

KI'TTEN. *ſ.* [*katteken*, Dutch.] A young cat. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shakeſpeare.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack.*] To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Eſtrange.*

KNACK. *ſ.* [*gnec*, Welſh; cnapinge, ſkill, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A readineſs; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben. Johnſon. Swift.*
3. A nice trick. *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ſharp quick noiſe, as when a ſtick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *knack*]
1. A maker of ſmall work. *Mortimer.*
2. [*reſtio*, Latin.] A ropemaker. *Ainſw.*

KNAG. *ſ.* [*knag*, a wart, Daniſh.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *a.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; ſet with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *ſ.* [*cnap*, Welſh, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a ſwelling prominence. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]
1. To bite; to break ſhort. *Common Prayer.*
2. [*knaap*, Erſe.] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a ſhort ſharp noiſe. *Wiſeman.*

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap*.] To break off with ſharp quick noiſe. *Ainſworth.*

KNA'PSACK. *ſ.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back; a bag of proviſions. *King Charles.*

KNA'PWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *ſ.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot. *Dryden.*

KNAVE. *ſ.* [cnapa, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a male child.
2. A ſervant. Both theſe are obſolete. *Sidney.*
3. A petty raſcal; a ſcoundrel. *South.*
4. A card with a ſoldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *ſ.* [from *knave*.]
1. Diſhoneſty; tricks; petty villany. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
2. Miſchievous tricks or practices. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNA'VISH. *a.* [from *knave*.]
1. Diſhoneſt; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.*
2. Waggiſh; miſchievous. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *knaviſh*.]
1. Diſhoneſtly; fraudulently.
2. Waggiſhly; miſchievouſly.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [cnæban, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance. *Donne.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *ſ.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *ſ.* [cneop, Saxon.]
1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon.*
2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupplicate by kneeling. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNE'ED. *a.* [from *knee*.]
1. Having knees; as, *in-kneed.*
2. Having joints: as *kneed* graſs.

KNE'EDEEP. *a.* [*knee* and *deep*.]
1. Riſing to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees. *Dryden.*

KNE'EHOLM. *ſ.* An herb.

KNE'EPAN. *ſ.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide. *Quincy.*

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee. *Taylor.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *ſ.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worſhip or obeiſance ſhown by kneeling. *Milton.*

KNEL. *ſ.* [*cnil*, Welſh; cnyllan, Sax.] The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Donne. Cowley.*

KNEW. The preterite of *know*.

KNIFE. *ſ.* plur. *knives*, [cnif, Saxon.] An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *ſ.* [cniht, Saxon.]
1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the cuſtom to knight every man of rank or fortune. In England knighthood confers the title of *ſir*: as, *ſir* Thomas, *ſir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was uſual to ſay, *ſir* knight. *Daniel.*
2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets. *Addiſon.*
3. A champion. *Drayton.*

KNIGHT *Errant*. A wandering knight. *Denham. Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *Errantry*. [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Poſt*. A hireling evidence. *South.*

KNIGHT *of the Shire*. One of the repreſentatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an eſtate in land of ſix hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Wotton.*

KNI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *knight*.] Befitting a knight; beſeeming a knight. *Sidney.*

KNI'GHTHOOD. *ſ.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight. *Ben. Johnſon.*

KNI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted*. [cnyttan, Saxon.]
1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller.*
2. To tye. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To join; to unite. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To contract. *Addiſon.*

5. To

5. To tye up. *Acts.*

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom. *Sidney. Dryden.*

2. To join; to close; to unite. *Shakesp.*

KNIT. *s.* [from the verb.] Texture. *Shakespeare.*

KNI'TTER. *s.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits. *Shakespeare.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE. *s.* [*knit* and *needle*] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arbuthnot.*

KNI'TTLE. *s.* [from *knit.*] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*

KNOB. *s.* [*knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Ray.*

KNO'BBED. *a.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS. *s.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobbs.

KNO'BBY. *a.* [from *knob.*]

1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; stubborn. *Howel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together. *Bentley.*

2. To beat as at a door for admittance. *Dryden.*

3. *To* KNOCK *under.* A common expression, that denotes when a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows. *Dryden.*

2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. *Dryden. Rowe.*

3. *To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blow. *Addison.*

4. *To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill by a blow; to destroy. *South.*

KNOCK. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow. *Brown.*

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission. *Dryden.*

KNO'CKER. *s.* [from *knock.*]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. *Pope.*

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. *Shakespeare.*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To sound as a bell. *Shakespeare.*

KNOLL. *s.* A little hill. *Ainsworth.*

KNOP. *s.* [A corruption of *knap.*] Any tufty top. *Ainsworth.*

KNOT. *s.* [cnotta, Saxon.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled. *Addison.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. *Prior.*

3. Any bond of association or union. *Cowley.*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. *Wisdom.*

5. A confederacy; an association; a small band. *Ben. Johnson.*

6. Difficulty; intricacy. *South.*

7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden.*

8. A cluster; a collection. *Dryden.*

To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To unite. *Bacon.*

To KNOT. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Mortimer.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *s.* A plant. *Ainsw.*

KNO'TGRASS. *s.* [*knot* and *grass.*] A plant.

KNO'TTED. *a.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS. *s.* [from *knotty.*] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy. *Peacham.*

KNO'TTY. *a.* [from *knot.*]

1. Full of knots. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hard; rugged. *Rowe.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed. *Bacon.*

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught. *Milton.*

3. To distinguish. *Locke.*

4. To recognise. *Shakespeare.*

5. To be no stranger to. *Shakespeare.*

6. To converse with another sex. *Genesis.*

7. To see with approbation. *Hosea.*

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acts.*

2. Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.*

3. To be informed. *Shakespeare.*

4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of. *Shakespeare.*

5. *To* KNOW *of.* To take cognisance of. *Shakespeare.*

KNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *know.*] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. *Glanville.*

KNO'WER. *s.* [from *know.*] One who has skill or knowledge. *Glanville.*

KNO'WING. *a.* [from *know.*]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Boyle.*

2. Conscious; intelligent. *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING. *s.* [from *know.*] Knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

KNO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *knowing.*] With skill; with knowledge. *Atterbury.*

KNO'W-

KNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [from *know.*]
1. Certain perception. *Locke.*
2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Skill in any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Acquaintance with any fact or perſon. *Sidney.*
5. Cogniſance; notice. *Ben. Johnſon.*
6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in uſe.] To acknowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kniplar*, Daniſh.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *ſ.* [cnucle, Saxon.]
1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers cloſe. *Garth.*
2. The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*
3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſubmit.

KNU'CKLED. *a.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed. *Bacon.*

KNUFF. *ſ.* A lout. An old word. *Hayw.*

KNUR. } *ſ.* [*knor*, German.] A knot;
KNURLE. } a hard ſubſtance. *Woodward.*

KONED. for *knew.* *Spenſer.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [cuð, Saxon.] To know. *Spenſer.*





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